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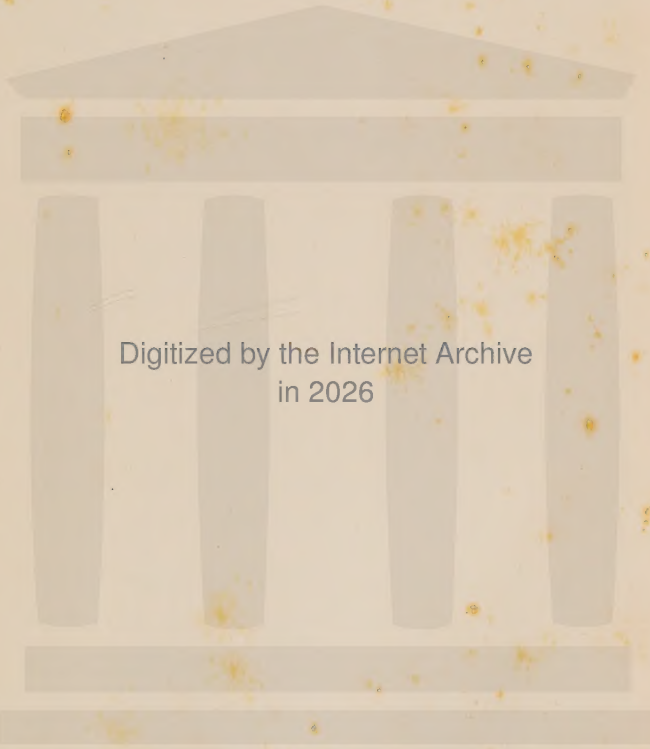
Dadie e. Hells

Ole Miss

1957

15-88
right





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160
 mæne he þa mæra þa
 oðer þene on sear dazū sþendel nā
 fold hende no he fæder cunnon
 him þas þas ær acenned dypma sa
 lne dazē lond parizead pulf hleobu
 nassas ffræne fenge lad dær ffrizen
 sþeam under nassa sēmpu mber sēp
 fload under foldan nis ffræon heo non mī
 mear ces ffræ mege sænded oðer þam hon
 srad hþunde beap þas pudu pþizū ffræ
 pæter oðer helmæd þa mæz mīta se hþam
 mīd pūndon sēon ffræ on floade no þas ffræ
 leopad sūmena beapna ffræne sþund pīce
 deah þe hæð sþapa hūndū sēspenced heo sþur
 hōmū tūnn holt pudu sēce ffræpman se
 fflymed ær he ffræpū seled al don on oðre ær
 he mīlle hapelan mī ffræpū stop þanon
 yð se blond upasged þon to polt nūm þan
 pūnd sþyneh lad se pīdū od fflyce dypma
 pōdeqas pēozad mī sēpæd zelanz æt æt

MS. COTT. VITELLIUS A. XV.

Fol. 160^a (reduced). (ll. 1352-77.)

[illegible]

BEOWULF
AND
THE FIGHT AT FINNSBURG

EDITED, WITH INTRODUCTION, BIBLIOGRAPHY
NOTES, GLOSSARY, AND APPENDICES

BY
FR. KLAEBER



THIRD EDITION
WITH FIRST AND SECOND SUPPLEMENTS

D. C. HEATH AND COMPANY
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Beowulf and The
fight at Finnsburg;

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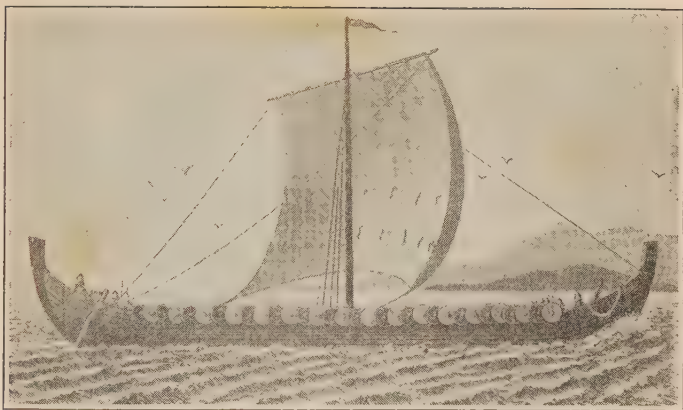


FIG. 1.—THE GOKSTAD BOAT (*cir.* 900 A. D.; reconstructed).
Found in a grave mound near Gokstad, southern Norway, and preserved
in Christiania (Oslo).

From O. Montelius, *Die Kultur Schwedens in vorchristlicher Zeit*.
Berlin, G. Reimer. 2d ed., 1885, p. 174.



FIG. 2.—BRONZE PLATE FROM ÖLAND (Early Viking period?).
Preserved in the National Museum, Stockholm.
From Montelius, p. 151.



FIG. 3.—IRON HELMET WITH BRONZE PLATES.

From Vendel, Uppland (*cir.* close of 7th century).

From *Studier tillägnade Oscar Montelius af Lärjungar*. Stockholm,
P. A. Norstedt & Söner, 1903, p. 104.



FIG. 4.—GOLD COLLAR FROM ÖLAND (5th to 8th century).

Preserved in the National Museum, Stockholm.

From Montelius, p. 124.



FIG. 5.—ENTRANCE TO A STONE GRAVE (*jættestue*), Zeeland.

From M. Hoernes, *Die Urgeschichte des Menschen*.

Wien, A. Hartleben, 1892, p. 302.



THE GEOGRAPHY OF BEOWULF.

INTRODUCTION

I. ARGUMENT OF THE POEM

PART I. BĒOWULF THE YOUNG HERO

(His exploits in Denmark)

1. *The Fight with Grendel*

*Bēowulfe wearð
gūðhræð gyfeþe. (818 f.)*

1-188. *Introductory. The building of Heorot by Hrōðgār; the ravages of Grendel.* The poem opens with the story of Scyld, the mythical founder of the Scylding dynasty, whose glorious reign and magnificent sea-burial are vividly set forth. — (53-85.) His line of descendants is carried down to king Hrōðgār, who builds the great hall Heorot for feasting and the dispensing of gifts. — (86-188.) Before long a fiendish monster, Grendel, angered by the daily sounds of rejoicing, comes to destroy the happiness of the Danes. One night he surprises them in their hall and kills thirty of the sleeping men. He repeats his murderous attack on the following night. For twelve years he continues his ravages. No one may with safety sleep in the hall. Hrōðgār, the good king, is bowed down by grief, his councilors can devise no help, his warriors are unable to check the visits of the demon.

189-661. *Bēowulf's voyage, reception in Denmark, and entertainment in the royal hall.* When Bēowulf, the nephew of Hygelāc, king of the Geats, hears of the doings of Grendel, he resolves to come to the assistance of Hrōðgār. An eminently fit man he is for that enterprise, since he has the strength of thirty men in his hand-grip. With fourteen chosen warriors he sails to the land of the Danes. On their arrival they are challenged by the coast-guard; but when the leader makes known their peaceful purpose, they are readily shown the way to Heorot. Bēowulf announces his name to the king's herald, Wulfgār, who in turn tells his lord. Hrōðgār bids that they be welcomed; Wulfgār bears the message. The Geats enter the royal hall. Bēowulf greets Hrōðgār and offers to cleanse Heorot. The king replies graciously and invites the Geats to the feast. — (499-661.) *Incidents at the banquet.* A dispute started by the Danish courtier, Unferð, gives Bēowulf an opportunity to narrate the true story of his daring swimming adventure with Breca and to predict his victory in the coming contest. In response to the courteous greeting of queen Wealhþēow he avows his determination to conquer or to die.

662-709. *The watch for Grendel.* At nightfall the Danes retire; Bēowulf with his men remains in charge of the hall. All the Geats fall asleep save Bēowulf. He watches for the demon. — **710-836.** *The fight.* Grendel sets out from the moor, approaches the hall, swings the door open, and quickly seizes and devours one of the Geats, Hondsciōh, but on seizing Bēowulf finds himself in the power of the hero's mighty grip. Long and bitter is the wrestling between the two; the hall rings with the sound of their fighting and seems on the point of tumbling down. Grendel gives forth a terrible howl of pain. Bēowulf by sheer strength tears off Grendel's arm. The demon escapes to his joyless abode, mortally wounded.

837-924. *Rejoicing of the retainers.* In the morning many of the warriors follow the tracks of Grendel and ride to see the blood-stained pool into which he had plunged. As they return, a court singer recites lays about Sigemund and Heremōd. — **925-990.** *The king's blessing.* Hrōðgār, who has proceeded to the hall, views the arm and claw of Grendel (hung up as a trophy) and utters a speech in praise of the hero's deed, to which Bēowulf makes appropriate reply. — **991-1250.** *Royal entertainment.* A feast is prepared in the hall. Rich presents are bestowed on Bēowulf and his band; the scop relates the Finnsburg tale; Wealhþēow, taking part in the entertainment, presents Bēowulf with costly gifts and bespeaks his kindness for her sons. After the banquet Hrōðgār as well as the Geats leave the hall, which is once more placed in guard of the Danish warriors.

2. *The Fight with Grendel's Mother*

Ofslōh ðā æt þære sæcce . . . hūses hyrdas. (1665 f.)

1251-1320. *Attack by Grendel's mother.* That night Grendel's mother makes her way into the hall to avenge her son; she carries off Æschere, a favorite thane of Hrōðgār, and, taking Grendel's arm with her, escapes to the fenland. In the morning Bēowulf is sent for by the king.

1321-1398. *Conversation between Hrōðgār and Bēowulf.* Hrōðgār bewails the loss of Æschere, describes graphically the weird haunt of the demons, and appeals to the Geat for help. Bēowulf, like a true hero, is ready to meet the monster at once.

1399-1491. *The expedition to Grendel's mere.* With a troop of Danes and Geats the king and the hero proceed to the lake. Bēowulf arms himself and addresses a few parting words to Hrōðgār. — **1492-1590.** *The fight.* He plunges into the water, at length reaches the bottom, and is carried by the troll-wife into her cavern. There they have a desperate struggle. The creature has him all but in her power, when he finds a curious giant-sword, with which he puts her to death. With it he also cuts off the head of the dead Grendel. — **1591-1650.** *The sequel of the fight and the triumphal return to Heorot.* In the meanwhile many of those on the shore having surmised Bēowulf's death from the discoloring of the

water, the Danes depart to their hall. Bēowulf's faithful followers wait for him, until swimming upwards he comes to the surface, carrying with him Grendel's head and the golden hilt of the wondrous sword, whose blade has melted in the poisonous blood. They march with their trophies back to Heorot.

1651-1784. *Speeches by Bēowulf and Hrōðgār.* Bēowulf recounts his thrilling experience and assures the king of the completeness of the delivery. Hrōðgār replies by a lengthy moralizing discourse. — **1785-1887.** *The parting.* After the feast Bēowulf enjoys a much needed rest. In the morning friendly farewell speeches are exchanged, whereupon the Geats start for the shore.

3. Bēowulf's Home-Coming and Report to Hygelāc

Hā lomp ēow on lāde, lēofa Biowulf . . . ? (1987.)

1888-1962. *Homeward voyage.* The fourteen warriors embark and in due time reach the land of the Geats. The mention of queen Hygd leads the poet to intersperse the legend of the haughty and cruel Þrýð.

1963-2151. *Bēowulf's narrative.* Arrived at Hygelāc's court, Bēowulf relates his adventures and weaves in the account of events which are bound to happen in connection with the engagement of Frēawaru to Ingeld.

2152-2199. *Bēowulf and Hygelāc.* The presents he has brought from Denmark he shares with Hygelāc and Hygd and receives liberal gifts in return. He makes his home in Geatland, greatly honored and beloved by the king his uncle.

PART II. BĒOWULF'S DEATH

(The Fight with the Dragon)

*Sceolde lāndaga
æþeling ærgōð ende gebidan,
worulde līfes, ond se wyrm somod.* (2341 ff.)

2200-2323. *The robbing of the hoard and the ravages of the dragon.* After the death of Hygelāc and of his son Heardrēd, Bēowulf has ruled over the Geats for fifty years. Then it happens that the rich hoard (the early history of which is narrated in part) of a dragon is robbed by a fugitive slave, and the enraged monster in revenge lays waste the country by his fire.

2324-2537. *Preparation for the fight.* The veteran warrior-king, still young in spirit, resolves to meet the enemy single-handed. He has a strong iron shield made for this purpose and, accompanied by eleven men, sets out for the cave of the dragon. — (2417-2537.) Filled with forebodings of his end, he in a long speech reviews the days of his youth,

especially the events at the Geat court and the feud with the Swedes, and bids farewell to his comrades.

2538-2711. *The fight.* He calls the dragon out of the barrow and attacks him stoutly with his sword, but finds himself overwhelmed by deadly flames. His terrified companions flee to the wood, all save Wiglāf, who, mindful of the obligations of loyalty and gratitude, hastens to the assistance of his kinsman. Together they contend against the dreadful foe. Wiglāf deals him a decisive blow in the lower parts, and Bēowulf cuts him in two. But the king himself has received a fatal wound. — **2711-2820.** *Bēowulf's death.* Wiglāf tends his dying lord, and at his bidding brings part of the precious hoard out of the cave. Bēowulf gives thanks for having won the treasure for his people; he orders that a mound be built for him on the headland, and, after bequeathing his battle-gear to his faithful kinsman, he passes away.

2821-3030. *The spread of the tidings.* Wiglāf, full of sorrow and anger, rebukes the cowardly companions and sends a messenger to announce the king's death. The envoy foretells the disaster that will follow this catastrophe, recalling at length past wars with Franks and Swedes. — **3030-3136.** *Preliminaries of the closing scene.* The Geat warriors repair to the scene of the fight — the ancient curse laid on the gold having been grievously fulfilled — and at Wiglāf's command carry out the remaining treasure, push the dragon into the sea, and bear the king's body to the headland.

3137-3182. *The funeral of Bēowulf.* A funeral pyre is built. The hero is placed upon it and given over to the flames amid the lamentations of his people. Then they erect over the remains a royal mound in which they hide the dearly bought dragon's hoard. Twelve noble warriors ride round the barrow, lamenting their lord and praising his deeds and kingly virtues.

II. THE FABULOUS OR SUPERNATURAL ELEMENTS¹

*Hæfde þā gefælsod sē þe ær feorran cōm,
snotor ond swōðferhð sele Hrōðgāres. (825 f.)*
*• • • • • oð ðone ānne dæg,
þē hē wið þām wyrme gewegan sceolde. (2399 f.)*

The subject-matter of *Beowulf* comprises in the first place, as the main plot, three fabulous exploits redolent of folk-tale fancy (the first two forming a closely connected series),² and secondly a number of ap-

¹ Cf. L 4.41 ff.; in particular Panzer, Boer (L 4.58 & 140); besides, Müllenhoff, Sarrazin St., Schück L 4.39, Symons L 4.29, Brandl, Chadwick H. A., Heusler L 4.37.2, Berendsohn L 4.141.1; Cha. Intr.; Lawrence L 4.22 c; Schneider L 4.13 a, 22 d. [General note: The necessarily summary treatment of some topics in chs. ii and iii of the Introduction may be supplemented by further utilizing the references, especially the more recent ones, in the corresponding sections of the Bibliography.]

² Outside the main action also, various supernatural elements are found, such as Sigemund's dragon fight (see note on 875-900), Scyld's mysterious arrival (see note on 4-52), the notion

parently historical elements which are introduced as a setting to the former and by way of more or less irrelevant digressions.

BĒOWULF'S FIGHT WITH GRENDEL AND HIS MOTHER¹

Bēowulf's wonderful adventures with the Grendel race have called to mind folk-tales in various languages.² A systematic study of this aspect of the epic material was undertaken by Panzer, who recognized in the *Beowulf* story a version (raised to heroic proportions) of the time-honored, widespread 'Bear's Son Tale.'³ The substance of this tale as extracted from over two hundred (European and other) variants is as follows.

(Introduction⁴) A demon appears at night in a house which has been built by an aged king. The elder sons of the king are unable to cope with the intruder, but the youngest one successfully gets hold of him. The demon is wounded but manages to get away. A bloody trail shows the way to his abode. — (Central part) The hero fights in a strange place, which in a great many instances is under the earth, against one or two demons (often a male and a female one). By this successful exploit he frees several maidens, who are then safely restored to the upper world. But he is himself betrayed by his faithless companions and must

of *eolenas, entas*, etc. (883, 2717, 2774, 112, etc., cf. *Angl.* xxxvi 169 f.). Special mention should be made of the motive of invulnerability (in encountering ordinary weapons, 804 f., 1522 ff.). Neither mythology nor history is to be appealed to in the case of the Breca episode (see note on 499 ff.).

¹ Additional special references: Gering L 4.48.1, Laistner L 4.50, Bugge 55 ff., 360 ff., Sarrazin L 4.32.4 & 5, Lawrence L 4.60, 62, Lehmann L 4.57, Mogk L 4.66 b2, von Sydow L 4.66 b, b3, Dehmer L 4.66 b5.

² Cf. W. Grimm L 4.41, Mone L 4.23.281 ff., Simrock L 3.21.177 ff., Laistner *l.c.* § 39, Cha. Intr. 62 ff., 365 ff. — Parallels from Irish legend were cited, e.g., by Cook (L 4.55 = P. Kennedy, *Legendary Fictions of the Irish Celts* [London, 1891], pp. 200 ff.; cf. Panzer 386 ff.), Brooke L 4.6.1.84 f., Deutschbein L 4.36. A Japanese version was pointed out by Powell L 4.56. A remarkable parallel was mentioned by Krappe, L 4.56a. Kittredge (in addition to Celtic variants) referred to a North American Indian tale (*Harvard Studies and Notes in Philology and Literature* viii 222 ff.). The stories cited by Laistner, Brooke, Cook, Krappe, and fully discussed by Kittredge and Dehmer, belong to the type known as 'The Hand and the Child.' (Its salient feature: a demonic arm stretches into the house to carry off human beings, especially children, but is finally seized and wrenched off by the hero.) Concerning it Kittredge remarked (*l.c.*, 229): "We must put behind us the temptation to genealogize. One fact is clear: the defence of a hall or a hut against the demon that haunts it is a simple theme, to which the theory of 'independent origins' must apply if it ever applies to anything. That the defence should result in the demon's losing his arm seems a not unnatural development." Cf. Cha. Intr.² 478 ff. There is, of course, no reason why incidents representing different folkloristic types could not be found combined in a particular story.

³ The name is derived from the hero who in some versions is the son of a bear. A more appropriate title would be 'Dat Erdmänneken,' 'the fairy of the mine' (No. 91 of the Grimm collection of tales), denoting the strange demon whom the hero overcomes. (?)

⁴ Of the Introductions to this tale which have been arranged by Panzer in three groups, the B-formula stands nearest to the *Beowulf*.

remain in the realm of monsters, until he finds means of escape. [The conclusion tells of the punishment of the traitors and the marriage of one of the maidens to her deliverer.]

Panzer thought he could show the ultimate derivation of numerous elements of the *Beowulf* narrative from the introductory and central parts of the Bear's Son Tale.¹ Thus, the building of the gold-decked royal hall, the nightly depredations of the giant demon; the watch against the monster; the character of the hero, who in his boyhood is looked down upon as sluggish and good for nothing, but gives an early proof of his extraordinary strength; the manner of the (first) fight, the enemy's loss of a limb, its exhibition and inspection; the mother of the monster, the fight in the cave under the water, the part played by the magic sword, the departure of the companions,² etc.

While these similarities are after all remote and generally vague, a genetic relation of some kind must clearly be admitted between the *Beowulf* and certain Scandinavian stories, in particular the one attached to Grettir the Strong.

The *Grettissaga* (dating from about 1300) is concerned with a historical personage, a headstrong, adventurous outlaw, who died in the year 1031, but it includes obvious fabulous elements derived, according to Panzer, from folk-tales of the 'Bear's Son' and the 'Doughty Hans' type. Chapters 64-66⁴ relate two successive exploits of the Icelandic hero — 'the strongest man in the land of his age,' chapter 93 — which in several respects form the nearest parallel to the fight with Grendel and Grendel's mother.

At Yule-tide, so the story runs, the young wife Steinvor at Sandhills (at *Sandhaugum*, i *Bárðardal*) had gone to worship at *Eyjardalsá* and left her husband at home. In the night the men heard a huge crashing in the house; and in the morning it was found that the husband had disappeared, and no one knew what had become of him. The next year the same thing happened to a house-carle. Grettir the Strong heard the

¹ See his detailed comparison, pp. 254 ff. It should not fail to be noted that the parallels are gathered from widely scattered and varying versions (most of them modern), no single specimen or group answering precisely to the type represented by the *Beowulf*. And it may be remarked in general that the folk-tale element is not necessarily to be considered the germ pure and simple of the *Beowulfian* legend. Priority may be claimed for the heroic 'historical' features.

² That is, the Danes only, 1600 ff. They are supposed to represent the faithless companions of the tale.

³ Thus Grettir (and likewise Ormr) as a boy shows himself lazy and of a violent disposition and displays uncommon bodily strength. — It may be mentioned that Grettir gains fame by killing a mighty bear which no one else could overcome (ch. 21; also Biarco slays a big bear, Saxo ii 56, see Par. § 7). The bear's cave is described as being 'in a cliff by the sea where there was a cave under an overhanging rock, with a narrow path leading to the entrance.' (Hight's transl.)

⁴ The version given here is in part a summary and in part follows the translation of Magnússon and Morris (L 10.6).

tale, and at Yule-eve he betook himself to the haunted place. He asked permission to stay there and called himself Gestr. The goodwife wished to go to church again, but thought it impossible to cross the river. It thawed fast abroad, and the river was in flood, and therein was the drift of ice great. But Grettir went with Steinvör and her little daughter and carried them both with one arm through the raging river, while with the other he pushed back the ice-floe.¹ He then returned to Sandhills and lay down at night, but did not take off his clothes.

Towards midnight Grettir heard great din without, and thereafter into the hall came a huge troll-wife, with a trough² in one hand and a chopper wondrous great in the other; she peered about when she came in, and saw where 'Gestr' lay, and ran at him; but he sprang up to meet her, and they fell a-wrestling terribly, and struggled together for long in the hall. She was the stronger, but he gave back with craft, and all that was before them was broken, yea, the cross-paneling withal of the chamber. She dragged him out through the door and labored away with him down towards the river, and right down to the deep gulfs. All night they wrestled furiously; never, he deemed, had he fought with such a monster; she held him to her so hard that he might turn his arms to no account save to keep fast hold on the middle of the witch. But now when they had come to the gulf of the river, he gives the hag a swing round, and therewith got his right hand free, and swiftly seized the short-sword (*sax*) that he was girt withal, and smote the troll therewith on the shoulder, and struck off her arm; and therewithal was he free, but she fell into the gulf and was carried down the 'force.'

After Yule-tide Grettir went with the *Eyjardalsá* priest (who doubted his tale and would not believe that the two men who had vanished had gone into the gulf) to the scene of his victory. When they came to the force-side, they saw a cave up under the cliff; a sheer rock that cliff was, so great that in no place might man come up thereby, and well-nigh fifty fathoms was it down to the water. Grettir bade the priest watch the upper end of a rope, which he let sink down into the water; then he leapt off the cliff into the gulf. He dived under the force, and hard work it was, because the whirlpool was strong, and he had to dive down to the bottom, before he might come up under the force. But thereby was a rock jutting out, and thereon he gat; a great cave was under the force, and the river fell over it from the sheer rocks. He went up into the cave, and there was a great fire flaming from amidst brands; and there he saw a giant (*jötunn*) sitting, marvelously great and dreadful to look on. But when Grettir came anigh, the giant leapt up and caught up a glaive and smote at the newcomer, for with that glaive might a man both cut and

¹ It is exceedingly doubtful whether this feat — a preliminary demonstration of strength, cf. the Bear's Son parallels, Panzer 34 ff. — can be regarded as an analogue of the Breca adventure (Brandl 994). Grettir's superiority as an endurance swimmer is mentioned in ch. 58.

² For holding her food — the human victim. Grendel brought a *glöf* for the same purpose with him (2085 ff.).

thrust; a wooden shaft it had, and that fashion of weapon men called then, heft-sax (*hepti-sax*). Grettir hewed back against him with his short-sword (*sax*), and smote the shaft so that he struck it asunder; then was the giant fain to stretch aback for a sword that hung up there in the cave; but therewithal Grettir smote him afore into the breast, and smote off well-nigh all the breast bone and the belly, so that the bowels tumbled out of him and fell into the river, and were driven down along the stream; and as the priest sat by the rope, he saw certain fibers all covered with blood swept down the swirls of the stream; then he grew unsteady in his place, and thought for sure that Grettir was dead, so he ran from the holding of the rope¹ (which had been fastened to a peg), and returned home. — In the meantime Grettir went up the cave; he kindled a light and examined the place. The story does not tell how much he got therein, but men deem that it must have been something great. He also found the bones of the two men and put them in a bag. Then he made off from the cave and swam to the rope and shook it, and thought that the priest would be there yet; but when he knew that the priest had gone home, then must he draw himself up by strength of hand, and thus he came up out on to the cliff. Then he fared back to *Eyjardalsá*, and brought into the church porch the bag with the bones, and therewith a rune-staff with verses cut on it. (The last verses: ‘For from its mighty shaft of tree The heft-sax [*hepti-sax*] smote I speedily; And dulled the flashing war-flame [*gunn-logi*] fair In the black breast that met me there.’)

(Chap. 67.) Grettir was thought to have done great deeds for the cleansing of the land (*mikla landhreinsun*).

Like Grettir, Ormr the Strong is known to have been a real person, but in the *Orms þáttir Stórolfssonar*² remarkable deeds of a fabulous character are ascribed to him.

Ormr's sworn brother, Ásbjörn, we are told, sails to the Norwegian island Sandey (Saudey), where a man-eating giant Brúsi and his mother (in the shape of an enormous cat) dwell in a cave.³ (He is slain by Brúsi after a severe struggle.⁴ Twenty of his men are torn to pieces and devoured by the terrible fire-breathing cat.) When Ormr at his home in Iceland gets news of his friend's death, he determines to avenge him and

¹ This motive recurs in the story of Grettir's encounter with the ghost of Kárr, which in the manner of the fighting resembles also the Glámr incident (see below, p. xvii) and the first part of the *Sandhaugar* episode. — It may be mentioned that a submarine contest in the *Þorsteins saga Víkingssonar* has been cited as a parallel to *Bœowulf's* fight with Grendel's mother (C. N. Gould, *MPh.* vii 214).

² See L 10.7. Ormr and Grettir are mentioned together as two of the strongest men ever known in Iceland, *Grettissaga*, ch. 58. See note on l. 90r. It must be admitted that the *Orms* parallel is of less value than has often been assumed, especially as that text is largely dependent on the *Grettissaga* (and other sagas), cf. Boer L 4.140.177 ff.

³ The cave is near the sea; in the Faroe versions it is reached by means of a small boat. See Bugge 361 ff.

⁴ Bugge thought this Ásbjörn ultimately identical with *Æschere*, *Bœow.* 1323 ff.

sails to Brúsi's island. He enters the cave and fights first with the mother — the cat, who attacks him with her piercing claws.¹ He reels back, but when he calls on God and St. Peter for help,² he gets the better of the monster and breaks her back. Thereupon he struggles with Brúsi and overcomes him by sheer strength of arm. After cutting with his sword (*sax*) the 'blood-eagle' into the dead giant's back, he leaves the cave with two chests of gold and silver.

The same story has been traced in the modern versions of two Faroe and two Swedish ballads.³

Another analogue (from the *Floressaga*) has been cited by M. Schlauch, L 4.62 e.

Of less significance, yet worthy of mention, as a parallel to the Grendel fight, is the *Glámr* episode of the *Grettissaga* (chaps. 32–35), which tells of how Glámr, a shepherd, who (had been killed by an evil spirit and who afterwards) haunted and made uninhabitable the house and farm of Þórhallr, was slain by Grettir in a mighty contest.

Grettir when told of the hauntings rode to the place (*þórhallsstaðir*) and in the night awaited Glámr in the hall. When a third part of the night had passed, he heard a great noise without, then one went up upon the house, and afterwards came down and opened the door. Grettir lay quiet; Glámr went up to him and tried to pull him out of the house. They struggled wondrously hard, and seats and benches were broken before them. Glámr wanted to get out. Grettir resisted with all his might and finally succeeded in making his fiendish opponent reel back and fall open-armed out of the house. By drawing his short-sword (*sax*) and cutting off Glám's head he disposed of the hateful revenant. (But before he could do it, he beheld with terror in the moonlight Glám's horrible face and heard his dying curse, which was to be of disastrous consequences to him.)

A notable parallel of the second adventure has been detected (by Lawrence, L 4.62 c) in an episode of the (13th or 14th cent.) *Samsonsaga*. (A brief summary by Lawrence: "A she-troll dwelling under a water-fall has begotten a son, a supernatural being who haunts the forests. She is killed, like Grendel's dam, in a struggle under the waters. Afterwards the hero dives under the fall, and comes to a cave in which he finds precious objects. Gallyn the miller, seeing blood in the stream, immediately concludes, like the watchers in the tales of Bēowulf and Grettir, that the hero has been killed.") The characteristic 'waterfall-cave' scenery is likewise found in the *Gullþórissaga* and the story of 'Gullbra and Skeggi'.⁴

¹ Cp. *Beow.* 1501 ff.

² Cp. *Beow.* 1553 ff.

³ An interesting detail of the Faroe ballads, viz. the exclamation in praise (blessing) of the hero's mother after the slaying of the giant, has been connected (by Bugge) with *Beow.* 942 ff., but the coincidence need not be considered of importance.

⁴ Text and translation of the *Samsonsaga* episode by Lawrence, Cha. Intr.² 502 f., 456 f.; of the stories of *Gullþórir* and *Gullbra* by Cha. Intr.² 494 ff.

The points of contact between the foregoing extracts and the *Beowulf* are unmistakable and need not be gone over in detail. The *Sandhaugar* episode in particular gives a strikingly similar description¹ of the monster's cave under a waterfall, and moreover seems to show a verbal agreement in the use of (the nonce word) *heptisax*, recalling the (equally unique) *hæftmēce*, *Beow.* 1457.² In some points, it should be noted, this important and highly instructive version presents an obscuration of the original folk-tale elements;³ viz. in making not the male but the female monster (who, by the way, is not stated explicitly to be the giant's mother) provoke the first fight by attacking the house, the natural rôles of the two demons being thus reversed; in motivating the hero's visit to the cave by mere curiosity; in omitting all mention of the wounded shedemon in the second adventure; and in completely blurring the motive of the wonderful sword which is found hanging in the cave.

Some noteworthy innovations in the *Beowulf* account — apart from the general transformation incident to the epic setting and atmosphere — are the following. The mother of the slain Grendel leaves her cave, appears in the hall, and avenges her son in heroic fashion — an evident amplification (including a partial repetition) of the narrative. Again, Grendel, though (mortally wounded by *Bēowulf* and) found dead in the cave, is as it were slain again (1576 ff.) and definitely disposed of by beheading. In the original form of the story, it appears, the male demon had been merely wounded; when the hero had made his way to the dwelling place of the monsters, he put the wounded enemy to death (and afterwards killed the mother). A number of minor incongruities possibly arising from an imperfect remodeling of old folk-tale motives are pointed out in the Notes, see ll. 135, 703, 736 ff., 839 ff., cf. 1260. The theory that the Anglo-Saxon poet worked up different versions (relating to Grendel and to Grendel's mother respectively) has been repeatedly proposed as a means of accounting for disparities of the narrative; see especially Schneider (L 4.135) and Berendsohn (L 4.141.1.14 ff.).

Different and in a certain respect closer is the relation of *Beowulf* to the late *Hrólfs saga* (see Par. § 9, L 10.8). It is true, *Bǫðvar's* contest with a peculiar fanciful beast (chap. 23) has not nearly so much in common with the Grendel fight as *Grettir's* adventure in the cave has with *Bēowulf's* second encounter. Yet only in the *Hrólfs saga* do we find a story at all comparable to the Grendel part placed in a historical setting comparable to that in the Anglo-Saxon epic and attributed to a person

¹ It serves indeed to make clear the *Beowulfian* representation of the Grendel abode, see Lawrence L 4.62. Cf. also above, pp. xiv n. 3, xvi n. 3.

² The former is used by the giant, the latter by *Bēowulf*; a *sax* is used also by Grendel's mother (1545), as a *sax* is several times by *Grettir*. The kenning *gunnlogi* reminds us of *beadolēoma*, *Beow.* 1523. See further, notes on 1457, 1506 ff., 1555 f.

³ Cf. Panzer 319.

who is possibly after all identical with Bēowulf himself.¹ Manifestly the relation of Bǫðvarr to Hrólfr is not unlike that of Bēowulf to Hrōðgār — both deliver the king from the ravages of a terrible monster, both are his honored champions and friends, Bǫðvarr the son-in-law, Bēowulf the 'adopted son' (946 ff., 1175 f.). Nor should the following parallels be denied consideration. Bǫðvarr goes from Gautland, whose king is his brother, to the Danish court at Hleiðra; Bēowulf goes from the land of the Geats, who are ruled by his uncle Hygelāc, to the court of the Danish king at Heorot. Bǫðvarr makes his entrance at the court in a brusque, self-confident manner and at the feast quarrels with the king's men; Bēowulf introduces himself with a great deal of self-reliance tempered, of course, by courtly decorum (407 ff.), and at the banquet has a dispute with an official of the king (499 ff.); also his scornful retort of ll. 590 ff. is matched by Bǫðvar's slighting remarks, 68. 17 ff. (Par. § 9.)

In addition, certain features in the Norse tradition of Bǫðvarr have been instanced as confirming the original identity of the two heroes.² The bear nature of Bǫðvarr which must be supposed to be his own by inheritance³ and which is implied by his strange behavior in the great *Bjarkamál* battle (Saxo ii 59 ff., *Hrólfs saga*, chaps. 32 f.) has been compared to Bēowulf's bearlike wrestling propensities, dwelt upon in his

¹ Additional special references: ten Brink 185 ff., Olrik i 134 ff., Lawrence L 4.60, Olson L 4.65; von Sydow L 4.66 b3; Cha. Intr. 54 ff. (*ib.* 398, 2522: ref. to Brynjulfs-son); Berendsohn L 4.40 a. — The value of the *Hrólfs saga* for purposes of comparison and the identity of Bǫðvarr and Bēowulf (insisted upon above all by Sarrazin) have been recognized by a number of scholars. It has been claimed that a comparison of Saxo (ii 56, Par. § 7; cf. above, p. xiv n. 3; *Grettissaga*, ch. 21), the *Hrólfs saga*, and the *Bjarkarmur* (Par. § 9.1) with each other, and with the *Beowulf* helps to throw light on certain elements of confusion in the Saga. The wings of the monster are thus considered to be a modern embellishment of the story. Besides, the real and the sham fight might seem to have arisen from a series of two real encounters, in the second of which the (previously wounded) troll was killed (in accordance with the supposedly older form of the Grendel part, see Panzer 371 f.). Furthermore, it has been supposed that in the original story the fighter's own sword actually failed him (cp. Par. § 9 with *Beow.* 1523 ff.), but a wonderful, gold-hilted sword brought him victory (cp. Par. § 9 with *Beow.* 1557 ff.). Sarrazin suggested that the two 'war-friends' (*Beow.* 1810), the unsuccessful *Hrunting* and the victorious *Gyldenhiilt* (*Gullinhjalti*), were developed by a process of personification into the dual figure of *Hqltr-Hjalti* (coward-champion), cf. *E St.* xxxv 19 ff. Olson endeavored to prove that the *Bjarkarmur* have no independent value in this connection, that the earliest type of Bjarki's fight is the one found in Saxo, and that the form of the monster overcome in the *Hrólfs saga* is derived from the Siward saga. See Cha. Intr.

² See Chadwick H. A. 120 f.; Clarke L 4.76.49 ff.

³ On the use of this bear motive (which is not unknown in folk-tales, cf. above, p. xiii n. 3) in the *Gesta Herwardi*, in Saxo (x 345), and in the story of Siward, see Lawrence, pp. 234 ff.; Olrik i 215 ff., & *AfNF.* xix 199 ff.; Deutschbein, *Studien zur Sagen-geschichte Englands*, pp. 249 ff.; and especially Olson, who, with Olrik, traces Bǫðvar's bear-ancestry to the Siward saga. — Did Bēowulf inherit his wrestling strength from his father (cp. *handbona* 460)? Incidentally, it may be noted that he became the forerunner of wrestling heroes celebrated in English literature (as in *The Tale of Gamelyn*, *Lorna Doone*, etc.).

contest with Grendel and with the Frankish warrior Dæghrefn (2501 ff.). Also the fact that Bǫðvarr Bjarki (with other champions of Hrólfr) aids Aðils in his war (*Skáldskaparmál*, *Skjöldunga saga*, *Bjarkarímur*, Par. §§ 5, 8.6, 9.1¹) is paralleled, in a measure, by Bēowulf's 'befriending' the Swedish prince Eadgils (2392 ff.).

The perplexing question of the precise relation between *Beowulf* and the various (late) Scandinavian stories briefly considered here has given rise to manifold earnest and ingenious discussions, and conflicting conclusions have been arrived at. On the whole, it seems safest to attribute the undeniable parallelisms to the use of the same or similar Scandinavian sources both in the Old English and the Old Norse accounts.^{1a} There existed, we may assume, on the one hand a tale — made over into a local legend² — of the freeing of the Danish court from a strange monster through the prowess of a mighty warrior, and another one — like the former going back to a primitive folk-tale — about a similar adventure expanded to a fight with two monsters³ and placed in picturesque Scandinavian surroundings. Both kinds of narrative circulated orally in the North. In course of time they were attached to various persons (two of whom are unquestionably historical characters),^{3a} Bǫðvarr, Grettir, Ormr, Bēowulf respectively. A comparatively early combination of the two sets was perhaps effected in Scandinavia, though it is actually traceable in the Anglo-Saxon epic only. The artistic *Beowulf* version represents the final result of this formative process.

Attention, however, should be called also to the significant suggestion made from time to time, that the substance of the Grendel part goes back ultimately, if not directly, to Irish models.⁴ Even a definite Irish analogue has been detected,⁵ viz. Cuchulinn's adventures in the saga of

¹ The fame of Bjarki is attested also by the *Series Runica* and the *Annales Ryenses* (Par. § 8.4 & 5). That he came to be known in North England, is shown by the occurrence of the name *Boduvar Berki* in the *Liber Vitae Ecclesiae Dunelmensis* (in a 12th century entry; cf. also A. Bugge, *ZfdA.* li 35).

^{1a} That the account of the *Sandhaugar* episode is not derived from the English version has been clearly demonstrated by Cha., *Intr.*² 461 ff., cf. L 4.62 d. By a comparison of the analogous versions (see pp. xv ff.) Cha. has managed to reconstruct what may be considered the outlines of the original form of the Grendel story, in particular of the second adventure. (See notes on 1506 ff., 1555 f.)

² For such a legend (showing at least a slight similarity) attached to the bay of Roskilde see Sarrazin St. 10 ff.

³ The figures on a 6th century tablet found in Öland have been interpreted by Stjerna (31 f.) as representing a counterpart to Bēowulf's contest with the 'she-wolf,' Grendel's mother.

^{3a} Also Gull-þórir is historical.

⁴ Cf. e.g., Brooke L 4.6.1.84 f., von Sydow, Dehmer, see above, p. xiii n. 1, 2; v. Sydow, *Anz. f.dA.* xxxv 129 f. (Parallel British versions: Freymond, "Artus' Kampf mit dem Katzenungetüm," *Festgabe für Gröber* (1899), pp. 311 ff.) — See below, p. cxxiii.

⁵ Deutschbein L 4.36, cf. *Anz. f.dA.* xxxvi 224 f. A direct influence of the Irish saga (which has not been claimed) would be entirely out of the question on chronological grounds. Zimmer (*ZfdA.* xxxii 331 f.) had assumed, on the other hand, an (indirect) influence of the Bēowulf legend on that of Cuchulinn.

The Feast of Bricriu, though the parallelism noted is certainly not conspicuous.¹ Again, the motives and the general atmosphere of the second adventure have been alleged to point in the direction of Celtic sources. Indeed, the brilliant picture of the monsters' mysterious haunt (1357 ff.) might well remind us of Celtic fancy.² The notion of the female monster, Grendel's mother, foreshadowing 'the devil's dam,' has been cited in the same connection.³

Other analogies have been mentioned, such as the elegiac tone of certain passages (2247-66, 2435-71),⁴ the mystic element of the Scyld legend (see note on 4-52), the position of the court *þyle*.⁵ Moreover, in the selection of the peculiar kind of plot (supernatural adventures) and even in the general style and manner of the narrative the influence of Celtic types has been supposed to be visible.⁶ Also the possibility of Celtic elements in the language of *Beowulf* has been discussed.⁷

While these observations and hypotheses are exceedingly interesting, it is only fair to say that so far no tangible proof has been produced.

BÊOWULF'S FIGHT WITH THE DRAGON⁸

Dragon fights are events of such ordinary occurrence in medieval literature that it may almost seem otiose to hunt for specific sources of the Beowulfian specimen. But mention has been very properly made of numerous modern parallels of folk legends⁹ — the nearest of which is a Danish one, — and more especially of Frotho's dragon fight¹⁰ in Saxo's History (ii 38 f., Par. § 7) as indicating a probable Danish origin of the story. It is true, one of the most sagacious students of Scandinavian legend¹¹ has pronounced the similarities between Saxo's account and the *Beowulf* version entirely irrelevant, imaginary, or common-

¹ See Olson L 4.63.

² The picturesque kennings for the sea have been instanced as suggesting the quality of Celtic imagination (Rankin, *JEGPh* ix 75, 82).

³ Ker L 4.120.1.198 f.; Lehmann L 4.57.428; von der Leyen L 4.67. n. 5.122; v. Sydow, *l.c.*

⁴ Bugge 77 ff. (Some minor details are added.) But this is very questionable, see Sieper L 4.126.2.58 f.

⁵ Deutschbein, *l.c.*

⁶ Deutschbein, *l.c.*

⁷ Sarrazin Käd. 69 ff. (Thus *Gärmond* 1962, in place of *Wärmund*, is explained as a Celticism, cf. also *E St.* xlii 17.) The MS. spellings *comes* 107, *camp* 1261 have been thought to evidence a Celtic source of information. (Bugge 82; cf. Emerson, *Publ. MLAss.* xxi 925, 885 n. 3; note on ll. 106 ff.)

⁸ Additional special references: Sievers L 4.33, Olrik i 305 ff., Sarrazin L 4.32.1 & 5, Bugge and Olrik L 4.51, Bugge 45 ff., Berendsohn L 4.141.1.1 ff.; Lawrence L 4.62 a; Cha. Intr. 92 ff.; Schneider L 4.13 a.

⁹ Panzer 294 ff. All of these parallels belong to the so-called þórr type. Most of them are located in Germany, a few in Denmark.

¹⁰ Sievers, *l.c.* (Cf. Müllenhoff, *ZfdA.* vii 439; Müller L 10.4. ii. 74; Sarrazin St. 88.) A similar, briefer version is the dragon fight of Fridlevus, Saxo vi 180 f.

¹¹ Olrik, *l.c.*

place, emphasizing at the same time the fact that the stories taken as a whole are of a totally different order, — Frotho, who wages the fight for the sake of the dragon's treasure and who by this victory first establishes his fame, representing the Sigurðr type,¹ and, on the other hand, Bēowulf, who undertakes the venture primarily to save his people and, although victorious, loses his life, exemplifying in the main the Þórr type.² Yet it appears quite credible that some such lay as the one which Saxo deliberately turned into Latin verse was known to the Anglo-Saxon poet and perhaps even suggested to him Bēowulf's third great adventure. There is a notable agreement in a number of features which can hardly be accidental, — thus, in the description of the dragon (cp. *Beow.* 2561, 2569 ff., 2827, 2582 f.; 2304, 2524, 2580); the report of a countryman (cp. 2214 ff., 2280 ff., 2324 ff., 2404 ff.); the use of a specially prepared shield (cp. 2337 ff., 2522 ff.); the hero's desire to engage in the contest without help from others (cp. 2345 ff., 2529 ff.); the manner of the fight itself (cp. e.g., the details: 2699, 2705). It is also evident that far-reaching alterations would be deemed requisite by the poet who fitted this theme into the story of Bēowulf's life. Nothing could be more natural than that the high-minded slayer of the Grendel kin should appear again, above all else, in the rôle of a deliverer from distress, a benefactor of men. And when this great deed was added as the crowning event to the record of his long life, what better motivation of his death could have presented itself? The introduction of an associate in the person of Wiglāf served to provide not only a welcome helper in the fatal struggle, but an eyewitness and assistant at the king's pathetic death, besides an heir and executor who directs the impressive closing scene of the poem. Of course, if Sarrazin's thesis (see below, pp. xxiii, xlv) be adopted, Wiglāf (Viggo, Vöggr) must be considered one of the original figures of the Scandinavian legend.³

It has been conjectured⁴ that certain instances of an imperfect adaptation of the Danish original can be detected in our text of the *Beowulf*, viz. the reference to the *ēalond* 2334 (see note), answering to Saxo's island, and the puzzling line (*þone ðe ær gehēold . . .*) *after hælēða hryre hwate Scildingas* 3005 (see note), which was supposed to show that the dragon fight was originally attributed to the Danish king Bēowulf (I) of ll. 18 ff., 53 ff., the predecessor of Healfdene, just as it was attached (Saxo ii 38) to Haldanus' predecessor Frotho. The latter assumption

¹ See *Reginismál*, *Fáfnismál*; *Skáldskaparmál* (Prose Edda), ch. (37,) 38; *Völungasaga*, ch. (14,) 18.

² See *Völuspá* 55 (56) f.; *Gylfaginning* (Prose Edda), ch. 50.

³ We may add that both the detailed story of how the hoard came into the possession of the dragon and the motive of the curse laid on the gold put us in mind of Scandinavian analogues, — even though the circumstances of the former are not at all identical. (See notes on 2231 ff., 3051 ff.) Cf. *Reginismál*, *Fáfnismál*, *Skáldskaparmál*, chs. 37 ff.

⁴ See Sievers, *l.c.*; Boer *L* 4.58.69 n., *L* 4.140.112.

⁵ Or Bēowa (see below, pp. xxiii ff.), which Sievers (*l.c.*) also took for granted.

has been endorsed by Berendsohn, who — improving upon the formula ‘combination of the Þórr and the Fáfnir (or Sigurðr) type’ (Panzer) — suggests that two versions have been fused in the epic (itself), the hero of the first being originally Bēowulf I = Frotho, whilst the second was concerned with an aged king who fights a fiery dragon in order to save his people. It is one of a number of possibilities.

In some respects the other dragon fight told in the *Beowulf*, that of Sigemund (884 ff.), exhibits a closer affinity to Saxo’s Frotho parallel. Both belong in the ‘Sigurðr’ class, being the adventurous exploits of conquering heroes. Sigemund, like Frotho, is really alone in the fight (888 f.). He loads a boat with the dragon’s treasures, just as Frotho is bidden to do by his informant (Par. § 7). (The scene of Bēowulf’s fight is near the sea, but the boat is replaced by a wagon, 3134.)¹

Several minor parallels between Bēowulf’s and Sigemund’s dragon fight should not be overlooked. Cp. *under hārne stān*² (. . . *āna genēðde* . . .) 887; 2553, 2744, 2213, 2540. — [*draca*] *morðre swealt* 892, 2782. — *wyrm hāt gemealt* 897 (see note), cf. 3040 f.: *wæs se lēgdraca . . . glēdum beswæled*. (Similarly the victorious sword which avails against [Grendel and] Grendel’s mother, is melted by the monster’s hot blood, 1605 ff., 1666 ff.)³ — . . . *selfes dōme, sǣbāt gehleōd* 895; *him on bearm hlodon* . . . *sylfes dōme* 2775 f. — (*hordes hyrde* 887, cf. *beorges hyrde* 2304.) See further, A. 1 238 ff.

That both ‘Bēowulf’s death’ and ‘the fall of Boðvarr Bjarki’⁴ (Saxo ii 59 ff., *Hrólfs saga*, chaps. 32 ff., Par. §§ 7, 9) go back ultimately to historical legend commemorating the fight between Hjorvarðr (= Heorowearð) and the Geat [king] Boðvarr (Bjarki) (= Bēowulf), that is, practically a war — the final, disastrous one — between Swedes and Geats,⁵ has been argued with great keenness by Sarrazin (*E. St.* xlii 24 ff.), who is supported by Berendsohn (*l.c.* 12 f.). Through subsequent intrusion of supernatural folk-tale elements, it is further assumed, the whole character of the legend underwent a radical metamorphosis, although the persistent allusions to the Swedish-Geatish affairs in the second part of the *Beowulf* serve as reminders of the actual historical background.

THE TWO BĒOWULFS. MYTHOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION⁶

The mention of Bēowulf the Dane (who may be designated as

¹ Sigurðr has his horse carry the treasures (*Fáfnismál*, *Skáldskaparmál*, ch. 38, *Völsungasaga*, ch. 19).

² In the *Nibelungenlied* the hoard is carried *ūz eime holn berge*, 90.

³ The light in the cave (2769 f.) recalls the second adventure (1570 ff.).

⁴ That is, before the latter became connected with the story of Hrólfr Kraki.

⁵ Cf. below, p. xl.

⁶ Special references: Kemble L 4.43, Müllenhoff L 4.25.2, 3, 5 (besides L 4.19.1 ff.), Sarrazin L 4.32.3, Olrik i 223 ff., ii 250 ff., Binz, Lawrence L 4.60, Heusler L 4.37.2; Cha. *Entr.* 41 ff. 291 ff.

Bēowulf I in contradistinction to the hero Bēowulf [II] the Geat) has caused much perplexity to students of the poem. In the opening canto Scyld Scēfing and his son Bēowulf are given the place of honor in the genealogy of the Danish kings. Practically the same names, viz. Scēaf (Scēf), Scyld (Scyldwa, Sceldwea), Bēaw (Beo, Beowi(n)us, etc.¹) occur among the ancestors of Woden in a number of Anglo-Saxon and, similarly, Old Norse genealogies (Par. §§ 1, 5, 8.1). That those names in the Scandinavian pedigrees are derived from Anglo-Saxon sources, is clearly proved by their forms and by the explanatory translations which have been added. Again, a local appellation *Bēowan hamm*² is mentioned in the neighborhood of a *Grendles mere* in a Wiltshire charter issued by King Æðelstān in the year 931.³ From these facts, aided by etymological interpretations of the name *Bēaw-Bēow(a)* (*Bēowulf*), it has been inferred that the hero of the poem was originally the same as Bēaw (Bēowa, Bēowulf I); i.e., a divine being worshiped by the Anglo-Saxons and credited with wondrous deeds of the mythological order, and who by contamination with a historical person of the name of Bēowulf, the nephew of king Hygelāc, was transformed into the mortal hero of the poem. Originated by Kemble and very generally accepted for generations (though varied in minor details), this hypothesis seemed to furnish the very key to a true understanding of the unique epic poem. It was enunciated by Müllenhoff, as a kind of dogma, in the following precise and supposedly authoritative formulation.

Bēow (whose name is derived from the root *bhū* [cp. OE. *būan*] 'grow,' 'dwell,' 'cultivate land'), in conjunction with Scēaf ('sheaf,' denoting husbandry) and Scyld ('shield,' i.e., protection against enemies), typifies the introduction of agriculture and civilization, the peaceful dwelling on the cultivated ground. He is virtually identical with Ing⁴ and thus also with Frēa (ON. Freyr), the god of fruitfulness

¹ For the variant forms see Grimm D. M. iii 389 (1722); Kemble ii, p. xii. And see below, Par. § 1.

² First pointed out by Kemble (L 9.1. i. 416) and turned to full account by Müllenhoff (*ZfdA.* xii 282 ff.). — *ham(m)* = 'dwelling,' 'fold,' perhaps 'piece of land surrounded with paling, wicker-work, etc., and so defended against the stream, which would otherwise wash it away' (see B.-T.); cf. H. Middendorff, *Ae. Flurnamenbuch* (1902), pp. 63 f. — Place-names like *Beas broc*, *Beodun* and, on the other hand, *Grindles bec*, *Grendeles pyt* and the like (Haack L 4.30.51 ff.; Binz 153 ff.; Napier and Stevenson, *Crawford Charters* (1895) 1.14, 3.5, and note on p. 50), occurring without any relation to each other, cannot be used as evidence.

³ 'Ego Æðelstanus rex Anglorum . . . quendam telluris particulam meo fideli ministro Wulfgaro . . . in loco quem solicolae æt Hamme vocitant tribuo . . . Prædicta . . . tellus his terminis circumcincta clarescit: *ærest on eastweardan on lin-leage geat ðonon onðlong herþoðes on burghardes anstigo. ðonne forð to dæres anstigon . . . oð hit cimeð to ðære dic . . . ðonne norð ofer dune . . . ðonne á dune on ða yfre. on beowan hammes hecgan. on brem-eles sceagan eastweardne to ðære scortan dic. butan anan æcre. ðonne to fugel-mere to ðan wege; onðlong weges to ottes forða; ðonon to wudumere; ðonne to ðære ruwan hecgan; ðæt on langan hangran; ðonne on grendles mere; ðonon on dyrnan geat; ðonne eft on lin-leage geat.*' (*Cartularium Saxonicum* ed. by W. de Gray Birch ii 363 ff. [Kemble, *Cod. Dipl.* ii 171 ff.].)

⁴ Cf. below, p. xxxvii.

and riches. In a similar mythological light are to be viewed the exploits of Bēowulf (that is, primarily, Bēow). Grendel is a personification of the (North) Sea, and so is Grendel's mother; and Bēowulf's fight against these demons symbolizes the successful checking of the inundations of the sea in the spring season. The contest with the dragon is its autumnal counterpart. In the death of the aged hero, which means the coming on of winter, an old seasons-myth is seen to lie back of the prevailing culture-myth conception.¹ Owing to the similarity of names, the ancient Anglo-Saxon myth of Bēowa was transferred to Bēowulf the Geat, a great warrior who distinguished himself in Hygelāc's ill-fated expedition against the Frānks.

A number of other more or less ingenious mythological expositions have been put forward.² Bēowulf has been made out a superhuman being of the order of Þórr or Baldr, or a lunar deity,³ a personification of wind, storm, or lightning, a patron of bee-keepers,⁴ whilst his opponent Grendel has figured as the incarnation of the terrors of pestilential marshes, malaria or fog, or of the long winter nights, a storm being, a likeness of the ON. Loki or Ægir, even of the Lernaean hydra of old.⁵ Also the dragon and Bēowulf's dragon fight have been subjected to various interpretations of a similar allegorizing character.

Grimm understood the name *Bēo-wulf* (of which *Bēow* was supposed to be a shortening) as 'bee-wolf' (enemy of the bees), meaning 'woodpecker',⁶ which bird he conjectured to have been held sacred like the Picus of the Romans. Others have accepted this eminently plausible etymology of 'bee-wolf,' taking the word, however, in the sense of 'bear'^{7a} (the ravager of bees, the hive plunderer). (Cosijn, *Aanteekeningen*, p. 42 [cf. *ZfdPh.* xxiv 17 n.] explained 'bee-wolf' as *sigewulf* [with reference to the use of *sigewīf* for 'bees' in the Ags. *Charms* 3.8, Grein-Wülcker i 320].)

Out of the bewildering mass of learned disquisitions along these lines a few facts emerge as fairly probable. Neither the Grendel nor the dragon fight is to be shifted back from Bēowulf (II) the Geat hero to Bēowulf (I) the Dane or the Anglo-Saxon progenitor. The evidence of the famous Wiltshire charter is far from conclusive as regards the attribution of the Grendel fight to Bēowa, especially as the latter name (in

¹ Even the swimming adventure with Breca has been explained mythologically, see note on 499 ff.

² See Wülker *L* 4.4.258 ff.; Panzer 250 ff.

³ By reason of his dragon fight, cf. E. Siecke, *Drachenkämpfe, Untersuchungen zur indogermanischen Sagenkunde*. 1907.

⁴ Hence, more generally, a representative of civilization (Müllenhoff, *ZfdA.* xii 283).

⁵ Hagen, *MLN.* xix 71; cf. Kögel, *ZfdA.* xxxvii 270; see also Fog *L* 4.66 br.

⁶ Skeat at one time accepted this (*Academy* xi 163 c), but considered that the woodpecker on account of its fighting qualities was meant to typify a hero. Schröder *L* 4.66 b7 inclines to Grimm's view.

^{7a} Presumably a taboo name. The conclusion reached by Krogmann (*L* 4.66 b8) leaves the troublesome questions unsettled.

beorwan hammes) could be explained as a shortened form (pet form) of *Bēowulf*.¹

That *Bēaw*: *Bēow* was after all, originally, some kind of a divine being, has been shown to be probable by the investigations of folklorists,² who called attention to the corresponding figure of the Finnish *Pekko*, a god of grain, whom the Finns had taken over from Germanic tradition. In course of time it came to pass that the grain being *Bēow* (*bēow* = 'barley'), like the analogous personifications of 'sheaf' and 'shield',³ was regarded as an epic personage, an early progenitor of royal races.

But outside of the introductory genealogy this shadowy divinity has no place in the Anglo-Saxon epic. Nothing but his name is recorded (ll. 18, 53). And that seems to have been introduced as a result of an accidental confusion. When detailing the ancestry of the *Scyldingas* (*Skjöldungar*), the poet was reminded by the name *Scyld* (*Skjöldr*) of the Anglo-Saxon *Scyld(wa)* and the beings associated with him,⁴ and thus, mingling Danish and Anglo-Saxon tradition, he cited the series *Scyld Scēfing*, *Bēowulf* among the early kings of the Danes.⁵ That the form *Bēowulf* of ll. 18, 53 in place of *Bēow(a)* or *Bēaw* is due to a mistake of the poet's or a scribe's, has been conjectured more than once.⁶

On the other hand, *Bēowulf* the Geat is entirely of Scandinavian origin. His name, if rightly interpreted as 'bear',⁷ agrees (though of course not etymologically) with that of *Bjarki*, which to begin with was apparently meant as a diminutive form of *bjørn* 'bear'.⁸ His deeds are

¹ Thomas Miller (*Academy* xlv 396) thought that the *grendel* of *grendles mere* was meant as a common noun. (Cf. Lawrence *l.c.* 251 ff.; Panzer 395 ff.) But see Cha. Intr. 44.

² See Orlík ii 250 ff.; further, L 4.82 b. Cf. Cha. Intr. 84 ff., 296 ff.

³ See note on 4-52.

⁴ Cf. Heusler, *Anz.f.d.A.* xxx 32; *R.-L.* i 247.

⁵ In the Anglo-Saxon genealogies the Danish *Heremōd* (*Hermōðr*) also appears, see note on *Heremōd* (901-15).

⁶ Cf. Simrock L 3.21.176; Trautmann, *Bonn.B.* xvii 153; Child, *MLN.* xxi 198 f.; Lawrence 256; Binz, *Lit.bl.* xxxii 54; Heusler, *R.-L.* i 247; also Brandl 993.

⁷ Cf. above, pp. xix, xxv. — A somewhat too realistic and simple explanation of his name and deeds was offered by Skeat, who conjectured (*Jour. of Philol.* xv 120 ff.) that a strong man once killed a bear or two, and was therefore given, as a mark of distinction, the name of 'bear' himself. A similar suggestion as to the rise of the story was made by Bode (L 7.9.71 f.). Sidney Lanier asked curiously whether traditions of actual antediluvian monsters might not have been the starting point of legends of the Grendel kin (L 7.26). (Cf. Haigh's and Harrison's remarks on dragons, L 4.27.95 ff.; L 9.9.158.) Brooke (L 4.6.1.86, 4.6.2.66) reckoned with the cannibalism of primeval cave-dwellers as a possible germinal element of such folk-tales. Chadwick (H. A. 114) observed that the supernatural incidents in heroic stories "may often truly reflect the belief of an age which did not clearly distinguish between natural and supernatural." According to a novel theory of Hübener's (L 4.66 b4), the Grendel fight was fought out in the hero's soul.

⁸ His first name, *Bǫðvarr*, is owing to a misunderstanding of an appellative *bǫðvar* (gen. sing. of *bǫð* 'fight'). Cp. Saxo ii 64: '[ense,] a quo belligeri cepi cognomen.' (Sarrazin would take *Bǫðvarr* (from **Baðu-(h)arir*) as the real name, thus bringing it in line with the assumed form

plainly of the folk-tale order adjusted in the epic to the level of Germanic hero-life. The chief adversary of Bēowulf in the first part is naturally to be traced to the same source; but probably English traditions of a water-sprite have entered into the conceptions of the monster Grendel, whose very name seems to have been added on English soil. To inquire into the primitive mythological signification of those preternatural adventures is an utterly hopeless undertaking. Resting as they do on pure theory and diversified imagination, such romantic constructions merely obscure the student's vision of the real elements of the story.¹

Are we now to believe that Bēowulf, the hero — like Grettir of the later Icelandic saga — belongs in part to history, or, in other words, that a Geat famed for strength and prowess attracted to himself wonderful tales of ultrahuman feats?² What the poem tells about his person, apart from his marvelous deeds, has not the appearance of history or of genuine historical legend.³ He is out of place in the line of Geat kings, who bear names alliterating with *H*; and, still more strangely, his own *B* does not harmonize with the name of his father Ecgþēow and that of his family, the Wægmundingas.⁴ He is a solitary figure in life, and he dies without leaving any children. Neither as Hygelāc's retainer nor as king of the Geats does he play any real part in the important events of the time.⁵ He accompanies Hygelāc, indeed, on his historic continental expedition, but what is told of him in that connection is of a purely episodic nature, conventional, or fabulously exaggerated, in short, to all appearances, anything but authentic. There is hardly a trait assigned to him that is not more or less typical⁶ or in some way associated with his extraordinary qualities or his definite rôle as a protecting and defending man of strength, in which the Anglo-Saxon poet rejoiced. That there is some substratum of truth in the extensive recital of his doings may well be admitted as a possibility; but that need not have been more than the merest framework of the narrative elements common to Bēowulf and Bǫðvarr Bjarki.⁷ The elaboration of Bēowulf's character and actions plainly shows the hand of the author who made him the hero of a great epic poem.

Beadwulf, see below, p. xxviii). No importance need be attached to the fact that the grandfather of Bǫðvarr Bjarki is called Bjór in the *Bjarkartǫnn*.

¹ Cf. Boer, *AfNF*. xix 43 f.; Lawrence 258 ff.; Panzer 252 ff. — That the ultimate relation between Bēow(a) and Bēowulf, after all, remains a problem is to be admitted.

² Grein (L 4.69.267, 278) ventured the guess that the deliverance of Denmark and Geatland from the attacks of pirates by a historical Bēowulf caused the Grendel and dragon combats to be attributed to him.

³ The events of his life are briefly reviewed on p. xlv.

⁴ See below, p. xxxii & n. 3.

⁵ It is true, the assistance given to Æadgils is alluded to in ll. 2392 ff., but even that did not amount to active participation.

⁶ Thus the motive of the sluggish youth is, somewhat awkwardly, added to his person (2183 ff.) exactly as it was done in the case of Grettir and of Ormr (see above, p. xiv n. 3).

⁷ A decidedly remote possibility of tracing a corresponding Scandinavian legendary prototype was reviewed, *A*. xlvī 193 ff. (L 4.92 b, c, d.)

Note on the Etymology of BĒOWULF, BĒOW, and GRENDEL

The following etymologies of the names a) *Bēowulf*, b) *Bēow* have been proposed.¹

a) 1) *Bēowulf* (=ON. *Bjólfr*), = 'bee-wolf.' So Grimm D. M. 306 (369); Simrock L 3.21.177; Müllenhoff, *ZfdA.* xii 283; Sweet, *Ags. Reader*, & *E St.* ii 312-4; Körner, *E St.* i 483 f.; Skeat, *Academy* xi 163 c, & *Jour. of Philol.* xv 120 ff.; Cosijn, *Aant.* 42; Sievers, *Beitr.* xviii 413; v. Grienberger 759; Panzer 392. This etymology is strongly supported by the form of the proper name *Biwulf* (i.e. *Biuuulf*) occurring in the *Liber Vitae Ecclesiae Dunelmensis* (Sweet, *Oldest English Texts*, p. 163, l. 342). Cf. Lang. § 17. Thus *Bēo-wulf*, Northumbr. *Biw-wulf*, =ON. *Bjólfr*. Parallel OHG. form: *Biulfus*.

2) *Bēowulf* = ON. *Bjólfr* (as first seen by Grundtvig), i.e. *Bœjólfr*, *Byjúlfr*, from *bær*, *býr* 'farm (yard)'. So Bugge *Tid.* 287 ff., & *Beitr.* xii 56; Gering L 3.26.100 f.

3) *Bēowulf* a substitution for *Beadu-wulf*. So Thorpe (Gloss.); Grundtvig (Edit.), p. xxxiii; Morley L 4.2³.344; Sarrazin *St.* 47, *E St.* xvi 71 ff., xxiii 227 [ON. *Bœðvarr* = **Badu-(h)arir*; cf. *St.* 151, *E St.* xlii 20: from **Bœð-vargr*]; Ferguson L 4.52.4.

4) Laistner, L 4.47.264 f. connected the name with **bēawan*, Goth. (*us-*)*baugjan* 'sweep.' *Bēowulf* = 'sweeping wolf,' i.e. the cleansing wind that chases the mists away. Another, very far-fetched suggestion of Laistner's: L 4.50.24. And see Wadstein L 4.52.5.

b) *Bēow*, *Bēaw*, = ON. *Biár*,² belongs to OE. *bēow* 'grain,' 'barley' (*Epin. Gloss.* 645, *Leiden Gloss.* 184), OS. *beo(w)*, *beuwod* 'harvest,' related to the root *bhū*. So Kemble ii, pp. xiii f.; Müllenhoff, *ZfdA.* vii 410 f., & L 4.19; Kögel, *ZfdA.* xxxvii 268 ff.; cf. Boer, *AfNF.* xix 20 ff. It corresponds to ON. *bygg* 'barley' (cp. *Byggvir*, note on 4-52, *fin.*). Cf. L 4.82 b.

*Etymologies of GRENDEL*³

1) *Grendel*, related to OE. *grindan* 'grind,' hence = 'destroyer' (Ettmüller, *Transl.*, p. 20; Sweet, *Ags. Reader*; Laistner L 4.50.23; etc.; also Brandl [992], who at the same time suggests a possible allusion to the grinding of grain by slaves), and to OE. **grandor* (Sievers § 289) in *grandorlēas*, *Jul.* 271, ON. *grand* 'evil,' 'injury' (Grein Spr.; Sarrazin, *Angl.* xix 374 n.; v. Grienberger 758). And see Pogatscher L 4.49.4.

2) *Grendel*, related to OE. (*Gen. B* 384) *grindel* 'bar,' 'bolt,' OHG. *grindel*, *krintil*.⁴ Grimm D. M. 201 (243).

¹ Cf. Björkman L 4.66 a; Cha. *Intr.* 365 ff.; Schröder L 4.66 b7; Krogmann L 4.66 b8.

² Cf. Par. § 5, *Prologus*, also *Skáldskap.*, ch. 55.

³ Cf. Cha. *Intr.* 305 ff., 44; Philippson L 4.42. n. 10.84 f.; Zachrisson L 4.66 b6.

⁴ Cf. *Schweizerisches Idiotikon* (ed. by Staub & Tobler) ii 757 ff., s.v. *grendel*, *grindel*, where reference is made to the names of numerous localities containing that stem; see also *Arch.* cxxx 154 f., cxxxi 427 n. 2; *E St.* i 485. — It has been pointed out, by the way, that a proper

3) *Grendel*, related to ON. *grindill*, one of the poetical terms for 'storm'; *grenja* 'to bellow.' See, e.g., Egilsson, *Lexicon poet. antiqu. ling. septent.*; Sarrazin St. 65; Mogk, *P. Grdr.*² iii 301 f. (Cp. *Beow.* 1373 ff.?)

4) Formation by means of *-ila* (cp. *strengel*) from Lat. *grandis*. See Hagen, *MLN.* xix 70.¹

5) *Grendel*, **grandil*, from **grand*, 'sand,' 'bottom (ground) of a body of water.' See Rooth L 4.49.3.

III. THE HISTORICAL ELEMENTS²

[*Ice wæs*] mid Swæom ond mid Gæatum ond mid Sāþ-Denum. (*Widsið* 58.)

How much of historical truth there is in the subjects considered under this heading cannot be made out with certainty.³ The early Germanic poetry of heroic legend, though inspired by stirring events of the times, primarily those of the great period of tribal migrations, was anything but a record and mirror of historical happenings. What the singers and hearers delighted in was the warlike ideals of the race, the momentous situations that bring out a man's character; and the poet's imagination eagerly seized upon the facts of history to mold them in accordance with the current standards of the typical hero-life. The personality of the hero and the *comitatus* idea — mutual loyalty of chief and retainer — dominated the representation of events. The hostile encounters of Germanic tribes were depicted as feuds between families. (Cp. the Finn legend, the Heaðo-Bard story.) Moreover, all kinds of variation, shifting, and combination naturally attended the oral transmission of the ancient lays. Facts easily gave way to fiction. The figure of Eormenric, e.g., as known to the Anglo-Saxons (see note on 1197-1201), in all probability retained next to nothing of the actual traits, doings, and sufferings of the great king of the Goths. Yet with all due allowance for disintegrating influences, those elements of the *Beowulf* which we naturally class as 'historical,' i.e. based on history, in contradistinction to the frankly fabulous matter of a preternatural charac-

name *Aedric Grendel* occurs in the *Great Roll of the Pipe* for A.D. 1179-80 (Liebermann, *Arch.* cxxvi 180). — An adj. *grindel* 'angry,' 'impetuous' is found in some ME. texts, see Stratmann-Bradley. [Cf. etymol. no. 3?]

¹ Imitation of an oriental name was vaguely suggested as a possibility by Bouterwek, *Germ.* i 401. — Also Hocketier's speculation (L 4.64) may be noted.

² See L 4.23 ff., L 4.67 ff. Comprehensive treatises and surveys: Müllenhoff, Grein L 4.69, Uhlenbeck L 4.72, Clarke L 4.76; cf. Heusler L 4.75, Chambers Wid.; Cha. Intr., Lawrence L 4.22 c; Schneider L 4.13 a. — It may be remarked that the map ('The Geography of *Beowulf*') included in this edition is designed to show the main geographical and ethnological features as they seem to have been understood by the poet; it is not entirely consistent chronologically.

³ On this general question, see Heusler L 4.37.1.

ter, have, in a large measure, an air of reality and historical truth about them which is quite remarkable and, in fact, out of the ordinary.

It is true, there is only one of the events mentioned in the poem, viz. the disastrous Frankish raid of Hygelāc, which we can positively claim as real history (see below, p. xxxix). But this very fact that the *Beowulf* narrative is fully confirmed by the unquestioned accounts of early chroniclers, coupled with the comparative nearness of the poem to the time of the events recounted, raises into probability the belief that we are dealing in the main with fairly authentic narrative.¹ It is certainly not too much to say that our Anglo-Saxon epos is to be considered the oldest literary source of Scandinavian history. This applies, of course, in the first place to the relation between the various tribes, and in a less degree to the record of individuals.

Much farther removed from history appear to us the Finn legend,² the allusion to Offa,³ and the brief reference to Eormenric and Hāma.⁴

Of tribes outside of Scandinavia⁵ we find mention of the Franks, Hætware, Frisians,⁶ the Baltic group of the Gifðas, Wylfingas, Heaðo-Bards⁷ and, perhaps, the Vandals.⁸ With the possible exception of the family of Wealhþeow, England is not represented save for the ancient Angle legend of Offa.

THE DANES⁹

(*Dene, Ingwine, Scyldingas*, see Glossary of Proper Names.)

A genealogy of the royal line and a summary of the facts of Danish history extracted from the poem are presented below.

¹ That the references to Swedish kings have a definite foundation in fact is no longer open to doubt (see below, p. xlv).

² See *Introd. to The Fight at Finnsburg*.

³ See note on 1931-62.

⁴ See note on 1197-1201. A historical basis of the Sigemund legend cannot be reckoned with, see note on 875-900, nor could Weland (l. 455) be considered in this class.

⁵ In addition to Danes, 'Half-Danes,' Geats, and Swedes, the poem knows the Jutes (cf. *Introd. to The Fight at Finnsburg*, also below, p. xlv), the (*Heaþo-*)*Rēamas* and the *Finna land* (see note on 499 ff.).

⁶ See below, pp. xxxix f.

⁷ See Gloss. of Proper Names; below, p. xxxvi.

⁸ This is very doubtful. See Gloss. of Proper Names: *Wendlas*.

⁹ Passages in the *Beowulf* serving as sources: 57 ff.; 467, 2158 (*Heorogār*), 2161 (*Heoro-weard*); 612 ff., 1162 ff. (*Wealhþeow*); 1017, 1180 ff. (2166 ff.) (*Hrōðulf*); 1219 f., 1226 f., 1836 ff. (*Hrēðric*, *Hrōðmund*); 2020 ff., 81 ff. (*Frēawaru*, *Ingeld*). — Of especial value for the study of this Danish legendary history are the investigations of Grundtvig, Müllenhoff, Olrik, Heusler (L 4.35, L 4.73), Sarrazin (L 4.32.1 & 2), Malone, Herrmann L 4.35 a, (Schröder L 4.69 a), Schneider ii 1 (L 4.13 a); for the Heaðo-Bard feud, see also L 4.83 ff. (chiefly 84: Bugge), Olrik (vol. ii), and Müllenhoff, *Deutsche Altertumskunde* v (1891), pp. 315 ff.

(Scyld ——— Bēowulf [I] ———) followed by Healfdene.		
	Heorogār (470-500)	Heoroweard (b. 490)
Healfdene ——— (A.D. 445-498)	Hrōðgār, m. Wealhþēow (473-525)	{ Hrēðric (b. 499) Hrōðmund (b. 500) Frēawaru, m. Ingeld (b. 501)
	Hālga — <i>The Ygg</i> (475-503)	Hrōðulf (495-545)
	daughter, m. [On]ela	

Note: For the sake of clearness the figures (which at best could represent approximate dates only) have been made quite definite. They are only designed to show the sequence of events in such an order as to satisfy the probabilities of the narrative.¹

Healfdene (57 ff.), following the mythical founder Scyld and the equally fictitious Bēowulf (I), is the first one in the line of Danish kings belonging to semi-historical tradition. He was succeeded by his eldest son Heorogār, whose reign was apparently of short duration. After Heorogār's early death, the crown fell not to his son Heoroweard (who was perhaps considered too young or was held in disrespect²), but to his brother Hrōðgār, the central figure of Danish tradition in the *Beowulf*.

His is a reign of surpassing splendor. After gaining brilliant success in war (64 ff.),³ he established his far-famed royal seat Heorot (68 ff.) and ruled for a long, long time (1769 ff.) in peace, honored by his people (863), a truly noble king. His queen Wealhþēow, of the race of the *Helmingas* (620), is a stately and gracious lady, remarkable for her tact and diplomacy.⁴ Another person of great importance at the court is Hrōðulf. By the parallel Scandinavian versions it is definitely established that he was the son of Hālga, who in the *Beowulf* receives no further mention (i.e. after l. 61). Left fatherless at a tender age,⁵ he was brought up kindly and honorably by Hrōðgār and Wealhþēow (1184 ff.), and when grown up, rose to a position of more than ordinary influence.

¹ They are in the main derived from Heusler (L 4.75). Somewhat different are the chronological tables of Gering (L 3.26) and Kier (L 4.78). See Par. §11, second note.

² In ll. 2155 ff. we hear of a valuable corslet which Heorogār did not care to bestow on his son.

³ The definite reference to wars, 1828, possibly points to the Heaðo-Bards (see below, pp. xxxiv ff.) or to the Geats (see below, p. xlv).

⁴ See 1169 ff., 1215 ff.

⁵ At the age of eight according to the *Skjoldungasaga*, ch. 12 (Par. § 8.6) and the *Ynglinga-saga*, ch. 29 (33) (Par. § 6).

Hrōðulf and Hrōðgār occupy seats of honor side by side in the hall Heorot (1163 f.), as befits near relatives of royal rank, who are called *suktergefæderan* (1164; *suktorfædran*, *Wids.* 46). In fact, it almost looks as if Hrōðulf were conceived of as a sort of joint-regent in Denmark.¹ With just a little imagination we may draw a fine picture of the two *Scyldingas* ruling in high state and glory over the Danes, Hrōðgār the old and wise, a peacemaker (470 ff., 1859 ff., 2026 ff.), a man of sentiment, and Hrōðulf, the young and daring, a great warrior, a man of energy and ambition. At a later time, however, as the poet intimates with admirable subtlety (1018 f., 1164 f., 1178 ff., 1228 ff.), the harmonious union was broken, and Hrōðulf, unmindful of the obligations of gratitude, behaved ill towards his cousins, Hrēðric and Hrōðmund (1180 ff.), that is to say — very likely — usurped the throne. One is tempted to regard Bēowulf's 'adoption' (946 ff., 1175 f.) as in some way connected with the anticipated treachery of Hrōðulf. In case of future difficulties among the *Scyldingas*, Bēowulf might come to the rescue of the Danish princes (in particular the elder one, cf. 1226 f., 1219 f.), or Hrēðric might find a place of refuge at the court of the Geats (*hē mæg þær fela / frēonda findan* 1837).

Regarding the chronology of Hrōðgār's life, the poet is clearly inconsistent in depicting him as a very old man, who looks back on a reign of sixty-two years (1769 ff., 147),² and, on the other hand, representing his sons as mere youngsters. Evidently neither the definite dates of the passages referred to nor the intimation of the helpless king's state of decrepitude could be taken literally.

Of these eight male names of the Danish dynasty, which are properly united by alliteration conformably to the Norse epic laws of name-giving in the period preceding the Viking age — the majority of them moreover containing one element recurring in one or more of the other names,³ — all except Heorogār and Hrōðmund are well known in the analogous Scandinavian tradition.⁴ It is true, the names do not always correspond precisely in form,⁵ but this is only natural in different ver-

¹ In a somewhat similar manner uncle and nephew (in this case, the sister's son), namely Hygelāc and Bēowulf, are found living together in the land of the Geats: *him wæs bām samod / on ðām lēodscipe lond gecynde, / eard ðēlriht, ððrum swiðor / side rice þām ðær sēla wæs* 2196 ff.

² And who may be expected to have to fight the Heaðo-Bards in years to come (2026 ff., cf. *Wids.* 45 ff.).

³ See Olrik i 22 ff. The most frequent of the name elements, *hrōð* (*hrēð*), reflects the glory and splendor of the royal line. Also the genealogies of the Geats and the Swedes (likewise the Danish *Hōcingas* (1069, 1071, 1076) and the *Wægmundingas*) are marked by alliteration. Similarly, in the West Saxon line of kings — beginning with Ecgbert — vocalic alliteration is traceable for two centuries and a half. On (historical) exceptions to the rule of alliteration in name-giving among early Germanic tribes, see Gering (L 3.26, 2d ed.), p. vi, n. Cf. G. T. Flom, "Alliteration and Variation in Old Germanic Name-Giving," *MLN.* xxxii (1917), 7-17; also Holthausen, *Beibl.* xlii 201.

⁴ See Par. §§ 4-9.

⁵ Thus, *Hrōðgār* answers to an ON. *Hrōðgeirr*, whereas the names actually used, *Hróarr*,

sions separated by centuries and based on long continued oral transmission. We also find a good many variations in the treatment of the material due to shifting and confusion, but, thanks to the researches of farsighted scholars, the main outlines of the original tradition appear with gratifying clearness. On the whole, the *Beowulf* account is to be regarded as being not only in time but also in historical fidelity nearest to the events alluded to.

Heorogār, the eldest son of Healfdene, it is reasonable to believe, merely dropped out of the later versions of the *Skjöldung* saga, whilst *Hröðmund*, showing distinct English affiliations,¹ seems peculiar to the Anglo-Saxon account. The strange name of Hröðgār's queen, *Wealhþeow* (i.e. 'Celtic servant'), indicates that she was considered of foreign descent.²

Heorowearð is the Norse Hjørvarðr (Hiarthwarus, Hyarwardus), whose fatal attack on his brother-in-law (not cousin) Hrólfr Kraki introduces the situation celebrated in the famous *Bjarkamál*.³ The person of *Hrēðric* is curiously hidden in a few scanty references to Hrærekr (hnøggvanbaugi) and in a cursory but instructive allusion to King Rollo's slaying of a Roricus (*Bjarkamál*, Saxo ii 62.4 ff.: '[rex] qui natum Bōki Rōricum straviti avari, etc.').⁴ That *Healfdene* (ON. Hálfdan(r), O.Dan. Haldan) figured also in Norse accounts as the father of Hröðgār (Hróarr) and Hálga (Helgi), is abundantly proved, though his position became in time much confused. Even his designation as *hēah* and *gamol* (57 f.) is duplicated in Scandinavian sources (*Skáldskaparmál*, chap. 62: *Hálfdan gamli*; *Hyndluljóð* 14: *Hálfdanr fyrri hēstr Skjöldunga*).⁵ An explanation of his peculiar name has been found in the fact that, according to the later *Skjöldungasaga* (Par. § 8.6: chap. 9),

Roe would be **Hrōð*-here in OE. Similar variations between different versions are OE. *Ēadgils*: ON. *Aðils*; OE. *Ēanmund*: ON. (Lat.) *Hömothus* (see below, p. xli); *Gärmond*: *Wärmund* (see note on 1931-62); *Öslāf*: *Ordlāf* (see Introd. to *The Fight at Finnsburg*); and within the *Beowulf* itself, *Heorogār*: *Heregār* (61, 2158; 467); *Hrēðel*: *Hrēðla*. Cf. Heusler, "Heldennamen in mehrfacher Lautgestalt," *ZfA*. lii 97-107.

¹ Sarrazin, *E St.* xxiii 229.

² The non-Danish, i.e. English lineage of Hróar's wife in the *Hrólfs saga* (ch. 5, Par. § 9) and in Arngrím Jónsson's *Skjöldungasaga* (ch. 11, Par. § 8.6) may or may not be connected with that fact; cf. Olson L 4.65.80, 97. — The name of Wealhþeow's family, *Helmingas*, possibly points to East Anglia (Binz 177 f.; Sarrazin, *l.c.*). The name Wealhþeow (whose second element need not be interpreted literally) may have been constructed as a characterizing one like Angelþeow in the Mercian genealogy (Par. § 2). Cp. also *Ecg*, *Ongen-þeow*. A note by Deutschbein: *Anz.fdA*. xxxvi 225. See Malone, *Kl. Misc.* 156 f.

³ Par. § 7 (ii 59 ff.), § 9 (chs. 32 ff.); § 8.2, 5, 6 (ch. 12). Edition of the 'Bjarkamál en fornu,' see L 10.1.4.

⁴ As first seen by Grundtvig (Edition, p. 204). Cf. also Bugge, *Studien über die Entstehung der nordischen Götter- und Heldensagen* (1889), pp. 171 f.; Malone L 4.87 a. See Par. § 8.1.

⁵ See Par. §§ 4, 7 (ii 51), 8, 9. Cf. *Angl.* xxix 378. — Kier (L 4.78.104 ff.) would identify Healfdene with Alewih of *Wids.* 35 (see note on 1931-62).

his mother was the daughter of the Swedish king Jorundus.¹ Icelandic sources have it that he lost his life through his brother (Fróði).²

Two sons of Hálfdan(r), *Hróarr* (Roe) and *Helgi* (Helgo), are regularly known in the North, besides in a few versions a daughter Signý who married a jarl named Sævil,³ — probably a mistake for Onela, the Swedish king. That her real name was Yrsa, was first argued by (Chadwick and) Clarke (L 4.76).⁴ In contrast with the *Beowulf*, Helgi left a much stronger impression in Scandinavian legend than the quiet, inactive Hróarr; he even appears, under the guise of Helgi Hundingsbani, as the sole representative of the Skjöldungar in the Eddic poems bearing his name.⁵

Still greater is the shifting in the relative importance of *Hrōðgār* (Hróarr) and his nephew *Hrōðulf* (Hrólf [Kraki], Rolvo). All the glory of Hrōðgār seems to be transferred to Hrólf, who became the most renowned and popular of the ancient Danish legendary kings, the most perfect of rulers, the center of a splendid court rivaling that of the Gothic Theodoric and the Celtic Arthur.⁶ This development was perhaps first suggested by the significant contrast between the old, peace-loving Hrōðgār and his young, forceful, promising nephew; it was further aided by a change in the story of Helgi, who was made to survive his brother, whereby Hrólf was dissociated from the traditions concerning his uncle.⁷

Another phase of Danish history is opened up in the allusions to the relation between the *Scyldingas* and the chiefs of the *Heaðo-Bards* (2024–2069), which are all the more welcome as they present one of the most truly typical motives of the old Germanic heroic life, viz. the sacred duty of revenge. To settle an old bloody feud Hrōðgār gave his daughter Frēawaru in marriage to Ingeld, the son of the Heaðo-Bard king Frōða, who in years gone by had been slain by the victorious Danes. But an old, grim warrior (*eald æscwiga*, 2042), chafing under the trying situation, which to his sense of honor is utterly humiliating, spurs a young comrade on to a realization of his duty, until hostility actually breaks out again. The outcome of the new war between the two tribes is related in *Widsið*, 45–49:

¹ On the name, see Schröder, L 4.78 g.

² According to Danish accounts Haldanus killed his brother (cf. Par. § 8.3).

³ *Skjöldungasaga*, ch. 10 (Par. § 8.6), *Hrólfs saga*, ch. 1 (Par. § 9).

⁴ On Yrsa's relations with Helgi, (Áli, and) Aðils, see Clarke, pp. 64 ff., 82 ff. Chadwick and Clarke suggest that an (unknowingly) incestuous marriage between father and daughter (see *Grottasongr* 22, Par. § 5: ch. 40, *Hrólfs saga*, chs. 7, 9) may have been substituted in Norse tradition for that between brother and sister. See note on l. 62. — In the *Hrólfs saga* and (probably) the late *Skjöldungasaga* Signý is the oldest of Hálfdan's children, whereas in the *Beowulf* Healfdene's daughter is apparently younger than her brothers.

⁵ Cf. Bugge L 4.84.

⁶ See Par. § 5: ch. 41, § 7: ii 53, § 8.6: ch. 12, § 9: ch. 16.

⁷ Heusler, *ZfdA.* xlviii 73 f. — That Hrōðulf was remembered in England at a comparatively late date, we see from the reference in a late *Brut* version to the 'gesta rodulphi et hunlapi, Unwini et Widae, horsi et hengisti, Waltef et hame' (Imelmann, *D.Lit.z.* xxx 999).

Hrōþwulf ond Hrōðgār hēoldon lengest¹
 sibbe ætsomne suhtorfædran,
 sibþan hȳ forwræcon Wicinga cynn
 ond Ingeldes ord forbīgdan,
 forhēowan æt Heorote Heaðo-Beardna þrym.

In other words, the Heaðo-Bards invade the land of the Danes and attack the royal stronghold, but are utterly defeated. On this occasion, as is to be inferred from ll. 82 ff., the famous hall Heorot was destroyed by fire.²

Curiously but not unnaturally (the memory of an independent Bard tribe having been lost in later times), Scandinavian sources regard the feud as arising from the enmity between two brothers of the Scylding family or — as in the case of Saxo — represent the former Bards as Danes, whilst their enemies, the Swerting family, are made over into Saxons.³ Otherwise, Saxo's account is substantially a faithful counterpart of the *Beowulf* episode; in particular the fine, taunting speech of the old warrior, which sums up the ethical significance of the tragic conflict, is plainly echoed in the Latin verses — immoderately lengthened, diluted and in part vulgarized as they are — which are put in the mouth of the famous hero Starkaðr ('the Old'), the representative of the old, simple, honorable warlike life and of stern, unbending Viking⁴ virtue.

A faint recollection of the Heaðo-Bard feud lingers in the tradition of Hothbrodus, king of Sweden (in Saxo and other Danish sources, Par. § 7: ii 52 f., § 8.4 & 5) and of Hqðbroddr, the enemy of Helgi in the Eddic lays mentioned above. The very name Hqðbroddr, as first pointed out by Sarrazin,⁵ is the individualized form of the tribal name Heaðo-Beardan, though the phonetic agreement is not complete.⁶

In accordance with the spirit of the Germanic heroic legend, the personal element is strongly emphasized in viewing the events in the light

¹ According to Deutschbein's — rather doubtful — interpretation (L 4.97.296): 'had kept peace for the longest time . . .'; i.e., soon after the defeat of the Vikings they became estranged. Cp. *Wids.* 28: *lengest* 'for a very long time.'

² That the memory of this Ingeld (whom Müllenhoff [p. 22] thought identical with Ingjaldr illráði, *Ynglingasaga*, chs. 34 (38) ff.) was kept alive in songs, appears from a passage in Alcuin's letter (A.D. 797) to bishop Speratus of Lindisfarne: 'Verba Dei legantur in sacerdotali convivio. Ibi decet lectorem audiri, non citharistam; sermones patrum, non carmina gentilium. Quid enim Hiniældus cum Christo? Angusta est domus; utrosque tenere non poterit.' (O. Jänicke, *ZfdA.* xv 314; Haack L 4.30.49 f.)

³ See note on 2024-69. In the later *Skjöldungasaga*, chs. 9, 10, this Swerting figures as a Swedish 'baron' (Par. § 8.6).

⁴ Cf. *Wids.* 47: *Wicinga cynn*.

⁵ Sarr. St. 42. See also Bugge L 4.84.160; Sarrazin, *E St.* xxiii 233 ff.; Boer, *Beitr.* xxii 377 f. In like manner, the name of Starkaðr has been explained (Bugge, *l.c.* 166 f.) from *Stark-hqðr, i.e., 'the strong Heaðo-Bard.' In the second *Helgi* lay he is called Hqðbrodd's brother, and a king.

⁶ Dettér, who (like Müllenhoff) connected Ingeld (Ingellus) with Ingjaldr illráði, attempted to establish a mythological basis (a Freyr myth) for this episode (*Beitr.* xviii 90 ff.).

of a family feud of chiefs or petty kings; yet we have reason to believe that there existed a true historical background of considerable political significance.

But who are the Heaðo-Bards? Evidently, a seafaring people (*Wids.* 47: *wicinga cynn*), who seem to have lived for some time on the southern coast of the Baltic (the home of the Hǫðbroddr of the Eddic *Helgi* lays). They have been identified with (1) the Langobards (Lombards), whose name is reasonably to be equated with that of the Heaðo-Bards, and some divisions of whom may have been left behind on the Baltic shore when the main body of the tribe migrated south,¹ and with (2) the Erulians (Heruli), who, according to Jordanes,² were driven from their dwellings (on the Danish islands, perhaps) by the powerful Danes and whose defeat has been supposed (by Müllenhoff) to have ushered in the consolidation of the Danish state. Besides, compromise theories have been proposed. Also the problematical *Myrgingas*³ of *Widsið* have been connected with the Bards.⁴ An authoritative decision is hardly possible.

Summing up, we may give the following brief, connected account of the outstanding events of Danish history as underlying the allusions of the poem.⁵ Frōda, king of the Bards, slays Healfdene⁶ (about A.D. 498); (Heorogār,) Hrōðgār, and Hālga make a war of revenge,⁶ Frōda falls in battle (A.D. 499). After an interval of nearly twenty years, when Frōda's son, Ingeld (born A.D. 498) has grown up, Hrōðgār, the renowned and venerable king, desirous of forestalling a fresh outbreak of the feud, marries his daughter Frēawaru to the young Heaðo-Bard king (A.D. 518). Yet before long, the flame of revenge is kindled again, the Bards invade the Danish dominions and burn Heorot, but are completely routed, A.D. 520. The foreign enemy having been overcome, new trouble awaits the Danes at home. Upon Hrōðgār's death (A.D. 525), his nephew Hrōðulf forcibly seizes the kingship, pushing aside and slaying his cousin Hrēðric, the heir presumptive. [Of the subsequent attack of Heoroweard, who had a still older claim to the throne, and the fall of Hrōðulf (A.D. 545) no mention is made in the *Beowulf*.]

Thus the two tragic motives of this epic tradition are the implacable enmity between two tribes, dominated by the idea of revenge which no human bonds of affection can restrain, and the struggle for the crown among members of a royal family [which is to lead to the extinction of the dynasty].

¹ Attention has been called to the 'Bardengau,' the district of the modern Lüneburg (where the place-name Bardowieck persists).

² *De Origine Actibusque Getarum*, cap. iii. Cf. note on 82-85.

³ Cf. Chambers *Wid.* 159 ff.; Much, *ZfdA.* lxii 122 ff.

⁴ Möller 26 ff.; Sarrazin, *E St.* xxiii 234 ff., *Angl.* xix 388. [In a note, "Halfdan = Frode = Hadbardernes Konge, hvis Rige forenes med det danske," *Nordisk Tidsskrift for Filologi*, 4. Series, vi (1917), 78-80, J. Neuhaus assigns the Heaðo-Bards to North Schleswig. Cf. Cha. *Intr.* 533.]

⁵ Cf. Heusler, *ZfdA.* xlviii 72. On the meaning of the dates given, see above, p. xxxi.

⁶ There is no mention of this in *Beowulf*. See Malone. *Kl. Misc.* 140 ff.

The existence of a royal line preceding the *Scyldingas* is to be inferred from the allusions to Heremōd, see note on 901-15.¹

The seat of the Danish power, the fair hall Heorot, corresponds to the ON. Hleiðr² (Hleiðargarðr, Lat. Lethra) of Scandinavian fame, which, although reduced to insignificance at an early date, and now a tiny, wretched village, Lejre (southwest of Roskilde on the island of Zealand), is habitually associated with the renown of the Skjöldung kings.³ It has been (doubtfully) regarded as the site of an ancient sanctuary devoted, perhaps, to the cult of Nerthus (Tacitus, *Germ.*, ch. 40, Par. § 10) and Ing (ON. Freyr, Yngvifreyr, Ingunafreyr).⁴ Hleiðr was destroyed, we may imagine, on the occasion of Hrōlf's fall, but in the memory of the people it lived on as the ideal center of the greatness of Denmark in the olden times.

Sarrazin claimed that the scenery of the first part of the *Beowulf* could be clearly recognized even in the present Lejre and its surroundings,⁵ while others (including the present editor) have failed to see more than a very general topographical resemblance.

It should be noted that the name *Ingwine* twice applied to the Danes (1044, 1319) bears weighty testimony to the ancient worship of Ing.⁶

The designations *Scede-land* 19, *Sceden-ig* 1686 (used of the Danish dominion in general) point to the fact that the original home of the Danes was in *Skåne* (*Scania*, the southernmost district of the present kingdom of Sweden),⁷ whence they migrated to the islands and later to Jutland.⁸

¹ On the name 'Half-Danes,' see note on 82-85.

² Note the regular alliteration in the names of the place and of the royal family (*Hrōðgār*, etc.); also *Hrēðel*, etc.: *Hrēosnabeorh* 2477; *Ongenþeow* etc.: *Uppsālir*; perhaps *Wāglāf: Wendel*.

³ See Par. § 6: chs. 5, 29 (33); § 7: ii 52, § 8.2, § 8.3, § 8.6: ch. 1, § 9: chs. 16 ff. Only in late sources is Hrōðgār (Roe), the builder of Heorot (Hleiðr) in the *Beowulf*, credited with the founding of Roskilde; see Par. § 8.4. The identification of Heorot with present-day Lejre was called in question by S. J. Herben, see Lawrence L 4.22 c. 306.

⁴ Cf. Sarrazin St. 5 f., *Angl.* xix 368 ff., *E St.* xlii 1 ff.; Much, *Beitr.* xvii 196 ff.; Mogk, *P. Grdr.* 2 iii 367. According to Sarrazin, the original meaning of *Hleiðr* is 'tent-like building,' 'temple' (cp. Go. *hleipra*), and appears even in the OE. *æt hærtrafum*, *Beow.* 175. That human and animal sacrifices were offered to the gods at the capital, 'Lederun,' is related by Thietmar of Merseburg (early in the 11th century); cf. Grimm D. M. 39 (48). But see Olrik i 192 ff., Olrik-Hollander 330 ff.

⁵ See the detailed topographical descriptions, Sarr. St. 4 ff., *Beitr.* xi 167 ff.

⁶ Cp. *Runic Poem* 67 ff. (See *Arch.* cxlii 250-53; Krappe, *Revue germanique* xxiv 23-25.) *Ingwine* has the appearance of being changed, by folk etymology, from (the equivalent of) **Ingvaeones* (the worshippers of Ing), the name by which Tacitus designates the Germanic North Sea tribes (Par. § 10: ch. 2). From Jutland and Zealand the cult of Ing spread to the other Danish islands, to Skåne, and thence to Sweden. (Cf. the name *Ynglingar*, below, p. xlii n. 1, etc.)

⁷ It was not united politically with Sweden until 1658.

⁸ In Wulfstān's account of his voyage (*Ælfred's Oros.* 19.35 f.) the form *Scōn-eg* is used: and on bæcbord him was Langaland, and Læland, and Falster, and Scōn-eg; and þās land eall hýrað

THE GEATS AND SWEDES¹

(See Glossary of Proper Names: *Gēatas*, *Wederas*, *Hrēðlingas*; *Swēon*, *Scylfingas*.)

*The Geatish Royal Line*²

Hrēðel ——— (A.D. 445-503)	{	Herebeald (470-502)	{	daughter (from 1st marriage), ³ m. Eofor Heardrēd (from 2d marriage) (511-533)
		Hæðcyn (472-510)		
		<i>Hygd</i> æc, m. Hygd (sec- ond wife) ³ (475-521)		
		daughter, m. Ecgbēow		

The Swedish Royal Line

Ongenþēow ——— (450-510)	{	Öththere ⁴ ——— (478-532)	{	Ēanmund ⁴ (505-533)
		Onela [m. Healfdene's daughter] (480-535)		Ēadgils (b. 510, becomes king 535)

Hrēðel, like his contemporary Healfdene the Dane, had three sons and one daughter. The eldest son Herebeald was accidentally killed by Hæðcyn, who, when shooting an arrow, missed his aim and struck his brother instead (2435 ff.).⁵ The grief caused by this tragic fate ate away the king's life. Upon his death and the succession of Hæðcyn, war broke out between the Geats and Swedes (2472 ff., 2922 ff.). It is started by the Swedes, who attack their southern neighbors and after

to Denemearcan. Cf. Scani, Par. § 1.3. See also Glossary: Scedenig; Malone, Studies in Philology xxviii 574 ff.

¹ Ll. 1202-14, 2201-9, 2354-96, (2425-89:) 2425-43, 2462-89, 2501-8, 2611-19, 2910-98; also 1830 ff., 1923 ff., 2169 ff., 2190 ff. — For discussions, see especially L 4.28 (Bugge) and L 4.88-97 e, also references below, p. xlvii.

² As to the definite chronological figures used, see above, p. xxxi.

³ So we may assume in the interest of chronological harmony.

⁴ There is no direct proof that either Öththere or Eanmund was the elder brother.

⁵ At this point, chronology must not be insisted upon too rigidly. See note on 2432 ff.

factnotes

inflicting severe damage return home. An expedition of revenge into the land of the Swedes undertaken by Hæðcyn and Hygelâc, though at first successful (even Ongenþeow's queen is taken prisoner), seems destined to utter failure; the 'old, terrible' king of the Swedes falls upon Hæðcyn's army, rescues the queen, kills the Geat king and forces his troops to seek refuge in the woods (*Hrefnesholl* 2935), threatening them all night long with death in the morning by the sword and the gallows. But at dawn the valorous Hygelâc appears with his division and inspires such a terror that the Swedes flee to their fastness, pursued by the Geats. Ongenþeow in a brave fight against two brothers, Eofor and Wulf, loses his life. Hygelâc, now king of the Geats, after his homecoming richly repaid the brothers and gave his only daughter as wife to Eofor.

This victory at the Ravenswood (A.D. 510) insured the Geats peace with the Swedes, who seem to have dreaded the power of the warlike Hygelâc. [The Geat king's arm was strengthened by his loyal nephew, the mighty Bēowulf, who, after his triumphant return from Denmark, where he had overcome the Grendel race (about A.D. 515), was the associate of Hygelâc.]

Not content with his success in the North, Hygelâc even undertook a ravaging expedition into the Frankish lands ('Gallias,' Par. § 11) about A.D. 521.¹ He arrived with a fleet in the land of the (West) Frisians (west of the Zuider Zee) (*syððan Higelâc cwôm / faran flotherge on Frēsna land* 2914 f., cp. 1206 f.), and sailed up the river Rhine as far as the district of the Frankish tribe Hætware (*Altoarii*, better known as *Chattuarii*).² [Supplementing the narrative by means of Gregory's version and the *Historia Francorum* (Par. § 11):] Having loaded their ships with prisoners and rich booty (*wælrēaf* 1205), the Geats return. The main force is sent out in advance, but the king with a smaller band remains on the shore (of either the Rhine or the North Sea). There (*Frēs-londum* on 2357) he is overtaken by a strong army under the command of Theodebert, the son of the Frankish king Theoderic (the Merovingian 2921). King Hygelâc and his followers are slain, his fleet is pursued and utterly routed. The poem repeatedly dwells on the heroic deeds of prowess done by Bēowulf in the unequal encounter between the allied forces (*ofermægen* 2917) of the continental tribes and Hygelâc's guard: 2363 ff., 2501 ff.

The final battle is waged against the Franks (1210) or Hūgas (2914, 2502), Hetware (2363, 2916), and (no doubt) Frisians (2357, 2503). Of the four names mentioned, *Hūgas* is only an epic appellation of the

¹ See Par. § 11, second note. — The references in the poem occur in ll. 1202 ff., 2354 ff., 2501 ff., 2913 ff. (2201). The identity of the *Beowulf* allusions and the accounts of the Frankish histories was first recognized by Grundtvig (see his Transl., p. 1xi).

² Between the rivers Rhine and Meuse (Maas), on the border of the present Rhenish Prussia and the Netherlands, in the neighborhood of the cities of Kleve (Cleves) and Geldern. Cf. Chambers Wid. 201 f.; Much, *R.-L.* i 371 f. The tribe is mentioned in *Wids.* 33: *Hūn [wēold] Hætwerum*.

Franks;¹ the *Hetware* seem to have belonged to the Frankish 'sphere of influence.' The two main tribes involved are thus the *Franks* and the *Frisians* (see 2912).² At the same time the rising power of the Franks is reflected in the allusion to the threatening unfriendliness of the Merovingian dynasty (2921). It is possible, however, that the poet did not consistently differentiate between the three or four terms (see especially 2502 f.). His use of the name *Dæghrefn*, by the way, shows that he followed a genuine tradition (see note on 2501).

The young Heardrēd now succeeded his father Hygelāc. Bēowulf [who by a marvelous swimming feat had escaped from the enemies] generously declined Hygd's offer of the throne, but acted as Heardrēd's guardian during the prince's minority (2367 ff.). When the latter had come into his rights, another series of warlike disputes with the Swedes arose (A.D. 532-535). After the fall of Ongenþēow in the battle of Ravenswood his son Öthhere had become king,³ but upon Öththere's death, Onela seized the throne, compelling his nephews Eānmund and Eādgils to flee the country. They find refuge at the court of Heardrēd. Soon after Onela enters Geatland with an army (A.D. 533), Heardrēd as well as Eānmund is slain, whereupon the Swedish king returns, allowing Bēowulf to take over the government unmolested (2379 ff., 2611 ff., 2202 ff.). A few years later Eādgils,⁴ aided by a Geatish force,⁵ reopens the war (2391 ff.), which results in his uncle Onela's death and Eādgils's accession to the throne (A.D. 535).

However, trouble from their northern foes is likely to come upon the Geats again, in spite of their temporary alliance with a branch of the Scylfing dynasty; indeed it seems as if the downfall of their kingdom is virtually foreshadowed in the messenger's speech announcing the death of Bēowulf (2999 ff., 3018 ff.).

On the life of Bēowulf the Geat, see below, p. xlv.

Of the Geatish royal line, with the probable exception of Hygelāc,⁶

¹ Cf. Müllenhoff, *ZfdA.* vi 438; W. Grimm, *L.* 4.67³.37. — *Annales Quedlinburgenses* (cir. A.D. 1000): 'Hugo Theodoricus' (*Wids.* 24: *þeodric wēold Froncum*, = the Hug-Dietrich of the MHG. epic *Wolfdietrich* [13th century]) 'iste dicitur, id est Francus, quia olim omnes Franci Hugones vocabantur' [with a spurious explanation added: 'a suo quodam duce Hugone.' (According to E. Schröder (*ZfdA.* xli 26), that notice is derived from an OE. source, and the use of *Hugas* = Franks really confined to the OE. [*Beowulf*].) — Regarding the question of the possible relation between the names *Hugas* and *Chauci*, see the convenient references in Chambers *Wid.* 68 n. 2; Much, *R.-L.* ii 82.

² The prominence given to the Frisians and their seemingly unhistorical alliance with the Franks is attributed by Sarrazin (*Käd.* 90 f.) to the Frisian source of this story.

³ This is nowhere stated, but the interpretation given above seems not unnatural.

⁴ Had Eādgils made his escape (when Onela attacked the Geats) and afterwards returned to Geatland, planning revenge and rehabilitation?

⁵ Probably Bēowulf did not take part personally in this war; cf. note on 2395.

⁶ Some of the other names also are found in Scandinavian sources, but in entirely different surroundings. Thus *Hrēðel* (**Hrēðil*) is = ON. **Hrollr*, Lat. *Rollerus* ('Regneri pugilis filius'), Saxo, Book v; *Heardrēd* = O. West Norse *Harðráðr*; *Swerting* is mentioned as a Saxon and as a

the Northern tradition is silent. But early Frankish chronicles, as noted above, have preserved a most valuable record of Hygelāc's daring expedition against the Franks, thereby confirming completely the account of the *Beowulf*.¹ The only discrepancy discoverable, viz. the designation of *Chogilaicus as 'Danorum rex' is naturally accounted for by the assumption that the powerful Danes were taken as the representatives of the Scandinavian tribes, just as the later Anglo-Saxon annalists included under the name of 'Danes' the Vikings of Norway. Moreover the *Liber Monstrorum* (Par. § 11.1) remembers the mighty warrior² as 'rex Getarum' (suggesting an actual 'Gautarum' or 'Got(h)orum').

A faint reminiscence of *Hygelāc* seems to crop up in Saxo's brief notice (iv 117) of the Danish king Hugletus, 'who is said to have defeated in a naval battle the Swedish chiefs Hømothus and Høgrimus,' the former one (ON. *Eymōðr*) answering³ to the Swedish prince *Ēanmund*, who falls in the land of the Geats (2612 ff.).⁴ Some connection has also been traced between *Bēowulf*'s uncle and the light-minded Hugleikr, king of Sweden (Saxo: Hugletus, king of Ireland), who is slain in an attack by the Danish king Haki (*Ynglingasaga*, chap. 22 (25); Saxo vi 185 f.).^{4a}

The accidental killing of *Herebeald* by *Hæðcyn* has been repeatedly⁵ compared with the unintentional slaying of Baldr by the blind Hqðr, who is directed by Loki in shooting the mistletoe (Prose Edda, *Gylfaginning*, chap. 48). But it is difficult to believe that the story told in *Beowulf* has any mythological basis. It rather impresses us as a report of an ordinary incident that could easily happen in those Scandinavian communities and probably happened more than once. Maybe the motive was associated at an early date with names suggesting a warlike occupation, like *Here-beald*, *Hæð-cyn* (*Baldr*, *Hqðr*).⁶

Swede (see above, p. xxxv). *Herebeald* is traceable only as a common noun *herbaldr*, 'warrior'. The peculiar, abstract name of *Hygd* is entirely unknown outside of *Beowulf*.

¹ The names given in the MSS. (*Chlochilaichus*, etc., see Par. § 11) do not differ greatly from the true form which we should expect, viz. **Chogilaicus*.

² That the giant Hugelbold in the MHG. *Ecken Liet* (83) is to be ultimately identified with him (see Much, *Arch.* cviii 403), is a pure guess.

³ Though we should expect *Eymundr*.

⁴ A. Olrik, *Kilderne etc.*, L 4.100.2.190 f.

^{4a} Cf. Herrmann L 4.35 a. ii 310 f., 433 ff.; also Malone, *Acta Philol. Scand.* ix 76 ff.

⁵ Thus by Gísli Brynjólfsson, *Antikv. Tidskrift* (1852/54), p. 132; Grundtvig (Ed.), pp. xliii, 175; Rydberg, *Undersökningar i germanisk mytologi* (1886), i 665 (who moreover called attention to Saxo's account (iii 60 ff.) of Hotherus' skill in archery [which was, however, only one of his numerous accomplishments]); Sarrazin St. 44; Bugge, *Studien über die Entstehung der nordischen Götter- und Heldensagen*, p. 262; Detter, *Beitr.* xviii 82 ff., xix 495 ff.; Much, *Arch.* cviii 413 f. See also Gering's note, L 3.262.104. Detter finds a direct parallel to the *Herebeald-Hæðcyn* version in the story of Alrekr and Eiríkr (*Ynglingasaga*, chap. 20 (23)), who are succeeded on the Swedish throne — though not immediately — by Hugleikr. — See further, note on 2435 ff.

⁶ A slight similarity in the situation may be found in the story of Herthegn and his three sons, Herburt, Herthegn, and Tristram (Sintram), *Þidrekssaga*, chs. 231 f. (Simrock L 3.21.191; Müllenhoff 17).

Turning to the Swedish affairs, we find the royal *Scylfingas*¹ well remembered in the North — *Öttarr* (Öththere) and his son *Aðils* (Eadgils)² standing out prominently — but their true family relationships are somewhat obscured. Neither is Eymundr (Ēanmund) ever mentioned in conjunction with Aðils nor is Öttarr considered the brother of *Áli* (Onela), who in fact has been transformed into a Norwegian king. Besides, *Ongenþēow*'s name has practically disappeared from the drama of exciting events in which he had taken a leading part.³

Also the two series of hostile complications between the Swedes and Geats reappear in Scandinavian allusions, though with considerable variations, since the Geats have been forgotten and replaced by the Jutes and Danes.

The conflict between *Ongenþēow* and the Geats recounted in *Beowulf* has undergone a change in the scene and the names of the actors, but the substance of the narrative and certain details of the great central scene can be readily identified in the story of the fall of King Öttarr Vendilkráka in the *Ynglingatal* and the *Ynglingasaga*, chap. 27 (31), see Par. § 6. The cruel nickname 'Vendel Crow' given the dead king, who was likened to a dead crow torn by eagles, recalls *Ongenþēow*'s fierce threats of execution (2939 ff.), which by the irony of fate was visited upon his own person. Also the remarkable fact of the slaying of the Swedish king by two men is preserved; indeed, the names *Vøttr* and *Fasti*⁴ are evidently more authentic than the rather typical appellations *Wulf* and *Eofor* of the Anglo-Saxon epic. That the Old Norse account is at fault in associating the incident with Öththere (Öttarr) rather than with *Ongenþēow* is to be inferred from the testimony of Ari,⁵ who in *Íslendingabók* (cir. A.D. 1135), chap. 12 calls Öttarr's father by the name of Egill Vendilkráka. The name Egill (in place of *Angantýr* = *Ongenþēow*)⁶ is possibly, Bugge suggested, due to corruption, a pet form **Angila* being changed to **AgilaR* and Egill.⁷ The scene

¹ In Old (West) Norse sources called *Ynglingar*.

² The phonetic correspondence is not complete, see above, pp. xxxii f.

³ Kier (L 4.78.130 ff.) identifies *Ongenþēow* with *Angelþēow* of the Mercian genealogy (Par. § 2) and *Ongen* (Nennius § 60). The great fight at the Ravenswood he locates at Hedeby (at or near the present site of Schleswig). He further points out that *Ravnholt* is a very common place-name in Denmark.

⁴ They are brothers in the *Historia Norvegiae* (cf. the following note) as in the *Beowulf*, whereas the *Ynglingatal* and the *Ynglingasaga* are silent on this point. — It may be noted that among the twelve champions of Hrólfr Kraki we find *Vøttr* mentioned, *Skáldskaparmál*, ch. 41 (Par. § 5), and *Hrólfs saga*, ch. 32 (98.14, Par. § 9).

⁵ Followed by the *Historia Norvegiae* (Bugge 15 n.).

⁶ The names *Angantýr* and Öttarr are coupled in *Hyndl.* 9 (Par. § 4). *Ongenþēow* is remembered in *Wids.* 31: *Swēom [wēold] Ongendþēow*, see Chambers's note.

⁷ Belden, L 4.96 (like Grundtvig, see Bugge 15) would equate *Ongenþēow* with Aun (or Áni), son of Jörundr and father of Egill (*Ynglingasaga*, ch. 25 [29]). On the relation between Egill and *Ongenþēow*, see Schück, *Studier i Ynglingatal* (*Uppsala Universitets Årsskrift*, 1907), 119 ff.; Björk. Eig. 91 ff.; Malone Hambl. 117 ff.; Nerman L 4.97 c 4.100 f.; Cha. Intr.² 411 n. 2.

of the battle is according to the *Beowulf* in Ongenþēow's own land, i.e. Sweden, but in the *Ynglingatal* (*Ynglingasaga*) is shifted to Vendel in Jutland. Now it has been pointed out (by Stjerna, 52 f.) that the striking surname 'Vendel Crow'¹ cannot be a late literary invention, but must have originated immediately after the battle. As the king fell in his own land, the Vendel in question cannot be the large Jutish district of that name, but must be the place called Vendel in Swedish Uppland. Vendel is at present an insignificant church-village, some twenty English miles north of Upsala, but being favorably located for commercial traffic, it enjoyed a considerable importance in the Middle Ages. There are exceptionally numerous ancient cemeteries near Vendel, the principal one of which was evidently the burial place of a great chieftain's family. It may safely be concluded (with Stjerna) that about the year 500 there existed a royal fortress at Vendel, and that a noble family resided there.

On other possible recollections of this part of the Swedish-Geatish tradition, see note on 2922 ff.

The second series of encounters between the Geats and Swedes resolves itself in Scandinavian tradition into a contest between *Aðils* — a great saga hero — and *Áli*, who, through confusion of the Swedish Uppland with 'uplands' in Norway, was made into a Norwegian king. The battle in which Áli fell took place on the ice of Lake Vänér. See *Skáldskaparmál*, chaps. 41, 55, *Ynglingasaga*, chap. 29 (33), *Ynglingatal*, Arngrim Jónsson's *Skjöldungasaga*, chap. 12 (Par. §§ 5, 6, 8.6). A hint of *Aðils*'s foreign (Geatish) support (2391 ff.) is found in the statement that Hrólfkr Kraki sent his twelve champions (Bǫðvarr Bjarki among them) to assist him. Thus the Danes have stepped into the place originally occupied by the Geats. The memory of *Ēadgils*'s brother, *Ēanmund*, is all but lost. He may be recognized, however, in the *Eymundr* of *Hyndluljóð* 15 (Par. § 4) with whom Hálfdanr (the representative of the Danes) allies himself,² and in the above (p. xli) mentioned Hǫmóthus of Saxo.

The dominating element in this second phase of the intertribal war, the dynastic struggle within the royal Swedish line, is perhaps to be explained (with Belden) by the existence of a foreign or pro-Danish party led by Onela (the son-in-law of Healfdene (l. 62), who was of Dano-Swedish extraction), and a native party led by *Ēadgils* and *Ēanmund* (who presumably followed their father's policy).³ In this connection

¹ As to the name 'Vendel Crow,' cf. E. Linderholm, *Namn och Bygd* vii (1919), 37 f. (and references given there); Cha. Intr. 344, 2417 f.

² Áli, mentioned by the side of Hálfdanr (*Hyndl.* 14), was considered *Áli inn frǫkni* (i.e. the Bold), the Dane, but probably was at the outset no one but the Swedish Onela. See also Belden, L. 4.96.152. — *Ēanmund* has also been equated with Aun of the *Ynglingasaga* (see Malone Haml. 67 ff.). A further allusion has been traced by Malone in an obscure passage of the (9th cent.) Swedish Rök inscription (L. 4.97 b).

³ No explanation is found (in the available sources) of the surprising fact that *Heardrēd* and *Bēowulf* side with the native and against the Danish faction.

it has been suggested by Belden that the 'Wendlas' mentioned in l. 348 (Wulfgār, *Wendla lēod*) sided with the Danish faction. Accepting this view and assuming further (as was first conjectured by Stjerna¹) that, like Wulfgār, the *Wægmundingas*, i.e. Wēohstān and his son Wiglāf,² belong to the Wendel family, i.e. a noble family of Vendel in Uppland, Sweden, we are able to understand not only that Wulfgār held an honored position at the Danish court, but also (what seems singular indeed) that Wēohstān,³ the father of Bēowulf's most loyal kinsman Wiglāf, fought in the service of Onela, against the latter's nephews and the Geats who sheltered them.⁴ After Ēadgils had been established on the throne, Wēohstān, who had slain Ēanmund (2612 ff.), was compelled to leave the country and settled in the land of the Geats. That Wiglāf⁵ even in Bēowulf's last battle is still called *lēod Scylfinga* (2603),⁶ is thus readily understood in the light of his father's antecedents. But what the relation is between the Geatish branch of the Wægmundingas (to which Bēowulf and his father Ecgbēow belong) and the Swedish branch (the only one which carries through the family alliteration), remains doubtful. The rich homestead of the Wægmundingas (2607) must clearly be sought in the land of the Geats.⁷

The (essentially hostile) relations between the Danes and Swedes have been traced in detail by Clarke, L 4.76.82 ff., 156, and Belden, *l.c.* The Geats, the hereditary enemies of the Swedes, are naturally on friendly terms with the Danes. It is true, we are told, in rather vague language (1857 f.), that in former times strife existed between the peoples of the Geats and Danes.⁸ But, at any rate, since Bēowulf's deliverance of Heorot, peace and good will were loyally maintained (1829 ff., 1859 ff.).⁹ (Possibly even before that event, friendly gifts were ex-

¹ Who called attention to the *w*-alliteration. That this is merely a conjecture is not denied. (Wulfgār may have come from Vendel in Jutland.)

² Belden conjectures also Wulf Wonnēding, who fights against Ongenþēow (2965 ff.), to be of the Wendel family.

³ He is apparently the same as *Vesteinn* who is mentioned in conjunction with Áli riding to the battle (against Aðils), *Kálfsvísa* (Par. § 5).

⁴ Another version has been proposed by Deutschbein (L 4.97). Setting aside as entirely unhistorical the rôle assigned to Bēowulf and regarding the Wægmundingas as the direct successors to the line of Hrēðel on the Geatish throne, he believes that Onela after the fall of Heardrēd appointed Wēohstān king of the Geats, whilst Ēadgils fled to the Danes and afterwards, gaining support from Hrōðulf (as told by Snorri and Arngrím Jónsson), returned to Sweden and defeated Onela.

⁵ Wiglāf has been doubtfully identified with Saxo's Wiggo (ii 57, 67), the *Voggr* of the *Hrólfs saga* (chs. 28, 34; Arngrím Jónsson's *Skjöldungasaga*, chs. 12 f., cp. *Skáldskaparmál*, ch. 41), the devoted retainer of Hrólfr and the avenger of his death (Bugge 50 f.; cf. Sarrazin, *E St.* xlii 28 ff.; Berendsohn, L 4.141.1.8 f.).

⁶ Which does not necessarily mean that he is related to the royal line of Ongenþēow.

⁷ See on these questions, Scherer L 5.5.475 f., Müllenhoff, *Anz.f.d.A.* iii 177 f. (Ecgbēow has been declared a Swede, L 4.97 d.)

⁸ Can this be a reference to the period when the center of Danish power was still in Skåne?

⁹ Deutschbein, *l.c.* would interpret the allusions of ll. 1832 ff., 1855 ff. as evidence of the

changed [378 f.].) The excellent personal relations between Bēowulf's family and Hrōðgār date from the time when Ecgbēow, the hero's father, was befriended at the Danish court (459 ff.). They culminate in Bēowulf's adoption (946 ff., 1175 f.). On the strange allusion of l. 3005, see note on that passage.

The historical basis of the allusions to the Swedish kings has now been well established by the discoveries of Swedish archæologists relating to the Uppsala and Vendel grave-mounds. By a happy, almost exact agreement between the purely archæological datings and the dates previously arrived at on literary grounds, it has been proved beyond reasonable doubt that actually Aðils (Ēadgils), Egill (Ongenbēow), and Aun were laid in mound in Old Uppsala about 575, 510 (according to Nerman, 514 or 515), and 500 A.D. respectively, and that the Ottarshögen at Vendel, Uppland, rightly bears its ancient name as containing the ashes of Óttarr (Ōththere) buried there about 525-530 A.D. This latter fact, by the way, clinches the arguments against the identification of the *Gēatas* and Jutes. See the very helpful survey, Cha. Intr.² 408 ff. (L 9.39, 4.97 c.)

Regarding Bēowulf the hero himself, the son of Ecgbēow¹ and grandson of Hrēðel (373 ff.), the facts of his life, *if fitted into the chronological scheme here adopted*, would show the following sequence. He was born about the year 495. At the age of seven he was brought to the court of his grandfather Hrēðel and nurtured there with loving care (2428 ff.). [He was, however, considered slack and of little promise (2183 ff.).] [He distinguishes himself in fighting giants and sea-monsters, 418 ff. and in a swimming adventure with Breca, 506 ff.] He takes no part in the engagements with the Swedes which culminate in the battle at Ravenswood. [In A.D. 515 he visits the Danes and delivers Hrōðgār from the plague of Grendel and his dam.] As a loyal thane he accompanies his uncle Hygelāc in his expedition against the Franks (A.D. 521), slays Dæghrefn (thus avenging Hygelāc's death, it seems), and escapes home by swimming (2356 ff., 2501 ff.). Refusing Hygd's offer of the throne, he acts as Heardrēd's guardian during the latter's minority (2369 ff.). After Heardrēd's death in the fight with the Swedes (A.D. 533), he becomes king and soon supports Ēadgils in his war on Onela, A.D. 535 (2389 ff.). [After a long reign he falls in a combat with a fire dragon. The date of his death must be left indefinite. At any rate, Bēowulf's fifty years' reign (2209) — which would leave him a nonagenarian at the time of the final battle — is meant only as a sort of poetic formula.]²

fact that Heoroweard (Hjorvarðr) made his attack on Hrōðulf (Hrólfr) at Lejre with the assistance of the Geats, i.e., of Wiglāf. Further discussion by Berendsohn, *l.c.* 9 ff.

¹ The same name, i.e. Eggþér, occurs *Völuspá* 42.

² Cf. ll. 1769 ff., and above, p. xxxii.

The Nationality of the GEATS

This has been the subject of a prolonged controversy, which has brought out manifold aspects of the question, linguistic, geographical, historical, and literary. Grundtvig assigned the Geats to the island of Gotland (or, for a second choice, to Bornholm); Kemble to Angeln, Schleswig; Haigh (as a matter of course) to North England. But the only peoples that have been actually admitted as rival claimants to the title are the Jutes in the northern part of the Jutish peninsula, and the ON. Gautar, O.Swed. Gøtar, i.e. the inhabitants of Väster- and Östergötland, south of the great Swedish lakes.¹

Phonetically OE. *Gēatas*² answers precisely to ON. *Gautar*. The OE. name of the (West Germanic) Jutes³ is Angl. *Ēote*, *Īote* (*Īotan*), LWS. *Ƞte*, *Ƞtan*,⁴ as used in *Wids.* 26: *Ƞtum*, OE. *Bede* 308.11: *Ēota* (Var.: *Ƞtena*) *lond*, OE. *Chron.* A.D. 449: *Īotum*, *Īutna* (Baeda: *Iutarum*) *cyn.*⁵ In linguistic respect, then, the identification of the *Gēatas* cannot be doubtful, and very weighty arguments indeed would be required to overthrow this fundamental evidence in favor of the Gøtar.

Testimony of a geographical and historical character has been brought forward to support the Jutish claims, but it is somewhat impaired by the fact that the early history of Jutland as well as of Götland is enveloped in obscurity. It is clear from the poem that the Geats are a seafaring people.⁶ Hygelāc's castle is situated near the sea (1924, 1963 ff.), the dragon is pushed over the sea-cliff (3131 ff.), and on the 'whale's headland' do the Geats erect the grave monument of their beloved king (2802 ff., 3136). The intercourse between the Swedes and Geats takes place *ofer sē* 2380, 2394, *ofer wid water* 2473, *ofer heafo* 2477. Contrariwise, in historic times the Gøtar are a typical inland people with their

¹ See Leo L 4.24, Schaldemose L 2.3, Fahlbeck L 4.71.1 & 2, Bugge 1 ff., Gering L 3.26, p. vii, Weyhe L 4.94, Schütte L 4.71.3, Kier L 4.78, Wadstein, Weibull L 4.74.6 [in favor of the Jutes]; — [and for the opposite view, especially:] Ettmüller Transl., Sarrazin St. 23 ff., ten Brink ch. 12; Schück, Björkman, Stjerna (L 4.74); Uhlenbeck L 4.72.187 ff.; Chambers Wid. 207; also Möller, *E St.* xiii 313 n.; Tupper, *M Ph.* ix 266; Cha. Intr. 333 ff., 2401 ff. — Again, Schütte declared the *Gēatas* to be a Gautic colony in N. E. Jutland; see *Publ. of the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study* i 185 f. (Summary of a paper read at Göteborg in August, 1912.) Cf. L 9.39; L 4.74.8. That a Geatish colony or state existed in Jutland (as a result of the overthrow of the Geatish kingdom), has been argued with especial force by Malone, L 4.74.5, 7, L 4.92 e; see note on l. 445^a. Cf. p. cxv n. 3; L 4.78 i.

² The solitary exception to the *Beowulf* practice in l. 443: *Gēolena* is of little consequence; cf. Lang. § 16.2.

³ It is a plausible assumption that the (W. Germ.) name 'Jutes' was transferred to the Scandinavian settlers of Jutland, who became amalgamated with those of the original population that had remained in their old home. (Cf. Much, *R.-L.* ii 623.)

⁴ See *Introd.* to *The Fight at Finnsburg*.

⁵ The forms *Gēata*, *Gēatum* (for 'Jutes') found in one place only, OE. *Bede* 52.4, 9, have been explained in different ways; cf. *A.* xxvii 412; L 4.74.5.

⁶ *Sā-Gēatas* 1850, 1986; *sāmen* 2954, *brimwāsa* 2930.

capital Skara far away from the sea. It is possible, nevertheless, that formerly Halland and Bohuslän with an extensive coast line were included in the kingdom of Gautland,¹ and that it was only after their subjugation by the Swedes and the forfeiture of those domains that the Gautar — like the Anglo-Saxons after their settlement in Britain — lost their skill in matters nautical. Again, the water route by which the Swedes and Geats reached each other may very well have been by way of the great lakes, Vänern and Vättern.² Even the passage by the Baltic Sea and Lake Mälaren might have been less inconvenient than the impassable inland roads. Moreover, can we be sure that the Anglo-Saxon poet had a clear knowledge of Northern geography? Is it not rather likely that he would suppose all branches of the Scandinavians to be seafaring peoples? Certainly the topographical hints contained in the poem could not be used successfully for definite localization. The 'sea-cliffs' (1911 f.), which would fit in better with the coast of Västergötland and Halland than with the shore of Jutland, seem to be part of a conventional description based on notions of English scenery. (They are attributed to Zealand also, 222 f.) 'Storms' (implied by the terms *Weder-Gēatas*, *Wederas*) could visit the shores of Västergötland and Jutland alike, and nothing but poetic invention seems to be back of the place-names *Hronesnæs* 2805, *Earnanæs* 3031, cf. *Hrefnawudu* 2925, *Hrefnesholt* 2935 (see 2941, 3024 ff.).^{2a}

As regards the hostile relations between the two tribes, we learn from the *Beowulf* that the wars extended over a considerable period and were plainly called forth by natural causes of a serious nature such as are easily to be found in the case of neighboring peoples. It would be difficult to understand, on the other hand, why the Jutes and Swedes should persist in warring upon each other in such inveterate fashion.

The military expedition of the Geats in another direction, viz. against the Franks and Frisians, it has been claimed, points to the Jutes rather than to the distant Gōtar.³ Especially the apprehension expressed, after Bēowulf's death, of future attacks from the Merovingians (2911 ff.) has been thought to be natural from the Jutland horizon only.⁴ But just as the poet (through the mouth of the messenger) declared the Geats' fear of renewed wars with the Swedes (2922 f., 2999 ff., 3015 ff.), his thoughts would likewise turn to the continental enemies of Bēowulf's people, who might be expected to seize the opportunity of seeking re-

¹ See Schück's arguments, pp. 22 ff. According to Stjerna, p. 91 the Baltic Sea is meant.

² And, to some extent, by way of neighboring rivers. Cf. Schück, pp. 34 ff. If necessary, boats could be carried from one body of water to another. Cp. Öththere's Voyage (*Oros.* 19.6 f.): *and berað þā Cwēnas hyra scyðu ofer land on ðā meras, and þanon hergjað on ðā Norðmen.*

^{2a} But see Langenfelt L 4.92 h.

³ Little light is obtained from the characterization of Hygelāc as king of the 'Danes' (not 'Jutes,' by the way) by Gregory of Tours and as king of the 'Getae' in the *Liber Monstrorum*, see above, p. xli.

⁴ Sarrazin Kād. 90 f. ascribed this sentiment to the Frisians' point of view dating from an intermediate Frisian stage in the history of the poem. Cf. also Schück L 4.39.48.

venge. The death of the illustrious king, this is apparently the main idea he wishes to convey, will leave the country without protection against any of its foes.

It has been observed that in later literary sources the tradition became confused, and the place of the Geats was taken by Danes and Jutes. Thus, Hugletus (like Gregory's Ch(1)ochilaicus) figures as a Danish king (see above, p. xli), the scene of the first great encounter between Swedes and Geats is shifted (by an evident blunder) from Sweden to Jutland (Vendel),¹ and Aðils gains support from Hrólfr Kraki instead of from the Geat king. Yet the interesting fact remains that Bǫðvarr Bjarki, Hrólfr's famous warrior, who assists Aðils in his fight against Áli, has come from Gautland to the Danish court. On the whole, the Danification of the legends seems to be naturally accounted for by the very early absorption of the Geats into the Swedish state. The loss of their independent existence caused the deeds of the Geatish kings to be attributed to members of other, prominent Scandinavian divisions.²

The probability is thus certainly on the side of the Gǫtar, and it requires no great stretch of the imagination to look upon this contest between the two Northern tribes as one of the most significant phases of early Scandinavian history.³

Of the territory occupied by the Gǫtar, Västergötland is commonly believed to correspond to Hygelac's realm, and his royal town has been conjecturally located at Kungsbacka or at Kungälf (south and north of Göteborg respectively).⁴

IV. THE CHRISTIAN COLORING⁵

The presentation of the story-material in *Beowulf* has been influenced, to a considerable extent, by ideas derived from Christianity.

The poem abounds, to be sure, in supernatural elements of pre-Christian associations.⁶ Heathen practices are mentioned in several places, such as the vowing of sacrifices at idol fanes (175 ff.), the observing of omens (204), the burning of the dead (3137 ff., 1107 ff., 2124 ff.), which was frowned upon by the Church. The frequent allusions to the power of fate (*wyrd*, cf. *Angl.* xxxvi 171 f.), the motive of blood revenge (1384 f., cp. 1669 f., 1256, 1278, 1546 f.), the praise of worldly glory (1387 ff., cp. 2804 ff., 884 f., 954 f.) bear testimony to

¹ On the archæological evidence, see p. xlv. See also the note on 2022 ff.

² Cf. Stjerna, ch. 4. — The shifting in the traditions of the Heaðo-Bards (see above, pp. xxxv f.) furnishes a kind of parallel.

³ By archæological data Stjerna (*l.c.*) felt enabled to trace definitely the causes and the results of this struggle. Nerman L 4.97 c4.136 assigns the final defeat of the Geats to the third quarter of the sixth century.

⁴ Stjerna, for archæological and geographical reasons, preferred the island of Öland.

⁵ See especially L 4.147 ff.

⁶ Cf. above, p. xii & notes.

an ancient background of pagan conceptions and ideals. On the other hand, we hear nothing of angels, saints, relics, of Christ and the cross, of divine worship, church observances, or any particular dogmatic points. Still, the general impression we obtain from the reading of the poem is certainly the opposite of pagan barbarism. We almost seem to move in normal Christian surroundings. God's governance of the world and of every human being, the evil of sin, the doings of the devil, the last judgment, heaven and hell are ever and anon referred to as familiar topics. (See the detailed discussion, *Angl.* xxxv 113 ff., 249 ff., 453 ff.) Though mostly short, these allusions show by their remarkable frequency how thoroughly the whole life was felt to be dominated by Christian ideas. The author is clearly familiar with the traditional Christian terminology in question and evinces some knowledge¹ of the Bible, liturgy, and ecclesiastical literature. Of specific motives derived from the Old Testament (and occurring in *Genesis A* also) we note the story of Cain, the giants, and the deluge (107 ff., 1261 ff., 1689 ff.), and the song of Creation (92 ff.).

Furthermore, the transformation of old heathen elements in accordance with Christian thought may be readily observed. The pagan and heroic cremation finds a counterpart in the peaceful burial of the dead, which the Church enforced (1007 f., 2457 f., cp. 445 f., 3107 ff.). The curse placed on the fateful treasure is clothed in a Christian formula (3071 ff.) and is declared to be void before the higher will of God (3054 ff.). By the side of the heathen fate is seen the almighty God. *Gæð ā wyrd swā hīo scel*, exclaims *Bēowulf* in expectation of the Grendel fight, 455, but again, in the same speech, he avows: *ðær gelȝfan sceal/Dryhtnes dōme sē þe hine dēað nimeð* 440. The functions of fate² and God seem quite parallel: *wyrd oft nered/unfægne eorl . . .* 572; *swā mæg unfæge ēaðe gedigan/wēan ond wræcsið sē ðe Waldendes/hyldo gehealdeþ* 2291; cp. 2574 and 979, 2526 and 2527; 572 f. and 669 f. Yet God is said to control fate: *nefne him witig God wyrd forstōde/ond ðæs mannes mōd* 1056.³ Moreover, the fundamental contrast between the good God and the blind and hostile fate is shown by the fact that God invariably grants victory (even in the tragic dragon fight, 2874), whereas it is a mysterious, hidden spell that brings about *Bēowulf's* death, 3067 ff.

Predominantly Christian are the general tone of the poem and its ethical viewpoint. We are no longer in a genuine pagan atmosphere. The sentiment has been softened and purified. The virtues of moderation, unselfishness, consideration for others are practised and appreciated. The manifest readiness to express gratitude to God on all imaginable occasions (625 ff., 1397 f., 928 f., 1778 f., 1626 f., 1997 f., 2794 ff., 227 f.), and the poet's sympathy with weak and unfortunate

¹ Whether direct or secondary, cf. also *Angl.* xxxv 481 & n. 1 & 2.

² Still, *wyrd* is not felt to be a personal being; the term is often used in a colorless way cp., e.g., 1205 (*wyrd*) with 452 (*hild*), 1123 (*gūð*), 557 (*heaporæs*), 441 (*dēað*).

³ However, the caution suggested in the preceding footnote certainly applies here.

beings like Scyld the foundling (7, 46) and even Grendel (e.g. 105, 721, 973, 975, 1351) and his mother (1546 f.), are typical of the new note. Particularly striking is the moral refinement of the two principal characters, Bēowulf and Hrōðgār. Those readers who, impressed by Bēowulf's martial appearance at the beginning of the action, expect to find an aggressive warrior hero of the Achilles or Sigfrid type, will be disposed at times to think him somewhat tame, sentimental, and fond of talking. Indeed, the final estimate of the hero's character by his own faithful thanes lamenting his death is chiefly a praise of Bēowulf's gentleness and kindness: *cwædon þæt hē wære wyruldcyning[a]/manna mildust ond monðwærust,/lēodum līðost ond lofgeornost* 3180.

The Christian elements are almost without exception so deeply ingrained in the very fabric of the poem that they cannot be explained away as the work of a reviser or later interpolator.¹ In addition, it is instructive to note that whilst the episodes are all but free from those modern influences,² the main story has been thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Christianity. It is true, the action itself is not modified or visibly influenced by Christianization.³ But the quality of the plot is changed. The author has fairly exalted the fights with fabled monsters into a conflict between the powers of good and of evil. The figure of Grendel, at any rate, while originally an ordinary Scandinavian troll,⁴ and passing in the poem as a sort of man-monster,⁵ is at the same time conceived of as an impersonation of evil and darkness, even an incarnation of the Christian devil. Many of his appellations are unquestionable epithets of Satan (e.g., *fēond mancynnes*, *Godes andsaca*, *fēond on helle*, *helle hæfta*; cf. *Angl.* xxxv 250 ff.), he belongs to the wicked progeny of Cain, the first murderer, his actions are represented in a manner suggesting the conduct of the evil one (cf. *ib.* 257), and he dwells with his demon mother⁶ in a place which calls up visions of hell (see note on 1357 ff.). Even the antagonist of the third adventure, though less personally conceived than the Grendel pair, is not free from the suspicion of similar influences, especially as the dragon was in ecclesiastical tradition the recognized symbol of the archfiend. (*Angl.* xxxvi 188 f.)

That the victorious champion, who overcomes this group of monsters, is a decidedly unusual figure of very uncertain historical associations,

¹ See *Angl.* xxxvi 179 ff.; Cl. Hall, pp. xlv ff.; for interesting arguments to the contrary, see Chadwick H. A. 47 ff.; L 4.22.2.552 ff. (: the poem "has come down from heathen times and acquired its Christian character gradually and piecemeal from a succession of minstrels"). On possible interpolations, see below, Chapter viii: 'Genesis of the Poem.'

² The Christian turn given the Heremōd motive (901 ff., 1709 ff.) and some allusions in the Scyld prologue are the chief exceptions. (Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 472 f.)

³ See note on 1555 f.; *Angl.* xxxv 482, xxxvi 178.

⁴ In the poem called *eoten*, 761, cp. 668; *þyrs*, 426.

⁵ See, e.g., 105, 1352, also 1379.

⁶ Some of her epithets at least are redolent of devil nature, viz. *mānscaða*, *wælgæst wæfre*, perhaps *brimwylf* (?), *grundwyrge* (?), cp. (*after*) *dēafla* (*hryre*) 1680. (*Angl.* xxxvi 188, cf. *ib.* xxxv 253, 256.)

has been pointed out before. The poet has raised him to the rank of a singularly spotless hero, a 'defending, protecting, redeeming being,'¹ a truly ideal character. We might even feel inclined to recognize features of the Christian Savior in the destroyer of hellish fiends, the warrior brave and gentle, blameless in thought and deed, the king that dies for his people.² Though delicately kept in the background, such a Christian interpretation of the main story on the part of the Anglo-Saxon author could not but give added strength and tone to the entire poem. It helps to explain one of the great puzzles of our epic. It would indeed be hard to understand why the poet contented himself with a plot of mere fabulous adventures so much inferior to the splendid heroic setting, unless the narrative derived a superior dignity from suggesting the most exalted hero-life known to Christians.

V. STRUCTURE OF THE POEM³

STRUCTURAL PLAN⁴

The poem of *Beowulf* consists of two distinct parts joined in a very loose manner and held together only by the person of the hero. The first of these does not in the least require or presuppose a continuation.⁵ Nor is the second dependent for its interpretation on the events of the first plot, the two references to the 'Grendel part' being quite cursory

¹ (See Kemble ii, p. x.) In his rôle as a deliverer from the ravages of monsters he might well be likened to ancient heroes like Hercules and Theseus. — With all the heroic attributes the poet has conferred on him, the dominant trait of the hero is his wonderful eagerness to help others. (Cf. note on 198 ff.)

² It is especially in the last adventure that we are strongly tempted to look for a deeper, spiritual interpretation. The duality of the motives which apparently prompt *Beowulf* to the dragon fight may not be as unnatural as it has sometimes been considered. (See note on 2336.) Still, it is somewhat strange that the same gold which *Beowulf* rejoices in having obtained for his people before the hour of his death (*þæs ðe ic mōste minum lēodum/ær swyldage swyle gestrynan* 2797) is placed by his mourning thanes into the burial mound; they give it back to the earth — *þær hit nū gēn lifað/eldum swā unnyt, swā hit æror wæs* 3167. (Cf. note on 3166 ff.) Nay, Wiglaf, in the depth of his sorrow which makes him oblivious of all else, expresses the wish that *Beowulf* had left the dragon alone to hold his den until the end of the world (3079 ff.). The indubitably significant result of the adventure is the hero's death, and, in the structural plan of the poem, the aim and object of the dragon fight is to lead up to this event — a death, that is, which involves the destruction of the adversary, but is no less noteworthy in that it partakes of the nature of a self-sacrifice: *Nū ic on mǣdma hord mine bebohte/frōde feorhlege* 2799. That also some incidents in the encounter with the dragon lend themselves to comparison with happenings in the garden of Gethsemane, is shown in the notes to ll. 2419 and 2596 ff. (See also notes on 942 ff., 1707 ff.)

³ See in general: L 4.1 ff., L 4.120 ff.; L 7, *passim*.

⁴ Cf. especially Ker L 4.120, Hart L 4.125, Smithson L 4.128, Heinzel L 7.2.1 & 2, Tolman L 7.11, ten Brink L 7.15, Haenschkel L 7.20, Rönning L 4.15, Routh L 4.138. — On the division of the poem for purposes of reading, 1-1250, 1251-1887, 1888-3182, see A. Ivi 429 f.

⁵ Only a hint of *Beowulf's* future kingship is vouchsafed after the second victory, 1850 f.; a fainter echo of this note is heard after the first triumph, 861.

and irrelevant (2351 ff., 2521). The first part, again, contains two well-developed main incidents (which are closely enough bound together to constitute technically one story), while its third division, 'Beowulf's Home-Coming,' serves as a supplement to the preceding major plot. As may be seen from the Argument of the Poem (above, pp. ix ff.), there is a decided structural parallelism in the unfolding of the three great adventures, the fights with the fabulous monsters, namely in setting forth the 'exciting cause,' the preliminaries of the main action, the fight itself, and the relaxation or pause following the climax.¹

At the same time we note a remarkable gradation in the three great crises of the poem. The fight against Grendel is rather monotonous and seems altogether too short and easy to give much opportunity for excitement — in spite of the horrors of the darkness in which the scene is enacted. The second contest is vastly more interesting by reason of its elaborate, romantic scenery, the variety and definiteness of incidents, the dramatic quality of the battle. The hero is fully armed, uses weapons in addition to his 'hand-grip,' and yet is so hard pressed that only a kind of miracle saves him. There is, moreover, an element of justice in representing the combat with Grendel's mother as more formidable and pregnant with danger. Grendel, who has ravaged the hall because of the innate wickedness of his heart, deserves to be overcome without difficulty. His mother, on the contrary, is actuated by the laudable desire for revenge (1256 ff., 1278, 1305 f., 1546 f., cf. *Antiq.* § 5) and, besides, is sought out in her own home; hence a certain amount of sympathy is manifestly due her. Finally, the dragon (who likewise has a kind of excuse for his depredations) is entirely too much for his assailant. We tremble for the venerable king. He takes a special measure for protection (2337 ff.), and is strengthened by the help of a youthful comrade, but the final victory is won only at the cost of the hero's own life. The account of this fight, which, like that against Grendel's mother, falls into three clearly marked divisions, receives a new interest by the introduction of the companions, the glorification of one man's loyalty, and the added element of speech-making.

The plot of each part is surprisingly simple. In the use of genuine heroic motives the main story of *Beowulf* is indeed inferior to the Finnsburg legend. But the author has contrived to expand the narrative considerably in the leisurely epic fashion, which differentiates it completely from the type of the short lays. Subsidiary as well as important incidents are related in our epic. Extended speeches are freely introduced. There is not wanting picturesque description and elaborate setting. In the first part of the poem, the splendid life at the Danish court with its

¹ As regards individual motives, the function of the speeches (e.g. those uttered before the battles) may be compared. Parallels in minor details between the first and the second incident could be mentioned; cp. 129 ff., 473 ff. and 1321 ff.; 452 f. and 1482 f.; 625 f. and 1397 f.; 636 ff. and 1490 f.; likewise between the first and the second main part, cp. 1769 and 2209; 86 f. and 2302 f.; 1994 ff. and 3079 ff., and see above, p. xxiii.

feastings and ceremonies is graphically portrayed in true epic style. The feelings of the persons are described, and general reflections on characters, events, and situations are thrown in. Last not least, matter more or less detached from the chief narrative is given a place in the poem by way of digressions and episodes.¹

DIGRESSIONS AND EPISODES

About 450 verses in the first part and almost 250 in the second part are concerned with episodic matter, as the following list will show.

The origin of the Scylding line and Scyld's burial (1-52). The fate of Heorot (82^b-85). The song of Creation (90^b-98). Cain's punishment, and his offspring (107^b-114; 1261^b-1266^a). Youthful adventures of Bēowulf (419-424^a). Settling of Ecgbēow's feud (459-472). The Unferð intermezzo [Breca episode] (499-589). Stories of Sigemund and Heremōd (874^b-915). The Finnsburg Tale (1069-1159^a). Allusions to Eormenric and Hāma (1197-1201). The fall of Hygelāc (1202-1214^a). The destruction of the *gigantas* (1689^b-1693). Heremōd's tragedy (1709^b-1722^a). Sermon against pride and avarice (1724^b-1757). Story of þrȳð, the wife of Offa (1931^b-1962). The feud between Danes and Heaðo-Bards (2032-2066). Bēowulf's inglorious youth (2183^b-2189).

Elegy of the lone survivor of a noble race (2247-2266). Geatish history: Hygelāc's death in Friesland, Bēowulf's return by swimming, and his guardianship of Heardrēd; the second series of Swedish wars (2354^b-2396). Geatish history: King Hrēðel, the end of Herebeald [the Lament of the Father, 2444-2462^a], the earlier war with the Swedes, Bēowulf's slaying of Dæghrefn in Friesland (2428-2508^a). Wēohstān's slaying of Eanmund in the later Swedish-Geatish war (2611-2625^a). Geatish history: Hygelāc's fall; the battle at Ravenswood in the earlier Swedish war (2910^b-2998).

It will be seen that several of these digressions contain welcome information about the hero's life; others tell of events relating to the Scylding dynasty and may be regarded as a legitimate sort of setting. The allusions to Cain and the giants are called forth by the references to Grendel's pedigree. The story of Creation is a concrete illustration of the entertainments in Heorot. Earlier Danish history is represented by Heremōd, and the relation between Danish and Frisian tribes is shown in the Finn story. Germanic are the legends of Sigemund and of Eormenric and Hāma. To the old continental home of the Angles belongs the allusion to Offa and his queen. The digressions of the second part are chiefly devoted to Geatish history, the exceptions being the 'Elegy of the Last Survivor' and the 'Lament of the Father,' which (like the central portion of Hrōðgār's harangue in the first part) are of a more

¹ A rigid distinction between 'digressions' and 'episodes' as attempted by Smithson (pp. 371, 379 ff.), who considers the accounts of Sigemund-Heremōd and the Finnsburg Tale the only episodes, need not be applied.

general character. The frequent mention of Hygelāc's Frankish raid is accounted for by the fact that it is closely bound up both with Geatish history in general and with Bēowulf's life in particular. Accordingly, sometimes the aggression and defeat of Hygelāc are dwelt upon (1202 ff., 2913 ff.), in other passages Bēowulf's bravery is made the salient point of the allusion (2354 ff., 2501 ff.).

Most of the episodes are introduced in a skilful manner and are properly subordinated to the main narrative. For example, the Breca story comes in naturally in a dispute occurring at the evening's entertainment.¹ The legends of Sigemund and of Finnsburg are recited by the scop. The glory of Scyld's life and departure forms a fitting prelude to the history of the Scyldings, who, next to the hero, claim our chief interest in the first part. In several instances the introduction is effected by means of comparison or contrast (in the form of a negative: 1197, 1709, 1931, 2354, [2922], cp. 901). Occasionally the episodic character is clearly pointed out: 2069 *ic sceal forð spreca/gēn ymbe Grendel*; 1722 *ðū þē lār be þon . . . , ic þis gīd be þē/āwræc*. The facts of Geatish history, it cannot be denied, are a little too much in evidence and retard the narrative of the second part rather seriously. Quite far-fetched may seem the digression on þrýð, which is brought in very abruptly and which, like the Heremōd tale, shows the poet's disposition to point a moral.

In extent the episodic topics range from cursory allusions of a few lines (82^b-85, 1197-1201) to complete and complicated narratives (the adventure with Breca, the Finnsburg legend, the Heaðo-Bard feud, the battle at Ravenswood).

A few passages, like the old spearman's speech (2047-56) and the recital of the Ravenswood battle (2924 ff.), give the impression of being taken without much change (in substance) from older lays. The Elegy of the Last Survivor reminds us of similar elegiac passages in Old English poetry (see *Wanderer*, *passim*, and *Ruin*). The fine picture of Scyld's sea-burial, and the elaboration of detail in the Bēowulf-Breca adventure seem to be very largely, if not exclusively, the poet's own work. Most of the episodes, however, are merely summaries of events told in general terms and are far removed both from the style of independent lays (like the *Finnsburg* Fragment) and from the broad, expansive epic manner. The distinctly allusive character of a number of them shows that the poet assumed a familiarity with the full story on the part of his audience.

On the whole, we have every reason to be thankful for these episodes, which not only add fulness and variety to the central plot, but disclose a wealth of authentic heroic song and legend, a magnificent historic background. Still we may well regret that those subjects of intensely

¹ Inasmuch as the hero tells of his earlier life in the course of a festive entertainment, this episode may be compared to Æneas' narrative at Dido's court (*Æneid*, Books ii and iii) and its prototype, Odysseus' recital of his adventures before Alkinoos (*Odyssey*, Books ix-xii).

absorbing interest play only a minor part in our epic, having to serve as a foil to a story which in itself is of decidedly inferior weight.

SPEECHES¹

Upwards of 1300 lines are taken up with speeches.² The major part of these contain digressions, episodes, descriptions, and reflections, and thus tend to delay the progress of the narrative. But even those which may be said to advance the action, are lacking in dramatic quality; they are characterized by eloquence and ceremonial dignity. The shortest speech consists of four lines (the coast-guard's words of God-speed, 316-19), the longest extends to 160 lines (Bēowulf's report to Hygelāc, 2000-2151, 2155-62); almost as long is the messenger's discourse (128 ll.: 2900-3027); next follow the Finn recital (90 ll.: 1069-1159^a), Hrōðgār's harangue (85 ll.: 1700-1784), Bēowulf's reminiscences (84 ll.: 2426-2509), his answer to Unferð's version of the Breca story (77 ll.: 530-606).³

The formal character of the speeches is accentuated by the manner of their introduction. Most frequently the verb *mæðelode* 'made a speech'⁴ is employed, either in set expressions occurring with the formula-like regularity well known from the Homeric epic, as

Bēowulf mæðelode, bearn Ecgþēowes

Hrōðgār mæðelode, helm Scyldinga

Wiglāf mæðelode, Wēohstānes sunu

(see Glossary of Proper Names), or in combination with descriptive, characterizing, explanatory matter intruded between the announcement and the actual beginning of the speech, e.g. *Bēowulf mæðelode — on him byrne scān, / searonet seowed smiþes orþancum* 405 f.⁵ Other terms of introduction like *mæpelwordum frægn* 236, *andswarode . . . wordhord onlēac* 258 f., *lýt swigode . . . sægde ofer ealle* 2897 ff. (cp. 1215) likewise indicate the formality of the occasions.⁶

The prominent and rather independent position of the speeches is signalized by the fact that, in contrast with the usual practice of enjambment, nearly all the speeches begin and end with the full line. (The only exceptions are 287^b, 342^b, 350^b, 2511^b, 2518^b, 3114^b; 389^a (?) (1159^a).)

About one tenth of the lines devoted to speech is in the form of indirect discourse, which is properly preferred for less important func-

¹ Cf. in particular: Heusler L 7.18.

² The proportion of (direct) speech to narrative is in the *Iliad* 7339:8635, in the *Odyssey* 8240:3879, in the *Aeneid* 4632½:5263½.

³ There are in the *Beowulf* some 40 instances of direct discourse averaging in the neighborhood of 30 lines (i.e., if the Finnsburg episode is included).

⁴ 'Imperfective verb' (never used with an object). See Glossary.

⁵ Similarly 286 f., 348 ff., 499 ff., 925 ff., 1687 ff., 2510 f., 2631 f., 2724 ff. Cp. *Wids.* 1 ff., *Wald.* ii 11 ff., *Gen. B* 347 ff.; *Hel.* 139 ff., 914 f., 3137 ff., 3993 ff.

⁶ Of the simpler expressions, *fēa worda cwæð* (2246, 2662, cp. *Hildebr.* 9), *ond þæt word ācwæð* (654, cp. 2046) may be noted as formulas (*ZfA.* xlv1 267; *Arch.* cxxvi 357 n. 3).

tions (in 'general narrative') and in the case of utterances by a collection of people (175, 202, 227, 857, 987, 1595, 1626, 3172, 3180). The use of (*ge*)*cwæð* as immediate verb of introduction, following a preparatory statement of a more general character, should be mentioned here. E.g., *swā begnornodon Gēata lēode/hlāfordes (hry)re . . . , cwædon þæt . . .* 3180 (so 92, 1810, 2158, 2939; 857, 874).

By far the most felicitous use of the element of discourse is made in the first part, especially in the earlier division of it, from the opening of the action proper to the Grendel fight (189-709). The speeches occurring in it belong largely to the 'advancing' type, consist mainly of dialogue (including two instances of the type 'question: reply: reply,' 237-300, 333-355¹), and are an essential factor in creating the impression of true epic movement. As the poem continues, the speeches increase in length and deliberation. The natural form of dialogue² is in the last part completely superseded by addresses without answer, some of them being virtually speeches in form only.³

The 'Grendel part' also shows the greatest variety, as regards the occasions for speech-making and the number of speakers participating (Bēowulf, the coast-guard, Wulfgar, Hrōðgar, Unferð, the scop, Wealhþeow). In its continuation (i 2) the use of discourse is practically limited to an interchange of addresses between Bēowulf and Hrōðgar.

In a class by itself stands the pathetic soliloquy, 2247 ff.

In spite of a certain sameness of treatment the poet has managed to introduce a respectable degree of variation in adapting the speeches to their particular occasions. Great indeed is the contrast between Bēowulf's straightforward, determined vow of bravery (632-638) and Hrōðgar's moralizing oration, which would do credit to any preacher (1700-1784). Admirable illustrations of varying moods and kinds of utterance are Bēowulf's salutation to Hrōðgar (407-455) and his brilliant reply to the envious trouble-maker Unferð (530-606). A masterpiece is the queen's exhibition of diplomatic language by means of veiled allusion (1169 ff.). A finely appropriate emotional quality characterizes Bēowulf's dying speeches (2729 ff., 2794 ff., 2813 ff.).

That some of the speeches follow conventional lines of heroic tradition need not be doubted. This applies to the type of the *gylpcwide* before the combat (675 ff., 1392 ff., 2510 ff.), the 'comitatus' speech or exhortation of the retainers (2633 ff., cp. *Bjarkamál* [Par. § 7: Saxo ii 59 ff.], *Mald.* 212 ff., 246 ff., *Finnsb.* 37 ff.), the inquiry after a stranger's name and home (237 ff.; cp. *Finnsb.* 22 f., *Hildebr.* 8 ff., also *Hel.* 554 ff.). The absence of battle challenge and defiance (see *Finnsb.* 24 ff.) is an obvious, inherent defect of our poem.

¹ Cp. 1318-1396 (indirect discourse: reply: reply).

² Cp. 1492: *after þām wordum Weder-Gēata lēod/efste mid elne, nalas andsware/bidan wolde.*

³ The length of several of these is somewhat disguised by the fact that they are broken up into two or three portions separated by a few lines of narrative or comment (2426-2537, 2633-2668, 2794-2816, 3077-3119; so in the preceding division: 2000-2162).

LACK OF STEADY ADVANCE

The reader of the poem very soon perceives that the progress of the narrative is frequently impeded. Looseness is, in fact, one of its marked peculiarities. Digressions and episodes, general reflections in the form of speeches, an abundance of moralizing passages (see below, pp. lx f.) interrupt the story. The author does not hesitate to wander from the subject. When he is reminded of a feature in some way related to the matter in hand, he thinks it perfectly proper to speak of it. Hence references to the past are intruded in unexpected places. The manner of Scyld's wonderful arrival as a child is brought out incidentally by way of comparison with the splendor of his obsequies (43 ff.). Bēowulf's renown at the height of his career calls to mind the days of his youth when he was held in disrespect (2183 ff.).¹ No less fond is the poet of looking forward to something that will happen in the near or distant future. The mention of the harmony apparently reigning at the court of Hrōðgār gives an opportunity to hint at subsequent treachery (1018 f., 1164 f., 1180 ff.). The building of the hall Heorot calls up the picture of its destruction by fire (82 ff.).² It is not a little remarkable that in the account of the three great fights of the hero, care has been taken to state the outcome of the struggle in advance (696 ff., 706 f., 734 ff., 805 ff.; 1553 ff.; 2341 ff., 2420 ff., 2573 ff., 2586 ff., cp. 2310 f.). Evidently disregard of the element of suspense was not considered a defect in story telling.³

Sometimes the result of a certain action is stated first, and the action itself mentioned afterwards (or entirely passed over). E.g., *pā wæs frōd cyning . . . on hrēon mōde, / syððan hē aldorþegn unlyfigendne . . . wisse* 1306 f.⁴ In this way a fine abruptness is attained: *hrā wide sprong, / syððan hē æfter dēaðe drepe prōwade* 1588.⁵ Thus it also happens that a fact of first importance is strangely subordinated (as in 1556).⁶

There occur obvious gaps in the narrative. That Wealhþēow left the hall in the course of the first day's festival, or that Bēowulf brought the sword Hrunting back with him from the Grendel cave, is nowhere mentioned, but both facts are taken for granted at a later point of the story (664 f., 1807 ff.).⁷

Furthermore, different parts of a story are sometimes told in different places, or substantially the same incident is related several times from different points of view. A complete, connected account of the history

¹ Similarly: 14 ff., 107 ff., 716 f., 1579 ff., 2771 f., 2777 ff. (In numerous episodes, of course.)

² Similarly, e.g., 1202 ff., 1845 ff., 3021 ff.; 2032 ff. (prediction of war with the Heaðo-Bards).

³ The author of *Judith* uses the same method (ll. 16, 19, 59 f., 63 ff., 72 f.). On predictions of a tragic issue in the *Nibelungenlied*, see Radke L 7-37-47 f.

⁴ Cf. notes on 208 ff., 2697 ff.

⁵ Other cases of abrupt transition are enumerated by Schücking, Sa. 139 ff.

⁶ Subordinate clauses introduced by *siððan* or by *oð þæt* (56, 100, 2210, 2280, 644) are used a number of times in place of a co-ordinate, independent statement.

⁷ Cp. the omission of Heorogār's reign (64, 465 ff.).

of the dragon's hoard is obtained only by a comparison of the passages, 3049 ff., 3069 ff., 2233 ff. The brief notice of Grendel's first visit in Heorot (122 f.) is supplemented by a later allusion containing additional detail (1580 ff.).¹ The repeated references to the various Swedish wars, the frequent allusions to Hygelāc's Frankish foray, the two versions of the Heremōd legend, the review of Bēowulf's great fights by means of his report to Hygelāc (and to Hrōðgār) and through Wiglāf's announcement to his companions (2874 ff.; cp. also 2904 ff.) are well-known cases in point.

Typical examples of the rambling, dilatory method — the forward, backward, and sideward movements — are afforded by the introduction of Grendel (see note on 86-114), by the Grendel fight (see note on 710 ff.), Grendel's going to Heorot (702 ff.),² and the odd sequel of the fight with Grendel's mother (1570-90). The remarkable insertion of a long speech by Wiglāf, together with comment on his family, right at a critical moment of the dragon fight (2602-60), can hardly be called felicitous. But still more trying is the circuitous route by which the events leading up to that combat are brought before the reader (see note on 2200 ff.: Second Part).

VI. TONE, STYLE, METER³

Although a poem of action, *Beowulf* is more than a narrative of notable events. Not that the author is lacking in the art of telling a story effectively. But a mere objective narration is not his chief aim. The poet is not satisfied with reciting facts, heroic and stirring though they be. Nor does he trouble to describe in a clear, concrete manner the outward appearance of the persons, even of the principal hero, though he sets forth, with eloquence, the striking impression he makes on others (247 ff., cp. 369 f.). But he takes the keenest interest in the inner significance of the happenings, the underlying motives, the manifestation of character. He loses no opportunity of disclosing what is going on in the minds of his actors. He is ever ready to analyze the thoughts and feelings of Bēowulf and Hrōðgār, the Danes and the Geats, Grendel and his kind, even down to the sea-monsters (549, 562, 1431) and the birds of prey (3024 ff.). Their intentions, resolutions, expectations, hopes, fears, longings, rejoicings, and mental sufferings engage his constant attention.⁴ In a moment of intensest action, such as the combat with Grendel, the

¹ Cp. 83 ff. and 2029 ff. We might compare the account of Satan's rebellion in the first and the fifth and sixth books of *Paradise Lost*.

² The repetition of *cōm* 702, 710, 720 may be compared with *Dan.* 149 f., 158.

³ Cf. L 7, L 8; also L 4, *passim*.

⁴ See, e.g., 632 ff., 709, 758, 1272, 1442, 1536 f., 1539, 1565, 2419, 2572; 136, 154 ff., 599 f., 712, 723, 730 f., 739, 753 ff., 762, 769, 821; 1129, 1137 ff., 1150; 1719. See also Glossary: *myn-tan*, *wēn(an)*, *bencan*, *gelsýfan*, *murnan*, (*ge*)*truwian*, *gefeā*, *gefeon*, *þancian*, *gebelgan*, *scamian*, *sorh*, *geōmor*, *fyrwyrt*(t), *gemunan*, *sefa*, *mōd*, *ferhō*. (Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 470.)

state of mind of the characters is carefully taken note of (710 ff.). An elaborate psychological analysis runs through the central part of Hrōðgār's great moral discourse (1724 ff.).¹ Delicacy as well as strength of emotion are finely depicted (see 862 f., 1602 ff.,² 1853 ff., 1894, 1915 f., 2893 ff., 3031 f.), and numerous little touches indicate an appreciation of kind-heartedness (e.g., 46, 203^b, 469^b, 521^a, 1262^b, 1275, 1547^a, 2434^b, 3093^a).

With especial fondness does the author dwell on the feelings of grief and sadness. Hrōðgār's sorrow for his thanes (129 ff., 473 ff., 1322 ff.), his wonderfully sentimental farewell to his young friend (1870 ff.), Bēowulf's yielding to a morbid reverie when least expected (442 ff., cp. 562 f.), the gloomy forebodings of his men and their yearning love of home (691 ff.),³ the ever recurring surgings of care,⁴ the abundance of epithets denoting sadness of heart⁵ give ample evidence of the pervading influence of this characteristic trait. It almost seems as if the victories of the hero and the revelries in the hall produce only a temporary state of happiness, since 'ever the latter end of joy is woe' (119, 128, 1007 f., 1078 ff., 1774 f.).⁶ Even Wiglāf's stern rebuke (*grim andswaru*) of his cowardly comrades is tinged with melancholy reflections (2862 ff.). Full of profound pathos are the elegies of the last survivor (2247 ff.) and the lonely father (2444 ff.). The regret for the passing of youth (2111 ff.), the lament for the dead (1117 f., 1323 ff., 2446 f., 3152 ff., 3171 ff.), the tragic conflict of duties (Hrēðel, 2462 ff.; Hengest, 1138 ff.; Ingeld, 2063 ff.),⁷ the lingering fear of a catastrophe in the royal family of the Scyldings (cf. above, pp. xxxii, xxxvi), the anticipation of the downfall of the Geats' power (cf. above, p. xl) aptly typify the prevailing Teutonic mood of seriousness, solemnity, and sadness. But nowhere appears the tragic pathos more subtly worked into the story than in Bēowulf's own death. The venerable king succeeds in overcoming the deadly foe, but suffers death himself; he wins the coveted hoard, but it is of no use to him or his folk; he enters upon the task with the purest intention, even searching his heart for sins he may have unwittingly committed (2329 ff.), but he encounters a fatal curse of which he knew nothing (3067 f.).

The scenery of the poem — sea and seashore, lake and fen-district, the royal hall and its surroundings, the Grendel and the dragon cave — is in the main sketched briefly, yet withal impressively. The large part which the sea played in the life of the Beowulfian peoples, finds expres-

¹ A curious result of this mental attitude is a certain indirectness of expression which in numerous passages takes precedence over the natural, straightforward manner of statement, see, e.g., 715, 764, 1309, 1936, 1969; 814 f.; 866; 532, 677, 793 f., 1845; 1025 f., 2363, 2995.

² *Gistas sētan/mōdes sēoce ond on mere steredon* — words as moving in their simple dignity as any lines from Wordsworth's *Michael*.

³ Cf. *Arch.* cxxvi 343.

⁴ Cf. *Arch.* cxxvi 351.

⁵ Cf. *Beitr.* xxx 392.

⁶ Cf. *MPh.* iii 449, also *Angl.* xxxv 459 ff.

⁷ A truly Germanic motive, perhaps best known from the stories of Ruedegēr, Kriemhilt, and Hildebrand.

sion in an astonishing wealth of terms applied to it¹ and in numerous allusions to its dominating geographical importance.² Clear visualization and detailed description of scenery should not be expected, as a rule.³ Elements of nature are introduced as a background for human action or as symbols of sentiment. Nightfall, dawn, the advent of spring⁴ signalize new stages in the narrative. The storm on the wintry ocean accompanies the struggle of the courageous swimmers.⁵ The swirl of the blood-stained lake tells of deadly conflict (847 ff., 1422, 1593 f.). The funeral ship is covered with ice (33), and frost-bound trees hang over the forbidding water (1363). The moors of the dreary desert, steep stone-banks, windy headlands, mist and darkness are fit surroundings for the lonely, wretched stalkers of mystery. 'Joyless' (821) is their abode. Strikingly picturesque and emotional in quality is the one elaborate landscape picture representing the Grendel lake (1357 ff.), which conveys all the horror of the somber scenery and forcefully appeals to our imagination — a justly celebrated masterpiece of English nature poetry.

In such a gloomy atmosphere there is little room for levity, fun, or humor. Passages which to modern readers would seem to be humorous were possibly not so meant by the Anglo-Saxon author (e.g., 138 f., 560 f., 793 f., 841 f.).^{5a} Apparently, he is always in earnest, notably intense, and bent on moralizing. Acting in a way like a Greek chorus, the poet takes pleasure in adding his philosophic comment or conclusion, or, it may be, his slightly emotional expression of approval or censure. Thus, individual occurrences are viewed as illustrations of a general rule, subject to the decrees of fate or of God.⁶ The course of the world, the inevitableness of death are set forth.⁷ The author bestows praise and blame upon persons and their actions, sometimes in brief quasi-exclamatory clauses like *þæt wæs gōd cyning* 11, 2390; *ne bið swylc carges sið* 2541; *swā hyt nō sceolde/(iren ærgōd)* 2585;⁸ sometimes, however, by turning aside and pointing a moral, with manifest relish, for its own sake. Thus, courage, loyalty, liberality, wisdom are held up

¹ See Schemmann L 7.5-34 ff., 92 ff., Tolman L 7.11, Merbach L 7.27, Erlemann L 7.29, 26 ff.

² Thus, *be sām twēonum* 858, 1297, 1685, 1956; *swā siðe swā sē bebūgeð/windgeard weallas* 1223; *ofer kronrāde* 10; 1826, 1861, 2473.

³ On the somewhat vague use of color terms, see Mead L 7.29.

⁴ See 649 ff., 1789 f.; 1801 ff.; 1136 f.

⁵ Thus, *geofon ȝpum wēol,/wintrys wylm[um]* 515; *oþ þæt unc flōð tōdrāf,/wado weallende, wēdera cealdost,/niþende niht, ond norþanwind/headogrim ondrwearf* 545.

^{5a} A certain kind of grim humor or irony may have to be recognized. Cp. 157 f., 450 f. (?), 1228 ff.; note on 597.

⁶ E.g., *oþ þæt hine ylða benam/māgenes wynnum, sē þe oft manegum scōð* 1886 f.; *oþ ȝæt ȝper cōm/gēar in gearas, — swā nū ȝyt dēð* etc. 1133 ff.; cp. 1058, 2859; 2470, 2590 f.

⁷ E.g., *Oft sceall eorl monig ānes willan/wrēc adrēogan, swā ūs geworden is* 3077 f.; *gēð ā wyrð swā hā scel* 455; *nō þæt ȝiðe byð/tō beſtēonne* etc. 1002 ff.; 24 f.; 572 f., 2291 ff.; 2029 ff., 2764 ff., 3062 ff.

⁸ Cp. 1250, 1812, 1885 f., 1372, 1691 f., 1940 ff. (amplified).

as qualities worthy of emulation. E.g., *swā sceal (geong g)uma gōde gewyrcean* etc. 20 ff.; *swā sceal mæg dōn,/nealles inwitnet ððrum bregdon* etc. 2166 ff.¹ The punishment of hell is commented upon by way of warning and of contrast with the joys of heaven: *wā bið þām ðe sceal . . . sǽwle bescūfan/in fýres fæþm. . .* 183 ff.

As to form, the gnomic elements are clearly marked by the use of certain words or phrases, such as *swā sceal (man dōn)* (20);² *swylc sceolde (secg wesan)* (2708, 1328); *sēlre bið*³ (1384, 2890, 1838 f.); *ā, æfre (ne)* (455, 930, 2600); *oft (oflost)* (572, 2029, 3077, 1663); *ēaðe mæg* (2291, 2764; cp. 1002); the *sceal* of necessity or certainty (24, 3077).

The abstracting, generalizing tendency often takes the form of recapitulating or explanatory remarks like *wæs se irenprēat/wǣpnum gewurþad* 330 f., *sume on wale crungon* 1113, *se tō fast on þām* 137, *swylc wæs þēaw hyra* 178;⁴ of illustrative comparisons, e.g. *ne wæs his drohtoð þær,/swylce hē on ealderdagum ār gemētte* 756 f., *ne gefrægn ic frēondlicor fēower mādmas . . . gummanna fela . . . ððrum gesellan* 1027 ff.;⁵ or of reviews of present conditions and comments on the results achieved, e.g. *hæfde Kyningwuldor/Grendle tōgēanes . . . seleweard āseted . . .* 665 ff.; *hæfde þā gefælsod . . . sele Hrōðgāres . . .* 825 ff.⁶ The course of events is carefully analyzed, with cause and effect duly noted: *þā wæs gesýne, þat se sið ne ðāh* etc. 3058 ff.

Although the moralizing turn and also some of the maxims may be regarded as a common Germanic inheritance,⁷ the extent to which this feature as well as the fondness for introspection has been carried is distinctly Beowulfian and shows the didactic and emotional nature of the author himself.

The characters of the poem are in keeping with the nobility of its spirit and the dignity of its manner. Superior to, and different from, all the others, strides the mighty figure of Bēowulf through the epic. In his threefold rôle as adventurous man in arms (*wrecca*), loyal thane of his overlord, and generous, well-beloved king he shows himself a perfect hero, without fear and without reproach, — the strongest of his generation, valorous, resolute, great-hearted and noble of soul, wise and steadfast, kind, courteous, and unselfish, a truly 'happy warrior.'⁸ Next to

¹ Similarly 1534 ff.; 287 ff., 3174 ff.

² The simpler form of this type (as in 1172) is well known in the *Heliand* and in Otfrid.

³ Naturally the forms of *bēon* are used, see Glossary.

⁴ Cp. 223 f., 359, 814 f., 1075, 1124, 1150 f., 133 f., 191 f., 1246 ff.

⁵ Cp. 716 ff., 2014 ff., 1470 f.

⁶ Cp. 1304 ff., 1620, 2823 ff.

⁷ E.g., those expressing the power of fate or coupling fate and courage (cf. *Arch.* cxv 179 & n.). — See on the general subject of the moralizing element, the monograph by B. C. Williams, *Gnomic Poetry in Anglo-Saxon* (1914), Part i (Introduction).

⁸ Passages of direct characterization: 196 ff., 858 ff., 913 ff., 1705 ff., 1844 ff., 2177 ff., (2736 ff.), 3180 ff. The poet very skillfully prepares the reader for a true appreciation of Bēowulf's greatness by dwelling on the impression which his first appearance makes on strangers, 247 ff., 369 f. Cf. above, p. lviii. — In a general way, Bēowulf reminds us of Vergil's *pīus*

him rank Hrōðgār, the grand and kindly ruler, full of years, wisdom, and eloquence, and the young Wiglāf, who typifies the faithful retainer, risking his life to save his dear master. In a second group belong those lesser figures like Wealhþēow, the noble, gracious, farsighted queen, Unferð, that singular personality of the 'Thersites' order, Hygelāc, the admirable, if somewhat indefinitely sketched member of Geat royalty, and his still more shadowy queen Hygd. Thirdly we find that company of mostly nameless followers of the chiefs, Scyldings and Geats, among whom the coast-guard and the herald Wulfgār stand forth prominently. Finally the villains are represented by the three enemy monsters, partly humanized and one of them at least having a name of his own. Though the majority of the characters are still more or less types, they are, on the whole, clearly drawn and leave a distinct picture in our minds. Certainly the delineation of the chief actor surpasses by far anything we find in other Anglo-Saxon poems. Even some of the persons mentioned only episodically, like Ongenþēow, Hengest, and the old 'spear-warrior' of the Heaðo-Bards, seem to assume a lifelike reality. Of special psychological interest are Unferð, Heremōd, and Þrýð. Characterization by contrast¹ is seen in the cases of Þrýð-Hygd (1926 ff.) and Heremōd-Bēowulf (1709 ff., cp. 913 ff.).

The Beowulfian society is noble, aristocratic,² and, considering the age it represents, pre-eminently remarkable for its refinement and courtly demeanor. The old Germanic military ideals³ are still clearly recognizable, notwithstanding the Christian retouching of the story — the prime requirement of valor, the striving for fame and the upholding of one's honor,⁴ a stern sense of duty,⁵ the obligation of blood revenge,⁶ and above all the cardinal virtue of loyalty which ennobles the 'comitatus' relation⁷ and manifests itself in unflinching devotion and self-sacrifice on the part of the retainer and in kindness, generosity, and protection on the part of the king. To have preserved for us a faithful

Aeneas (cf. *Arch.* cxxvi 339). — The traits of the hero as a mighty 'champion' (*ceompa*) have been elaborated by Keller L 4.92 g. — On the author's method of characterization by speeches, see Schücking L 7.25 i.

¹ The author also likes to contrast situations and events, see 128, 716 ff., 756 f., 1078 ff., 1774 f., 2594 f.; 183 ff.; 818 ff., 1470 ff.

² Outside of court circles (including retainers and attendants) we find mention of a fugitive slave only, 2223 ff., 2280 ff., 2406 ff. — Of course, the savage slaying of monsters and giants seems to us curiously out of keeping with the general refined atmosphere.

³ Cf. the *Introd.* to *Finnburg*. An interesting instance of the Germanization of the main story is the device of representing Grendel's relation to the Danes (and to God) in the light of a regular feud, see 154 ff., 811 (978, 1001).

⁴ Cp. 2890 f.: *Dēað bið sēla/eorla gehwylcum þonne edwitiſ.* See Grønbech L 9.24. i. 69 ff.

⁵ "A profound and serious conception of what makes man great, if not happy, of what his duty exacts, testifies to the devout spirit of English paganism." (ten Brink, L 4.3.3.29.) For a classical illustration see 1384-89.

⁶ Ll. 1384 f. may be compared with *Odyssey* xxiv 432 ff.

⁷ See *Antiq.* § 2; above, p. lvi.

picture of many phases of the ancient Germanic life in its material as well as its moral aspect, is indeed one of the chief glories of *Beowulf*, and one which, unlike its literary merit, has never been called in question. The poem is a veritable treasure-house of information on 'Germanic antiquities,' in which we seem at times to hear echoes of Tacitus' famous *Germania*, whilst the authenticity of its descriptions has been in various ways confirmed by rich archæological finds especially in the Scandinavian countries. A detailed consideration of this subject is of supreme interest, but cannot be attempted in this place. Its study will be facilitated, however, by the 'Index of Antiquities,' Appendix II, in addition to the general Bibliography, L 9.

In the matter of diction our poem is true to its elevated character and idealizing manner. The vocabulary of *Beowulf*, like that of most Old English poems, is very far removed from the language of prose. A large proportion of its words is virtually limited to poetic diction,¹ many of them being no doubt archaisms, while the abundance of compounds used testifies to the creative possibilities of the alliterative style. A good many terms are nowhere recorded outside of *Beowulf*, and not a few of these may be confidently set down as of the poet's own coinage. Indeed, by reason of its wealth, variety, and picturesqueness of expression the language of the poem is of more than ordinary interest. A host of synonyms enliven the narrative, notably in the vocabulary pertaining to kings and retainers,² war and weapons,² sea and seafaring.³ Generously and withal judiciously the author employs those picturesque circumlocutory words and phrases known as 'kennings,'⁴ which, emphasizing a certain quality of a person or thing, are used in place of the plain, abstract designation, e.g. *helmberend*, *wundenstefna*, *ȝōlida*, *lyftfloga*, *hæðstapa*, *hronrād*; *bēaga brytta*, *goldwine gumena*, *homera lāf*, *ȝða gewearc*, or such as involve metaphorical language, like *rodorcs candel*, *heofenes gim*, *bānhūs*, *beadolōma*.

Applying the term to verbal expressions also, we may mention, e.g., the concrete periphrases for 'going' (*hwanon ferigeað gē fætte scyldas* etc. 333 ff., or 2539 f., 2661 f., 2754 f., 2850 f.), 'holding court' (*hringas*

¹ At the same time the appearance of certain prose words which are not met with in any other poem, like *heor* (r), *sadol*, *web* (b), *ȝppe*, *dryncfæt*, *winærn*, *nōn*, *undernmael*, *uppriht*, *āt(an)weard* (see Glossary), betokens a comparatively wide range of interests.

² See Antiq. §§ 1, 2, 8.

³ See above, pp. lix f. Some 30 terms are used for 'hall,' 'house' (those confined to poetry being marked here with †): *hūs*, *ærn*, *reced†*, *flet*, *heal* (l), *sald†*, *sail†*, *sele* (†), *bold*, *burh*, *geard*, *hof*, *wic*, besides compounds; some 20 for 'man,' 'men': *mon* (n), *eorl*, *ceorl*, *wer*, *guma†*, *rinc†*, *beorn†*, *secc†*, *hale* (ð)†, *fīrast*, *niððast*, *ylde†*; *landbūend*, *grundbūend†*, *foldbūend* (e)†; *sāwberend†*; *ylde*, *niðða*, *gumena bearn†*; 7 for 'son': *sunu*, *maga†*, *mago†*, *byre*, *bearn*, *easora†*, *yrfeweard*; 4 for 'heaven': *heofon*, *rodor*, *sweg†*, *wolcnu*; 3 for 'hand': *hand*, *mund* (†), *folm* (†); 4 for 'blood': *blād*, *drēor†*, *heolfort†*, *swāt* (†) (cp. l. 2692 f.); 3 for 'wound': *wund*, *ben* (n)†, (syn-) *dolh* (†); 6 (g) for 'mind': *mōd*, *sefa*, *hyge†*, *myne†*, *ferhō†*, *brēosthord†*, (*mōd-sefa†*, -*gehygd†*, -*geþonc* (†)); 9 for 'time': *tīd*, *hwil*, *fyrst*, *fæc*, *bræg*, *sāl*, *mæl* (†), *stund*, *sāð*; 6 (f) for 'old': *eald*, *frōd* (†), *gamol†* (*hār*, *gamolfeax†*, *blōndseax†*); etc.

⁴ ON. *kennning*, 'mark of recognition,' 'descriptive name,' 'poetical periphrasis.'

dælan 1970), 'conquering' (*monegum mægþum meodosetla ofiðah* 5), 'dying' (*ellor hwearf* 55, cp. 264 f., 1550 f., 2254; *gumdræam ofgeaf*, *Godes læoht gecēas* 2469; etc.).

It is no matter for surprise that the kennings very often take the form of compounds. Obviously, composition is one of the most striking and inherently significant elements of the diction. Descriptive or intensive in character, — at times, it is true, merely cumbersome and otiose, the nominal (i.e. substantive and adjective) compounds make their weight strongly felt in the rhetoric of the poem. On an average there occurs a compound in every other line, and a different compound in every third line. Fully one third of the entire vocabulary, or some 1070 words, are compounds,¹ so that in point of numbers, the *Beowulf* stands practically in the front rank of Old English poems.

In comparison with the paramount importance of compounds or kennings, the use of characterizing adjectives is a good deal less prominent, at any rate less striking. These denote mostly general or permanent qualities and make a stronger appeal to sentiment and moral sense than to imagination. By means of the superlative² the rhetorical effect is occasionally heightened: *hūsa sēlest* 146, *hræгла sēlest* 454, *healsbēaga mæst* 1195, etc. Stereotyped ornamental epithets of the familiar Homeric variety like *πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς*, *γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη*, *pīus Æneas*, i.e. those appearing inseparably attached to certain persons and objects, are sought in vain in the *Beowulf*.³

On the whole, we note a scarcity of conscious poetic metaphors,⁴ by the side of the more numerous ones of faded and only dimly felt metaphorical quality, and similes of the Homeric order are entirely lacking, only a few brief, formula-like comparisons being scattered through the first part of the poem.⁵

¹ *isernscūr†*, *ecgbana†*, *gomenwudu†*, *hāmweorðung†*, *fāmighealst†*, *stānfāht†*; *þeodgestrēon†*, *lēodcýning†*, *ferkðgeniðla†*, *brēostgehygd†*, *bregorð†*; *æfengrom†*, *þencsweǵ†* may be cited as typical samples. One of the two elements may be more or less devoid of distinct meaning; e.g., *ende(staf)(†)*, *earfoð(hrāg)†*, *orleg(hwīl)†*, *geogoð(feorh)†*, *ben(geat)†*; *(ferhð)frec†*, *(bealo)-cwealm†*; several first elements like *sige-*, *frēa-*, *frēo-*, *dryht-*, *eorl-*, *eald-*, *þrýð-*, may carry some general commendatory sense, 'noble,' 'splendid,' 'excellent.' Tautological compounds are not wanting; e.g., *deaðcwealm†*, *māgenstrengot†*, *māgenkraft†*, *gryrebrōga†*, *mōðsefa†*, *wongstedet†*, *frēadrihten†*, *deaðfāge†*. There occur in *Beowulf* 28 alliterating compounds (cf. L 8.18) like *brýðbūr*, *cwealmcuma†*, *goldgyfa†*, *heardhigende†* and 2 (3) riming compounds: *foldbold†*, *wordhord†*, (*ðrýðsweyð†*). The resources of compound formation are illustrated by the observation that *gūð* is employed as the first element of (different) compounds 30 times, *wel* 24, *hild(e)* 25, *heaðo* 20, *wig* 16, *here* 14, *beadu* 12, *heoro* 7, *sæ* 19, *medo* 11, *māgen* 9, *hyge* 8 times.

² It is akin to an exaggeration like *unrim eorla* 1238.

³ The set expression *mære þeoden* which occurs 15 times is applied to Hrōðgār, Bēowulf, Heremōd, Onela, and unnamed lords.

⁴ Such as *wordhord onlēc* 259, *winter ýþe belēc/ǣsgebīnde* 1132 f., *mælceare . . . sēað* 189 f., 1992 f., *wordes ord/brēosthord þurhbrēc* 2791 f., *inwilnet bregdon* 2167, *hiorodryncum sweall* 2358.

⁵ See 218: *fugle gelīcost*, 727: *ligge gelīcost*, 985: *stýle gelīcost*, 1608: *þæt hit eal gemealt ǣre gelīcost* (amplified by a brief explanatory clause or two not unlike those used, e.g., in 1033 f.,

Highly characteristic and much fancied by the *Beowulf* poet is the familiar trope of litotes, which generally assumes the form of a negative expression, as in *nē mē swōr fela/āða on unriht* 2738 f., *nō þæt yðe byð* ('impossible') 1002; 793 f., 841 f., 1071 f., 1076 f., 1167 f., 1930; see also *lýt, sum, dāl, dēað-(fyl-, gūð-)werig, forhealdan* in the Glossary. The negation sometimes appears in conjunction with a comparative as in 38, 1027 ff., 1842 f., 2432 f., and even with two comparatives: 1011 f.

As regards the handling of the sentence, by far the most important rhetorical figure, in fact the very soul of the Old English poetical style, is of course the device of 'variation,' which may be studied to perfection in the *Beowulf*.

The still more directly retarding element of parenthesis or parenthetical exclamation, though naturally far less essential and frequent, is likewise part and parcel of the stylistic apparatus. In contrast with variation, it is nearly always placed in (or begins with) the second half of the line.¹

It should not fail to be observed that there is an organic relation between the rhetorical characteristics and certain narrower linguistic facts as well as the broader stylistic features and peculiarities of the narrative. Thus, tautological compounds like *dēaðcwealm*, redundant combinations like *bēga gehwæpres* 1043² and those of the type *wudu wælsceaftas*,³ the ubiquitous element of variation, and the repetitions in the telling of the story are only different manifestations of the same general tendency. The freedom of word-order by which closely related words may become separated from each other (see e.g., 1 f., 270 f., 450 f., 473 f., 1285 ff., 1488 ff., 2098 f., 2448 f., 2886 ff.), and especially the retardation by means of variations and parenthetical utterances, find their counterpart in the disconnectedness of narration as shown in digressions, episodes, and irregular, circuitous movements. The following up of a pronoun by a complementary descriptive phrase—in the manner of variation—, as in *hī . . . swāse gesīþas* 28 f., *þæt . . . Grendles dāda* 194 f. (cp. 1563, 1674 ff., 77 f., 350 ff.), is matched by the peculiar method of introducing the hero and his antagonist, who at their first mention are referred to as familiar persons and later on receive fuller attention by specifying the name and family history. (See 86 ff. [note the definite article], 194 ff., also 331 ff. [Wulfgār], cp. 12 ff.) Again, the very re-statement of an idea in a set of different words (variation) may remind us of the noteworthy way of reporting a speech in studiously varied terms (361 ff.). The preponderance of the nominal over the verbal element,⁴

1327, 2544, 3117 ff., 1648). The pretty lines 1570 ff.: *Lixte se lēoma . . . efne swā of hefene hādre scīneð/rodores candel* can hardly be said to contain an imaginative comparison.

¹ The only exceptions are 2778, 3056, 3115.

² Or *uncer twēga* 2532, *worn fela*, see Glossary: *worn*.

³ See note on 398.

⁴ Typical instances are *ofost is sēlest/lō gecyðanne, hwanan ēowre cyme syndon* ('whence you have come') 256 f.; *hý bēnan synl* ('they ask') 364, 352, 3140; *lō banan weorðan* ('kill') 460, 587, 2203; *ic . . . was endesāla* 240 f.; *weorð . . . ingenga mīn* 1775 f.; *Ēadgilse weorð . . . frēond* 2392 f.; *æfter mundgripe* 1938, *æfter heaðuswenge* 2581, *æfter billes bile* 2060; *wes þū ās*

one of the outstanding features of the ancient diction, runs parallel to the favorite practice of stating merely the result of an action and of dwelling on a state or situation when a straightforward account of action would seem to be called for.¹ The choice of emotional epithets and the insertion of exclamatory clauses are typical of the noble pathos which inspires the entire manner of presentation, whilst the semantic indefiniteness of many words and expressions² recalls the lack of visualization, not to say of realism, in regard to persons and places. The indirectness of litotes is similar in kind to the author's veiled allusions to the conduct of Hrōðulf and to the remarkable reserve practised in the Christian interpretation of the story.

As a matter of course, the Beowulfian stylistic apparatus (taken in its widest sense) was to a great extent traditional, deeply rooted in time-honored Germanic, more particularly West Germanic, practice. Its conventional character can hardly be overestimated. Substantial evidence in detail is afforded by its large stock of formulas, set combinations of words, phrases of transition, and similar stereotyped elements.³ One may mention, e.g., the *maðelode*-formulas (see above, p. lv); expressions marking transition like *nes ðā long tō ðon*, /*þæt* 2591, 2845 (83?, 134, 739); copulative alliterative phrases like *ord ond ecg*, *wāpen ond gewædu*, *mēaras ond mādmas*, *wigum ond wāpnum* (2395), *word ond weorc*, *synn ond sacu*; *nē lēof nē lāð* (511), *grim ond grādig*, *micel ond mære*, *habban ond healdan*, besides a few riming combinations: *hond ond rond*, *sæl ond mæl*, *gē wið fēond gē wið frēond* (1864), *frōd ond gōd*; prepositional phrases like *in (on) burgum*, *geardum*, *wicum*; *under wolcnum*, *heofenum*, *roderum*, *swegle*; *mid yldum*; constructions of the type *brēc þonne mōste* 1487, 1177, *wyrce sē þe mōte* 1387, *hýde sē ðe wylle* 2766, cp. 1003, 1379, 1394; first half-lines consisting of a noun or adjective (sometimes adverb) and prepositional phrase, like *geong in geardum* 13, *mārne be mæste* 36, *aldor of earde* 56, *sinc at symle* 81, *hlūdne in healle* 89, *heard under helme* (see Glossary: *under*), *hraþor on holme* 543, etc. Of especial interest are the *gefrægn*-formulas, which unmistakably point to the 'preliterary' stage of poetry, when the poems lived on the lips of singers, and oral transmission was the only possible source of information. Emphasizing, as they do, the importance of a fact — known by common report — or

lārena gōd 269; *þær him āglæca ætgrāþe wearð* 1269; *þær was Hondscioð hild onsæge* 2076, 2482 f.; *þær was Æschere . . . feorh wðsenge* 2122 f.; *Beowulfe wearð/gūðhrēð gyfeþe* 818 f.; etc. Cp. periphrastic expressions for plain verbs, like *gewin drugon* 798, *sundnytte drēah* 2360, *sīð drugon* 1966, *lifgesceafta . . . brēc* 1953.

¹ See above, pp. lvii, lxi; also ten Brink L 4.7.527 f. Among the simpler illustrations may be mentioned ll. 328 f., 994 f., 1110 f., 1243 ff. (pictures rather than action).

² For the vague and elastic character of words, see e.g., *nīð*, *synn*, *torn*, *anda*, *sīð*, *heaðorēaf*, *āglæca*, *fēhðo*, *fāh*, *lāð*, *fāge*, *mære*, *rōf*, *frōd*. Cf. Schücking Bd., *passim*. The vagueness of phrases like *cwealmbealu cððan* 1940 (cp. 276 f.), and the peculiar preference for passive constructions as in 1629 f.: *ðā was of þām hrōran helm ond byrne/lungre alýsed*, 642 f., 1103, 1399 f., 1787 f., 1896 f., 2284, 3021 f. (cf. Arch. cxxvi 355) should be noted.

³ Cf. L 7-8, 12 f., 34 ff.

the truth of the story, they are naturally employed to introduce poems or sections of poems¹ (e.g., 1 f., 837, 2694, 2752), to point out some sort of progress in the narrative (74, 2480, 2484, 2773, 2172, 433, 776), to call attention to the greatness of a person, object, or action (38, 70, 1196, 1197, 1955, 2685, 2837, 575, 582, 1027). They add an element of variety to the plain statement of facts, and are so eminently useful and convenient that the poets may draw on this stock for almost any occasion.²

Owing to the accumulation of a vast store of ready forms and formulas, which could also be added to and varied at will, repetition of phrases (mostly half-lines, but also some full lines) is observable throughout the poem.³ For example, to cite some recurrent phrases not found outside of *Beowulf*, — *hordweard hǣleþa* occurs 1047, 1852; *æþeling ærgōð*, 130, 2342, [1329]; *wyrsan wīgfreca*, 1212, 2496; *brýðlic þegna hēap*, 400, 1627; *geongum gārwigian*, 2674, 2811; *eafod ond ellen*, 602, 902, 2349; *feorhbealu frēcne*, 2250, 2537; *morþorbealo māga*, 1079, 2742; *sorkfullne sīð*, 512, 1278, 1429 (cp. 2119); *ealdsweord eotenisc*, 1558, 2616, 2979; *gomel on gιοhðe*, 2793, 3095; *heard hondlocen*, 322, 551; *ginfæstan gife þē him God sealde*, 1271, 2182; *æfter hǣleþa hryre, hwate Scyldungas*, 2052, 3005 (MS.); *ær (þæt) hē þone grundwong ongytan mehte*, 1496, 2770; 1700, cp. 2864; 47^b-48^a, cp. 2767^b-68^a.

Apart from the matter of formulas, there are not wanting reminders of a primitive or, perhaps, 'natural' method of expression, suggesting the manner of conversational talk or of recitation before a crowd of listeners. E.g., the free and easy use of personal pronouns and the sudden change of subject which leave one in doubt as to the person meant,⁴ the preference for paratactic construction,⁵ the failure to express logical relations between facts,⁶ the simple way of connecting sentences by the monotonous *þā* or of dispensing with connectives altogether, not to mention the exclamatory element, the fondness for repetition by the side of occasional omission, the jerky movement and lack of a steady flow in the narrative. On the other hand, no proof is needed to show that the style of our poem goes far beyond the limits of primitive art; the epic

¹ Translated into indirect discourse: *wēlhwylo gecwæð, / þæt hē fram Sigemunde[s] secgan hýrde/ellendædum* 874.

² Cf. *MPh.* iii 243 f.

³ A list of several hundred repeated half-lines is given by Kistenmacher, *L* 7.16.33 ff.; cf. Sarrazin *St.* 141 ff.; also *Arch.* cxxvi 357.

⁴ See 902, 913, 915, 1305, 1900, 2490, 3074; 109, 115, 169, 748, 1809, 2618 f. (change of subject). The pronominal object (and, of course, subject) may be entirely omitted, see Lang. § 25.4.

⁵ Sometimes it is hard to tell whether to consider a clause 'demonstrative' or 'relative'; see, e.g., *sē, sēo, þæt, þā* in the Glossary; *þær* 420, etc. — An unavoidable result of the paratactic tendency is the extreme frequency of the semicolon in editions.

⁶ For a loose use of the conjunction *þæt* (and of *forðām, forðon*), see Glossary.

manner of *Beowulf* is vastly different from that of the ballad or the short lay.¹

The good judgment and taste of the author are shown in his finely discriminating way of handling the inherited devices of rhetoric. He increases the force of graphic description or pathetic utterance by bringing together groups of compounds, e.g. in 130 f., 320 ff., 475 ff., 1710 ff., 2000 ff., and achieves a wonderful impressiveness in a single line: *nȳdwracu nīþgrim, nihtbealwa mæst* 193. A notably artistic effect is produced by the repetition of a couple of significant lines in prominent position, 196 f., 789 f.; cp. 133 f., 191 f. Accumulation of variations is indulged in for the sake of emphasis, as in characterizing a person, describing an object or a situation, and in address; e.g., 2602 ff., 1228 ff., 1557 ff., 3071 ff.; 50 ff., 1345 f., 1004 ff.; 426 ff., 1474 ff.; 1357 ff., 847 ff., 858 ff.; 512 ff., 910 ff. On the other hand, not a single variation interrupts *Bēowulf*'s most manly and businesslike speech, 1384 ff., which thus contrasts strongly with the plaintive lingering on the depredations wrought by Grendel, 147 ff. Again, a succession of short, quick, asyndetic clauses is expressive of rapidity of action, 740 ff., 1566 ff., and appropriately applied to incisive exhortations, 658 ff., 2132 ff., whereas the long, elegant periods of Hrōðgār's farewell speech, 1841 ff., convey the sentimental eloquence of an aged ruler and fatherly friend. Clearly, the author has mastered the art of varying his style in response to the demands of the occasion.

Latin influence, it may be briefly mentioned, is perceptible in the figures of antithesis, 183 ff., anaphora, 864 ff., 2107 ff., polysyndeton, 1763 ff., 1392 ff. Also Latin models for certain kennings and metaphors (e.g., appellations of God and the devil [Grendel], and for terms denoting 'dying' and 'living') have been pointed out.²

Our final judgment of the style of *Beowulf* cannot be doubtful. Though lacking in lucidity, proportion, and finish of form as required by modern taste or by Homeric and Vergilian standards, the poem exhibits admirable technical skill in the adaptation of the available means to the desired ends. It contains passages which in their way are nearly perfect, and strong, noble lines which thrill the reader and linger in the memory. The patient, loving student of the original no longer feels called upon to apologize for *Beowulf* as a piece of literature.

¹ The vital difference between the style of the lay and of the epic has been clearly set forth by Ker L 4.120 and Heusler L 4.124.

² Cf. Rankin L 7.25, *passim*; Angl. xxxv 123 ff., 249 ff., 458 ff., 467 ff.; Arch. cxxvi 348 ff.; but also Lang. § 25.9 & n. Some examples are *liffreā* ('auctor vitae'), *wuldres wealdend*, *wuldurcynning*, *kyningwuldor*; *fēond mancynnes*, *ealdgewinna*, *Godes andsaca*, *helle hæfta* ('captivus inferni'); *worolde brācan*; *ylda bearn* ('filii hominum'). — Of Latin loan-words the following occur in *Beowulf*: *ancor*, *camp*, (*cempa*), *candel*, *cēap*, *ceaster* (*büend*), *dēofol*, *disc*, *draca*, *gigant*, *gim*, (*ge*-) *slafian*, *mil* (*gemearc*), *nōn*, *ōr*, *ōr*, *orc*, *orc* (*nēas*), *scrīfan* (*for*-, *ge*-*scrīfan*), *segn*, *stræt*, *symbol* (?), *syrce* (?), (*hærg*) *træf*, *weal* (*l*), *wic*, *wīn*.

METER

The impression thus gained is signally strengthened by a consideration of the metrical form, which is of course most vitally connected with the style of Old English poetry. It is easy to see, e.g., that there is a close relation between the principle of enjambment and the all-important use of variation, and that the requirement of alliteration was a powerful incentive to bringing into full play a host of synonyms, compounds,¹ and recurrent formulas. In the handling of the delicate instrument of verse the poet shows a strict adherence to regularity and a surprisingly keen appreciation of subtle distinctions which make *Beowulf* the standard of Anglo-Saxon metrical art. Suffice it to call attention to the judicious balancing of syntactical and metrical pause and the appropriate distribution of the chief metrical types (ascending, descending) and their subdivisions.

Naturally, our estimate of the intrinsic merit of various rhythmical forms does not rest on a basis of scientific exactitude. We can only guess the psychological values of the different types² and their combinations. One would like, indeed, to associate type A with steady progress or quiet strength, to call B the rousing, exclamatory type,³ to consider type C the symbol of eagerness checked or excitement held in suspense; D 1-3, and D 4, though heavier and less nervous, would seem to have an effect similar to C and B respectively; E with its ponderous opening and short, emphatic close is likely to suggest solemnity and force.⁴ However this may be, we can hardly fail to perceive the skill in the selection of successive types in syntactical units, like B+A/A: 80-81^a, C+A/A: 96-97^a, 99-100^a, B/A+E: 109^b-110, C+A/A+C/A: 2291-93^a, or in the case of longer periods, C+A/D4+A/A//+C/A(//)+C/A//+B: 1368-72, and with totally different effect, A3+A/D4x+A/A3+A/C+A/A3+A/A//+B/C+A: 1728-34. A nice gradation is attained by the sequence of types, 49^b-50^a: *him wæs geðmor sefa,/murnende mōd*.⁵

Quite expressive appear the rhythmical variations of the elegy, 2247 ff. Again, the pleasing rhythm of the semi-lyrical passage, 92 ff. is in marked contrast with the vigor (aided by asyndeton and riming congruence) of 741^b-42: *slāt unwearnum,/bāt bānlocan, blōd ēðrum dranc*.

¹ The influence of alliteration on the choice of synonyms may be illustrated by a comparison of ll. 431, 633, 662, its influence on the use of varying compounds by a comparison of ll. 383, 392, 463, 616, 783; 479, 707, 712, 766; 2144, 2148. (For its influence on word-order compare, e.g., ll. 499, 529; 253, 1904; 2663, 2745.)

² According to Sievers's classification. (See, however, Appendix iii.)

³ It is admirably adapted both to introducing a new element (see, e.g., 100^b, 2210^b, 2280^b, 2399^b) and to accentuating a conclusion, almost with the effect of a mark of exclamation (see, e.g., 52^b, 114^b, 455^b).

⁴ It fittingly marks a close, as in 5^b, 8^b, 17^b, 19^b, 110^b, 193^b.

⁵ Cf. also Heusler V. §§ 343, 346, 348.

Repetition (as in the last instance) and parallelism of rhythmical forms are used to good purpose, e.g., in 245^b-58^a; 183^b-187; 3181 f.; 1393-94^a, cp. 1763 ff. Nor does it seem altogether fanciful to recognize symbolic values in the slow, mournful movement (incident to the use of the smallest possible number of syllables) of l. 34: *ālēdon þā tēofne þēoden* compared with the brisk and withal steady progress of ll. 217: *gewāt þā ofer wāgholm winde gefýsed* and 234: *gewāt him þā tō waroðe wicge ridan*.

Of the minor or secondary devices of versification a moderate, discriminating use has been made. Groups of emphatic hypermetrical types are introduced three times, 1163-68, 1705-7, 2995-96.¹ End rime occurs in the first and second half of the line in 726, 734, 1014, 2258, 3172, in a *b*-line and the following *a*-line: 1404^b-5^a, 1718^b-9^a, 2389^b-90^a, in two successive *a*- or *b*-lines: 465^a f., 1132^a f., 3070^a f., 890^b f., 1882^b f., 2590^b f., 2737^b f. (2377^b: 79^a), — aside from the rather frequent suffix rimes, which strike us as accidental. The so-called enjambment of alliteration,² i.e. the carrying over of a non-alliterating stressed letter of a *b*-line as the alliterating letter to the following line, is to be considered rather accidental; it occurs some two hundred times (sometimes in groups, as in 168 f., 169 f.; 178 f., 179 f.; 287 f., 288 f.; 3037 f., 3038 f.; etc.).³ Regarding the much discussed phenomenon of transverse alliteration, of which over a hundred instances can be traced (mostly of the order *a b a b* as in *Hwæt, wē Gār-Dena in gēardagum* 1, 19, 32, 34, 39, 1131, etc., more rarely *a b b a* as in *þæt hit ā mid gemete manna ænig* 779, 1728, 2615, etc.), no consensus of opinion has been reached, but it seems not unlikely that it was occasionally recognized as a special artistic form.⁴

The so-called stichic system of West Germanic verse, with its preference for the use of run-on lines and for the introduction of the new elements at the beginning of the *b*-line, appears in our poem in full bloom. At the same time, monotony is avoided by making the end of the sentence not infrequently coincide with the end of the line, especially in the case of major pauses, e.g. those marking the beginning and the end of a speech. In a large number of instances groups of 4 lines forming a syntactical unit could indeed be likened to stanzas.⁵ But this does not

¹ Very doubtful is the hypermetrical character of the isolated *a*-lines, 2173^a (cf. T.C. § 19) and 2367^a (cf. T.C. § 24).

² Kaluza 93. Cf. Heusler V. § 340; also Oakden, *MLR.* xxviii 233.

³ The use of the same alliterating letter in two successive lines (e.g. 63 f., 70 f., 111 f., 216 f.) was generally avoided; only 50 instances are found (counting all vocalic alliterations as identical ones); the repetition runs through three lines in 897-9. Cf. *MLR.* xxviii 233 f.

⁴ Morgan (L 8.23.176) would recognize as many as 86 cases of intentional transverse alliteration. See Heusler V. § 132.

⁵ To cite a few examples, 28-31, 43-46, 312-15, 316-19, 391-94, 395-98, 1035-38, 1039-42, 1046-49, 1110-13, 1184-87, 1188-91, 1288-91, 1386-89, 1836-39, 2107-10, 2111-14, 2397-2400, 2809-12, 2813-16, 2817-20. It has been claimed (cf. Kaluza L 8.9.3.18) that an effect of the old stanza division into 5+3 half-lines (e.g. 2363-66) is traceable in the favorite practice of placing a syntactical unit of 1½ long lines at the end of a period, e.g. 24 f., 78 f., 162 f.,

imply that the normal stichic arrangement has replaced an older strophic form of the *Beowulf*.¹

On certain metrical features bearing on textual criticism, Appendix III should be consulted.

If a practical word of advice may be added for the benefit of the student, it is the obvious one, that in order to appreciate the poem fully, we must by all means read it aloud with due regard for scansion and expression. Nor should we be afraid of shouting at the proper time.²

VII. LANGUAGE. MANUSCRIPT³

The transmitted text of *Beowulf*⁴ shows on the whole West Saxon forms of language, the Late West Saxon ones predominating, with an admixture of non-West Saxon, notably Anglian, elements.⁵

VOWELS OF ACCENTED SYLLABLES⁶

§ 1. *Distinctly Early West Saxon are*

a) *ie* in *hiera* 1164, (*gryre*)*gieste* 2560; *siex*-(*bennum*) 2904, this MS. spelling presupposing the form *sex* (= *seax* 1545, 2703, see § 8.3), which was mistaken for the numeral and altered to *siex*.⁷

b) *ie* in *nīehstan* 2511; *ī* in *nīdgrīpe* 976 (MS. *mid*-).

Late West Saxon Features

§ 2. *y*

1. = EWS. *i*. Cf. Siev. § 22, Bülb. §§ 306 n. 2, 283, 454.

scypon 1154 (*i* 6x); *swymman* 1624; *ācwyð* 2046 (*i* 2041), *-cwyde* 1841, 1979, 2753 (*i* 3x); (*fyr*)*wylt* 232; *wylle*, *wylt*, *wyllað* 7x (*i* 16x); (-)*hwylc* 256 f., 384 f., 756 f., 1435 f., 1527 f., 1598 f., 1616 f., 2890 f., 3108 f., etc. — Less frequently 2 lines could be arranged as stanzas, e.g. 126 f., 258 f., 489 f., 710 f., 1011 f., 1785 f., 1975 f., 2860 f., 2989 f., 3077 f. Also stanzas of 3 lines (and of 5 lines) could be made out.

¹ Cf. G. Neckel, *Beiträge zur Eddaforschung* (1908), pp. 1 ff., and *passim*; but also Sieper, *L* 4.126.240 ff. — Möller's violent reconstruction of the original (*L* 2.19), with its disregard of stylistic laws, proved a failure. — On the proper meaning of 'stichic' and 'strophic,' see Heusler V. §§ 349 ff.

² A notation of the 'speech melody' of the first 52 lines has been attempted by Morgan (*L* 8.23.101).

³ See *L* 6; *L* 1.

⁴ The same is true of the majority of the OE. poems. Cf. Jane Weightman, *The Language and Dialect of the later OE. Poetry*, University Press of Liverpool, 1907 [considers, besides others, the poems of the Vercelli and Exeter MSS.]; also, e.g., A. Kamp, *Die Sprache der altengl. Genesis*, Münster Diss., 1913.

⁵ The following survey aims to bring out the characteristic features. A complete record of forms is contained in the Glossary.

⁶ See *L* 6.4 (Davidson), *L* 6.5 (Thomas).

⁷ This seems more natural than a direct transition of *ea* to *ie* (as explained by Cosijn, *Beitr.* viii 573 with reference to *Cur. Past.* [Hatton MS.] 111.23, *forsieh*).

48x (*e* 148);¹ *swylc*(*e*) 37x (*i* 1152);¹ *swynsode* 611; *nymeð* 598, 1846 (*i* 8x); *sym*(*b*)*le* 2450, 2497, 2880; *lyfað* etc.² 5x (*i* 13x); *gyf* 6x (in A³ only, *i* 23x); *fyren* 15x (*i* 1932); *fyrst* 7x; *hyll* 1687 (*i* 8x); *ylca* 2239; *syn-* 743, 817, 1135 (*sin-* 6x); *gynne* 1551 (*i* 3x); *hyl(t)* 2649; *hwyder* 163 (*hwæder* 1331), *þyder* 3x; *nyðer* 3044 (*i* 1360); *syððan* 57x (*i* 17x; originally *ī*, cf. Bülb. § 336); *gerysne* 2653, *andrysno* 1796; *hrysedon* 226; *hyne* 30x (24x in B³) (*hine* 44x, mostly in A); *hyre* 7x (*hire* 8x, in A only); *hyt* 8x (in B only, *hit* 30x); *ys* 2093, 2910, 2999, 3084 (*is* 36x), *synt* 260, 342, 364, *syndon* 237, 257, 361, 393, 1230 (*sint* 388); *byð* 1002, 2277 (*bið* 22x).⁴

2. =EWS. *ie* from *e* after palatal *g*, *sc.* Cf. Wright § 91, Bülb. §§ 151, 306 & n. 3.

gyd(*d*) 7x (*i* 5x); *gyfan* etc. 13x (*i* 19x); *gyldan* 7x (no *i*); *gylp*(-) 9x (*i* 4x in A); *gystran* 1334; *scyld*(-) 8x (*i* 3118), very often *Scyldingas* (*Scyld*; cf. *Scylfingas* 3x) (*scyldan* 1658).

3. =EWS. *ie*, *i*-umlaut of *ea*=Germanic *a* by breaking. See § 7: *æ*; § 8: *e*.

a) *ylde* 7x, *ylde* 4x, *ylðan* 739, *ylðra* 3x, *ylðesta* 3x; *ylfe* 112; *byldan* 1094; (-)*fyl*(*l*) 5x, *gefyllan* 2x; (-)*wylm* 16x.

b) *yrfe*(-) 5x; *yrmbu* 2x; *byrgean* 448; (-)*dyrne* 10x; *fyrð-* 9x; *gyrwan* 9x (*gegiredan* 3137); (*ā*)*hyrdan* 1460; (*land*)*gemyrce* 209; *myrð(u)* 810 (see note); (-)*syrc* 6x; (-)*syrwan* 4x; (-)*wyrðan* 2x; (*grund*)*wyrgen* 1518; (*for*)*wyrnan* 2x;⁵ *hwyrfan* 98.⁵

c) (*ge-*, *ond-*)*slyht* 3x; *lyhð* 1048 (*lŷhð*, see T. C. § 1).

4. =EWS. *ie*, *i*-umlaut of *ea*=Germanic *a* after palatal *g*. See § 1: *ie*, § 7: *æ*, § 8: *e*.

(-)*gyst* 2x (*gist* 4x in A).

5. EWS. *ie*, *i*-umlaut of *io*=Gmc. *i* by breaking. See § 13: *eo*.

yrre(-) 8x, *yrtinga* 2x; (-)*hyrde* 17x; *hyrtan* 2593; *myrce* 1405; *gesyhð* 2x; *wyrsa* 5x;⁶ *wyrðe* 5x;⁶ *fyr* 2x.⁶

6. =EWS. *ie* before *hl*, from *eo*=Gmc. *e* by breaking. Cf. Siev. § 108.1.

cnyht 1219 (*cnihht-* 372, 535).

7. =*eo*, *io*, =Gmc. *e*, *i* by *u*-umlaut. Cf. Siev. §§ 104.2, 105.2.

gyfen(*es*) 1394 (*i* 1690, *eo* 362, 515); *syfan*(-) 2428, 3122 (*eo* 517, 2195).

8. =*e* in the combination *sel-*,

¹ EWS. *hwelc*, *swelc*, cf. Siev. § 342 n. 2 & 3, Wright §§ 311 n. 2, 469 f.

² I.e., including various grammatical forms or derivatives from the same stem. This is to be understood also with regard to many of the following examples.

³ A=the first part of the MS., B=the second part; see below, § 24.

⁴ *þysse*, *þyssum*, *þysne* (7x) are already found in Ælfred's prose. It must be admitted that also some of the other *y* spellings quoted are not entirely unknown there; cf. Cosijn, *Altwest-sächsische Grammatik* i, p. 65.

⁵ Met with already in Ælfred's prose, cf. Cosijn, *op. cit.*, i, p. 34.

⁶ Found already in Ælfred's prose, cf. Cosijn, i, p. 65. *byrnan* (2272, 2548, 2569) is likewise Ælfredian; cf. Bülb. §§ 283 n. 2, 518, Wright § 98 n. 3, Cosijn, *l.c.*

a) from Gmc. *a* by *i*-umlaut. *syllan* 2160, 2729 (*e* 4x in A). Cf. Siev. § 407 n. 3.

b) Gmc. *e*. *syllic* 2086, 2109, 3038 (*e* 1426); *sylf* 17x (16x in B, & 505; *e* 17x in A; *eo* 3067). Cf. Bülb. §§ 304, 306.

Note. On *swyrd*, *swurd*, *byrht*, *fyrian*, see § 8.6.

§ 3. *ȳ*

1. = Gmc. *ī*.

fȳf(-) 1582 (*ī* 6x); *fȳra* 2250 (*ī* 4x); *gȳtsað* 1749; *scȳran* 1939 (*scīr(-)* 5x in A); *(-)swȳð(-)* 8x (*ī* 20x); *swȳn* 1111 (*ī* 1286, 1453).

2. = EWS. *īe*, *i*-umlaut of *ēa* (mostly Gmc. *au*). See § 10: *ē*.

gecȳpan 2496; *gefȳmed* 846, 1370; *(-)gȳman* 4x; *hȳnan* 2319, *hȳnðo* 5x; *hȳran* uniformly, 19x; *gelȳfan* uniformly, 5x; *ālȳsan* 1630; *nȳd(-)* 10x (*ī* 976, *ē* 2223); *nȳhstan* 1203 (*īe* 2511); *scȳne* 3016; *bestȳmed* 486; *geþȳwe* 2332; *ȳðan* 421; *ȳðe(-)* 4x (see § 10.2: *ē*); *(-)ȳwan* 2149, 2834 (*ēo* [also used in WS.] 1738, *ēa* [practically non-WS.] 276, 1194, cf. Siev. § 408 n. 10, Cosijn i, p. 112). — *(ge)dȳgan* 2531, 2549. (*gedȳgan* 7x — through palatal influence, cf. Bülb. § 306C; so *ācȳgan* 3121, *līg* 83, 727, 781, 1122, 2305, 2341, etc.)

3. = *i*-umlaut of *īo* (older *iu*) and *īowj* (older *iuwj*, *ewwj*). Cf. Wright §§ 138, 90; Bülb. § 188. See § 16: *ēo*, *īo*.

dȳgel 1357 (*ēo* 275) [possibly *i*-umlaut of *ēa*, cf. Deutschbein, *Beitr.* xxvi 224 n. 2]; *dȳre* 2050, 2306, 3048, 3131 (*ēo* 7x, *īo* 1x); *(un-)hȳre* 2120 (*ēo* 2x, *īo* 1x); *gestrȳnan* 2798; *(an-)sȳn* 251, 928, 2772, 2834 (*īo* 995); *(-)trȳwe* 1165, 1228 (*ēo-* 1166); *þȳstru* 87 (cf. *ēo* 2332).

4. *Varia*. — *hȳ* (plur.) 10x (beside *hie*, *hi*, see Gloss.; cf. Wright § 462); *sȳ* 3x (*sie* 3x, *sī* 1x); *(-)gesȳne* 7x (umlaut of *ēa* or *īo*? Cf. Siev. § 222.2); *tȳn(e)* 5x (cf. Siev. § 113 n. 2.).

Interchange of *ē* and *ȳ* in *Frēsan*, *Frȳsan*.

§ 4. *i*

= *y*, *i*-umlaut of *u*. [Also occasionally in Angl.] Cf. Bülb. §§ 307 f., 161 n. 2, Siev. § 31 n.

bigan 1305; *bisigu* 281, 1743 (*y* 2580; however, original vowel doubtful, cf. NED.: *busy*; Franck-vanWijk, *Etym. Woordenboek: bezig*); *(-)driht(-)* 10x (in A, *y* 11x); *(-)drihten* 17x (*y* 32x); *fliht* 1765; *(-)hicgan* 5x in A (*y* 3x in B); *hige(-)* 5x in A, 3x in B (*y* 2x in A, 3x in B, *-hȳdig* 723, 1749, 2667, 2810, cf. *-hēdig*, § 10.6), *Higelāc* 15x in A, 8x in B (*Hȳge-* 8x in B, 1x in A, *Hȳ-* 1530, see Gloss.); *scildig* 3071 (*y* 3x); *scile* 3176 [found also in Ælfred and in Northumbr., cf. Bülb. § 308, Siev. § 423] (*scȳle* 2657); *Wilfingum* 461 (*y* 471); *sinnig* 1379 (*synn(-)* 9x); *þincean* 4x (in A, *y* 2x in B).

§ 5. *i*

= *y*, *i*-umlaut of *ū* (*un*-). Cf. Bülb. §§ 163 n., 309.

-*þihtig* 746 (*y* 1558); *wiston* 1604 (n.).

Note 1. Predominantly LWS. is the spelling *ig* for *i* (brought about after a change of forms like *fāmig* to *fāmī* 218). Cf. Siev. §§ 24 n., 214.5; Cosijn, i, pp. 91 f., 178. *hig* 1085, 1596; *sig* 1778; *big*(-) 2220?, 3047; *ligge* 727; *wigge* 1656, 1770; *wigtig* 1841; -*stigge* 924; *Sceden-igge* 1686; cp. *unigmetes* 1792.

Note 2. For some other LWS. features see § 7 n. 1 & 2; § 8.3 b, 4, 6 & n. 1; § 9.1; § 10.4, 5; § 15.2; § 18.5.

Non-West Saxon Elements

(This is a broad, general term. A number of forms included can be traced in the so-called Saxon patois also.)¹

§ 6. *a*

1. Unbroken Gmc. *a* before *l*+consonant. [This is really a non-LWS. feature; besides being Angl., it is found not infrequently in EWS. and E. Kent.] Cf. Bülb. § 134, Cosijn i, pp. 8 ff.

alwalda 316, 955, 1314, *alwealda* 928 (always: *eal*(*l*)), *anwalda* 1272; *aldor* 29x (*ealdor* 20x; always: *eald*); *baldor* 2428 (*bealdor* 2567), -*balde* 1634; *balwon* (dp.) 977 (*ea* in inflected forms 6x); *galdre* 3052 (*gealdor* 2944); *galg(a)* 2446, 2940; *galgmōd* 1277; (-)*hals* 298, 1566 (*ea* 8x); *wald*-1403; *waldend* 8x (*wealdend* 3x; always *wealdan*, 9x).

2. Original unbroken *a* before *r*+consonant is possibly hidden behind the MS. spelling *brand* in 1020, i.e. **barn*. [This would savor of Angl., particularly Northumbr., influence.; cf. Bülb. § 132.]

Note 1. As to the interchange of *a* and *o* spellings before nasals, see below, § 24, p. lxxxix, n. 1. Parallel forms are, e.g., *gamen*, *gomen*; *gamol*, *gomol*; *gangan*, *gongan*; *hand*; *hond*; *hangian*, *hongian*; *sang*, *song*.

Note 2. It is very doubtful whether an original long *ā*(*ē*) could be claimed in the form *þara* of the MS., 1015, i.e., if thought an error for **wāran*(= *wāron*). (Cf. Bülb. § 129: *swāran*.)

§ 7. *æ*

1. WS. & Gmc. *e*. [Not infrequent in several Angl. texts, but sporadically found also elsewhere.] Cf. Bülb. § 92 n. 1; Deutschbein, *Beitr.* xxvi 195 f.; Gabrielson, *Beibl.* xxi 208 ff.

spræc 1171 (*sprecan* etc. 4x); *gebræc* 2259; *wæs* 407 (*wes* 5x); *næfne* 250 (MS. *næfre*), 1353 (*e* 8x); the MS. spellings *hwæðre* 2819 (i.e. *hræðre*), *fæder*- 3119 (i.e. *fæðer*-); *þæs* 411 (cf. Siev. § 338 n. 4).²

¹ Incidentally a few WS. forms are to be mentioned.

² Considered historically, *þæs* would belong under original Gmc. *a*; cf. Wright §§ 465 f.

2. = *i*-umlaut of Gmc. *a* (WS. broken *ea*) before *l*+*cons.* [Angl.] Cf. Wright § 65 n., Bülb. § 175. — See § 2.3: *y*; § 8.2: *e*.

bælde 2018 (n.; cp. *Andr.* 1186: *bældeſt*); (-)*wælm* 2066, 2135, 2546.

3. = WS. broken *ea* before *rg*, *rh* and *h*+*cons.* (smoothing). [Angl.] Cf. Bülb. §§ 205 f. — See § 8.3: *e*.

hærg(*trafum*) 175; *geæhted* 1885 (*ea* 3x, *e* 1x), *geæhile* 369.

4. = WS. *ea* after initial palatal *sc*, *g*. [Angl., but also met with in Sax. pat. and Kent.] Cf. Wright § 72 n. 1, Bülb. §§ 152 n., 155 f. — See § 8.4: *e*.

gescær 1526 (*e* 2973); *gescæp-* 26 (*ea* 650, 3084).

With conditions for *i*-umlaut: *gæst* 1800, 1893, 2312, 2670, 2699 (see also Gloss.: *gist* and *gäst*, *gæst*). Cf. Siev. § 75 n. 1.

5. = WS. *ryht*, *riht*. [Angl. smoothing of *eo* to *e* (*æ*); *ræht-* 2x in *Lindisf. Gosp.*] Cf. Siev. § 164 n. 1., Bülb. §§ 207, 211.

(*wiðer*)*ræhtes* 3039.

Note 1. Interchange of *æ* and *e* in cases of *i*-umlaut of a) *æ* and of b) *a*, *o* before nasals is seen in a) *æfnan*, *efnan*; *ræst*, *rest*(?); *sæcc*(*e*), *secc*(*e*); *wræcca*, *wrecca*; -*mæcgas* 491, 2379, -*mecgas* 332, 363, 481, 799, 829; *æl-* 1500, 2371, *el-*, *ellor*, etc. (Cf. Bülb. §§ 168 f., Siev. § 89.) — b) -*hlæmm*, -*hlæmm*; *læ[n]g*, *leng*; *mænigo*, *menigo*. [This *æ* is characteristic especially of South East Sax. pat., cf. Bülb. §§ 170 f.]

Note 2. *hwæder* 1331 (= *hwider*), occurs sporadically in OE.; it seems to suggest a LWS. scribe. Cf. Sievers, *Beitr.* ix 263; Deutschbein, *Beitr.* xxvi 201; Holt. Et.

Note 3. On the *æ* of *Ælfhere*, see Siev. § 80 n. 3, Cosijn i, p. 31.

§ 8. *e*

1. = WS. *æ*. [(Late) Kent., partly Merc.] Cf. Siev. § 151; Bülb. § 91; Wright § 54 n. 1.

drep 2880; *hrepe* 991, see 1914 Varr. (*æ* 1437, *a* 15x); *Hetware* 2363, 2916; *hrefn* 1801, 2448, 3024, *Hrefnes-holt* 2935, *Hrefna-wudu* 2925 (*e* owing to analogy of *hremn*, cf. Bülb. § 170 n.; not a dialect test); *mepel*(-) 236, 1082, 1876 (cf. Weyhe, *Beitr.* xxx 72 f.); *ren-* 770 ((-) *ærn* 7x, cf. below, § 19.7); *sel* 167 (*sæl* 3x; possibly compromise between *sæl* and *sele*); *prec-* 1246 (*geþræc* 3102).

2. = EWS. *ie*, *i*-umlaut of *ea* (see § 2.3: *y*);

a) before *r*+*cons.* [Angl., Kent., also Sax. pat.] Cf. Bülb. § 179 n., Wright § 181.

under[ne] 2911; *mercels* 2439; -*serce* 2539, 2755; *werhðo* 589; perhaps *wergan*, 133 (n.), 1747.

b) before *l*+*cons.* [Kent., also Sax. pat., partly Angl.] Cf. Bülb. §§ 175 & n., 179 n. 1, 180, Wright § 183. — See § 7.2: *æ*.

elde 2214, 2314, 2611, 3168, *eldo* 2111.

3. = WS. broken *ea* (see § 7.3: *æ*);

a) before *rg*, *rh*. [Angl.] Cf. Bülb. § 206.

hergum 3072.

b) before *h*, *h*+cons. [Partly Angl., Kent., (chiefly Late) WS.] Cf. Bülb. §§ 210, 313 & n.

ehtigað, 1222; *gefeh* 827, 1569, 2298 (*ea* 2x); -*fex* 2962, 2967 (*ea* 1647); *mehte* [frequent in Ælfred's *Orosius*] 1082, 1496, 1515, 1877 (often *meakte*, *mihle*); *geneahost* 794 (*geneakhe* 783, 3152); -*seh* 3087 (*ea* 18x); *sex*-2904 (see § 1).

4. = WS. *ea* (Gmc. *a*) after initial palatal *g*, *sc*. [LWS., Kent., occasionally Merc.] Cf. Siev. §§ 109, 157, Bülb. § 314, Wright § 72 n. 1. — See § 7.4: *æ*.

(*be*)*get* 2872 (*be*-, *on-geat* 7x); *sceft* 3118 (*ea* 2x); *scel* 455, 2804, 3010 (very often *sceal*); *gescer* 2973.

With *i*-umlaut (of *ea* or *æ*), = EWS. *ie*. [Angl., Kent.] Cf. Bülb. § 182, Siev. § 75 n. 2, Wright § 181. — See § 2.4.

(-)*gest*(-) 994, 1976.

5. = WS. broken *eo* before *rg*, *rh*. [Angl. smoothing.] Cf. Bülb. § 203. (*hlēor*)*ber*[*g*] 304 (*eo* 1030); *ferh*(-) 305, 2706 (*eo* very often); (-)*ferhð*(-) 19x.

6. The combination *weo*- (from *we*-) appears changed to *wu* [LWS.] in *wurðan* 282, 807, *swurd* 539, 890, 1901, to *wy*- [late WS. spelling, cf. Siev., *Beitr.* ix 202, Bülb. § 268 n. 1.] in *swyrd* 2610, 2987, 3048, *wyruld*-3180, to *wo*- [in general, L. Northumbr. and (partly) LWS., cf. Wright § 94, Bülb. §§ 265 ff., also Wood, *JEGPh.* xiv 505] in *hworfan* 1728 (*eo* 2888), (*for*)*sworceð* 1767 (*eo* 1737), *worc* 289, 1100 [Northumbr.: *werc*, *werc*]; *wordmynd* 1186 (*eo* 4x); also in *worold*(-) 17x, *wordig* 1972 [both occurring also in EWS.].

In case the aforesaid spelling *wyr*- is considered to represent a real phonetic change, it might be likened to the change of *beorht* to *byrht*, 1199. Cp. the forms -*byrht* (-*bryht*) of proper names in *Bede* (cf. *Beitr.* xxvi 238), *Byrhte*, *Bede* 58.13, -*bryht* in the *OE. Chron.* (cf. Cosijn i § 22); *Byrht-nōð*, -*helm*, -*wold* in *Mald.*; *unbyrhtor*, *Boeth.* 82.1; *Sat.* 238; *Fat. Ap.* 21; etc. Another seemingly parallel case is *fyredon* 378 (*feredon* etc. 11 x).

Note 1. The form (*āð*)*sweord* 2064 perhaps represents an original -*swyrd*, which was erroneously 'corrected' to -*sweord* (because of association with *sweord* 'sword,' see Gloss.). — *hwyrfaþ* 98 (see § 2.3) admits, at any rate, of being identified with *hweorfap* (strong verb). — *swulces* (for *swylces*) 880 is a very late form, cf. Bülb. § 280.¹

Note 2. It is doubtful whether *trem* 2525 contains Kent.² *e* = WS. *y* (*Mald.* 247: *trym*).

§ 9. *æ*

1. = WS. *ēa*, Gmc. (and specifically ON.) *au* in (*Heaþo*-) *Rāmes* 519.

¹ See, e.g., *Andr.* 1713: *wunn*, *Fat. Ap.* 42: *wurd*; W. Schlemilch, *Beiträge zur Sprache und Orthographie spätmittelengl. Sprachdenkmäler der Übergangszeit* (St. Eph. xxxiv), pp. 11 f., 14, 47.

² But cf. also Wright § 112 n. 1 ('Kentish' claimed to include dialects of East Anglia and Sussex).

[A change sometimes met with in LWS., L. Merc. and, at an earlier date, in Kentish documents.¹ Cf. Schlemilch, *l.c.*, pp. 35 f.; Zupitza, *ZfdA.* xxxiii 55; Wolff, *Untersuchung der Laute in den kent. Urkunden* (Heidelberg Diss., 1893), pp. 54 f. — Is *leanes* 1809 'inverted spelling' (for *lānes*)?

2. = WS. *ēa* before *g*. [Angl. smoothing.] Cf. Siev. § 163 n. 1, Bülb. § 200. *æg(weard)* 241 (see Gloss.).² — See § 10.5: *ē*.

3. = *ē*, *i*-umlaut of *ō*. Probably to be accounted for by alteration of original *æ* [i.e., archaic OE., and late Northumbr.; Bülb. §§ 165 f.]. Cf. Deutschbein, *Beitr.* xxvi 199 f.; but also Schlemilch, p. 21.

æht 2957 (n.); (*hige*)*mæðum* 2909; (*on*)*sæce*³ 1942; (*ge*-)*sacan* 1004 (MS.) is perhaps miswritten for *sæcan*, i.e. *sæcan*. *Hrædles*, *Hrædlan* have been similarly explained (L 4.22.2.503); see Glossary (and note on 2869 f.). (The MS. spelling *reote* 2457^{3a} possibly points to original *roete*, i.e. *ræte*.)

Note. On the spelling *bēl*, 2126 (= *bæll*), see note to l. 1981.

§ 10. *ē*

1. = WS. & Gmc. *æ*. [Angl., Kent.]

ēdrum 742 (*æ* 2966); *gefēgon* 1627 (*æ* 1014); (-)*mēce* 12x⁴; *Ēomēr* (MS. *geomor*) 1960; (*folc*)*rēd* 3006, *Heardrēd* 2202, 2375, 2388, *Wonrēdes* 2971, *Wonrēding* 2965 (perhaps due to loss of chief stress, cf. Bülb. § 379); *sēle* 1135 (*æ* 8x); *gesēgan* 3038, 3128 (*æ* 1422); *sētan* 1602 (*æ* 564, 1164); *þēgon* 563, 2633 (*æ* 1014); *wēg*(-) 1907, 3132 (*æ* 1440).

1a. = WS. *æ*, *i*-umlaut of *ā*, Gmc. *ai*. [Kent.] Cf. Bülb. § 167 & n. *snēdeþ* 600 (MS. *sendeþ*).

2. = EWS. *īe*, *i*-umlaut of *ēa*. [Angl., Kent., Sax. pat.] Cf. Bülb. §§ 183 f. — See § 3.2 & 4: *ȳ*.

ēðe 2586, *ēþ*- 1110, 2861; *lēg*(-) 2549, 3040, 3115, 3145 (*ī* 10x); (*þrēa*)-*nēdla* 2223; (-)*rēc* 2661, 3144, 3155; (-)*gesēne* 1244; (*ge*)*hēgan* 425, 505; *gētan* 2940.

3. = (E)WS. *ēa* (from *æ*) after palatal *g*.⁵ [Angl., Kent., LWS.]

(*of*)*gēfan* 2846 (*ēa* 1600); cf. *-begēte* 2861 (with conditions for *i*-umlaut).

4. = EWS. *ēa* (from Gmc. *au*) after palatal *sc*. [LWS.] Bülb. § 315. *ofscēl* 2439 (*ēa* 2319); *Scēfing* 4.

¹ Note also Baeda's spelling *Aeduini*, the *Ēd*-forms of the Northumbr. *Liber Vitae*, and a few *Ēd*-forms occurring in the OE. *Chronicle* (cf. Cosijn i § 93). But cf. Chadwick, *Studies in Old English* (1899), p. 4 (*æ*, *ē* due to umlaut).

² On the somewhat uncertain etymology, see *Beitr.* xxxi 88 n.; Holt. Et.

³ Kock⁵ 94 f. refers it to *onsacan*.

^{3a} On similar *eo* spellings in late MSS., see Schlemilch, p. 22.

⁴ This, the invariable form in OE., had become stereotyped through its use in Anglian poetry.

⁵ The form *tōgēnes* 3114 (from *tōgēanes* (6x), *tōgeagnes*) occurs already in Alfredian prose; also *gēfe* (Cosijn i, p. 84, ii, p. 138) has been found there. Cf. Bülb. § 315. Note also *gēmunga*, 2871.

5. = WS. *ēa* before *c, g, h*. [Angl., partly LWS.] Cf. Bülb. §§ 316 f.
— See § 9.2: *æ*.

bēcn 3160 (*ēa* 2x); *bēg* 3163 (*ēa* 30x); *ēg*(*strēamum*) 577 (*ēagor*-513);
(*ā*)*lēh* 80 (*ēa* 3029); *nēh* [2215,] 2411 (*ēa* 12x); *þēh* 1613, 2967 (*ēa* 30x).¹

6. = *y* (from *yg*-, with *i*-umlaut of *u*). [Later Kent.] Cf. Wright
§ 132 n., but also § 3 n.

(*nīð*)*hēdige* 3165. (See § 4.)

7. = smoothing of primitive Angl. *ēu* (WS. *ēo*) from Gmc. *i* in *fēl(a)*
1032 (n.). Cf. Bülb. §§ 147, 196, 199.

§ 11. *i*

= WS. broken *io, ēo* before *h*, from Gmc. *i*. [Angl.] Cf. Wright § 127.
— See § 10.7.

wīg(*weorþung*) 176 (WS. *wēoh*), *Wihstān* 2752, 2907, 3076, 3110, 3120
(*ēo* 2602, 2613, 2862).

§ 12. *ea*

1. by *u-*, *o/a*-umlaut, = WS. *a*. [Merc., partly E. Kent.] Cf. Siev.
§ 103, Bülb. § 231.

beadu- 16x; *cearu* etc. 8x (*care* [3171]); *eafora* 14x; *eafoð* 7x (*eo*, see
§ 13.2); *eatol* 2074, 2478 (*a* 11x); *heafo* 1862, 2477; (-)*heafola* 2661,
2679, 2697 (*a* 11x); *heafu-* 35x, *Heaðo-* 7x; -*heaðerod* 3072 (*a* 414?).

Note. *ealu*(-) (7x) has passed into WS. also. Cf. Wright § 78 n. 3.

2. = WS. *eo*, *u*-umlaut of *e*. [Paralleled in Northumbr. (especially
Durh. Rit.) and E. Kent. (sporadically).] Cf. Bülb. §§ 236, 238.

eafor 2152 (*eo* 4x), *Eafores* 2964 (*eo* 1x, *io* 2x).

Note. *fealo* 2757 may stand for *feola* (*o/a*-umlaut of *e*, Angl., Kent.,
also Sax. pat., cf. Bülb. § 234) or be = *feala*, a form found in several (in-
cluding WS.) texts, cf. Siev. § 107 n. 2 [influence of *fēarwa* suggested];
Bülb. § 236, Tupper, *Publ. MLAss.* xxvi 246 f., Schlemilch, p. 34.² — Is
sealma 2460 in the relation of ablaut to *selma*?

§ 13. *eo*

1. Non-WS. (though partly also Sax. pat.) cases of *u-*, *o/a*-umlaut
(cf. Bülb. §§ 233-35).

a) of *e*.

eodor 428, 663, 1037, 1044; *eoton* etc. 112, 421, 668, 761, 883, 1558,
2979 (*e* 2616); *geofena* 1173 (*geofum* 1958), -*geofa* 2900 (see § 14.2: *io*,
§ 2.2: *i, y*); *meodu-* 5, 638, 1643, 1902, 1980 (*e* 13x); *meoto* 489 (n.);
meotod- 1077 (*e* 14x); *weora* 2947 (9 corresponding instances of *e*).

b) of *i*.

¹ The forms *nēh* and *þēh* occur already in *Orosius*, see Bülb. § 317 n.

² The very form *fealo* is recorded in *Lind. Gosp.*, *Luke* 12.48, *Durh. Rit.* 61.5.

(-) *freoðo* (-) 188, 522, 851, 1942, 2959¹ (see § 14.1: *io*; *i* 2017); *hleonian* 1415; *-hleodu* 710, 820, 1358, 1427 (1 corresponding case of *i*: 1409); *leomum* 97; *leoðo*- 1505, 1890, 2769; *seonowe* 817; *seoððan* 1775, 1875, 1937; *weolena* 1098,¹ (-) *weotode* 1796, 1936, 2212 (*i* 9x); *wreopen* (hill) 1698 (*i* 3x); *heonan* 252, 1361. [On the occurrence of this umlaut before dentals and nasals in Sax. pat., see Bülb. § 235 n.]

2. *eo* for *ea*, a) *u*-umlaut of *a* (see § 12.1). [Found sporadically in Merc.] Cf. Bülb. § 231 n.

eofoðo 2534.

b) breaking of *a*. [So. Northumbr.] Cf. Bülb. § 144.

beorn 1880.

3. = EWS. *ie*, *i*-umlaut of *io*, Gmc. *i*; see § 2.5: *y*. [Merc., Kent., Sax. pat.] Cf. Bülb. §§ 141-43, 186 n., 187.

eormen- 859, 1201, 1957, 2234 (*Yrmen*- 1324); *eorres* 1447; *feorran* 156; *-heorde* 2930 (MS.), apparently presupposing a form *herde* (Sax. pat., cf. Bülb. § 186 n., — in place of original *-hredde*).

4. = breaking of *e* in *seolf* (*a*) 3067 (*e* 17x, *y* 17x). [Merc., No. Northumbr., Early Kent.] Cf. Bülb. § 138.²

5. *geong* 2743, for *gong*. [Northumbr.] Cf. Siev. § 396 n. 2, Bülb. § 492 n. 1.

For the combination *weo*- see § 8.6.

§ 14. *io*

1. Non-WS. cases of *u*-umlaut of *i*.

frioðu- 1096, 2282 (see § 13.1: *eo*); *riodan* 3169; *scionon* 303 (*i* 994); *nioðor* 2699 (also Sax. pat., cf. Bülb. § 235 n.).

2. *io* for *eo*, *u*- or *o/a*-umlaut of *e*. [Kent. coloring.] Cf. Bülb. §§ 238, 141.

hioro- 2158, 2358, 2539, 2781 (*eo* 13x); *Hior(o)te* 1990, 2099 (*eo* 18x); *Iofore* 2993, 2997 (see § 12.2); *siomian* 2767 (*eo* 2x); *giofan* 2972 (might be Sax. pat., or EWS., cf. Bülb. § 253 & n. 2).³

3. *io* for *eo*, breaking of *e* before *r*+cons. [Kent., rarely WS.] Cf. Wright § 205, Bülb. §§ 141, 143, Cosijn i, p. 39.

biorg etc. 2272, 2807, 3066 (*eo* 18x); *biorn* 2404, 2559 (*eo* 11x).⁴

§ 15. *ēa*

1. for *ēo* in *fēa* 156 (*fēo* 2x). [Might be Northumbr., or Merc., Kent.; cf. Siev. § 166 n. 2., Bülb. §§ 112 n. 1, 114.]⁵

¹ For EWS. *Freoðo*-, *wiotan* etc., see Cosijn i, pp. 49 f., 52.

² According to W. F. Bryan, *Studies in the Dialects of the Kentish Charters of the OE. Period* (Chicago Diss., 1915), p. 20, *seolf* (*a*) is distinctively Anglian. Three instances from *Orosius* are noted by Cosijn, i, p. 36.

³ Possibly *swioðol* 3145 is to be included.

⁴ Possibly *giohðe* 2267, 2793 should be placed here (*e* broken before *h*); in that case *gehðo* 3095 would belong in § 8.5.

⁵ For similar *ēa* forms in (very) late WS., see P. Perlit, *Die Sprache der Interlin.-Version von Defensor's Liber Scintillarum* (Kiel Diss., 1904), § 17; also Schlemilch, p. 38.

2. *hrēa-* 1214 for *hræ(w)* (*ā* 277, 1588). [LWS.] Siev. § 118 n. 2.

3. On *ēaweð* etc., see § 3.2.

Note. Through shifting of stress *-glēaw* developed to (*-gleāw*), *-glāw* 2564 MS. [but see Varr. and note on l.] (so *glāwne*, *Andr.* 143; *un-glāunnesse*, *Bede* 402.29 (Ca.); *glāunes*, *Blickl. Hom.* 99.31); cf. Bülb. § 333; Schlemilch, p. 36; Wood, *JEGPh.* xiv 506. — On *leanes* (MS.) 1809, see § 9.1.

§ 16. *ēo*

1. *ēo*, *īo* = WS. *īe*, *ȳ*, *i*-umlaut of *īo* (older *iū*) and *īowj* (older *iūwj*, *ewwj*). [Angl., Kent., Sax. pat., partly WS.] Cf. Wright § 138, Bülb. § 189 & n. 1, § 191. — See § 3.3: *ȳ*.

dēore 488, 561, 1309, 1528, 1879, 2236, 2254, *dīore* 1949¹; (-) *hēoru* 987, 1372, *unhīore* 2413; *nēos(i)an* 115, 125, 1125, 1786, 1791, 1806, 2074, *nīos(i)an* 2366, 2388, 2486, 2671, 3045; *nīowan* 1789 (*ī* 9x); *-sion* 995; *trēowde* 1166; *þēostrum* 2332.²

Note. For the forms *ēoweð* 1738, *dēogol* 275, see § 3.2, 3; cf. Cosijn i §§ 98, 100.

2. *ēo* = normal *ēa*.

a) = Gmc. *au*. [So. Northumbr. coloring.] Cf. Bülb. § 108.³ (*ā*) *brēot*⁴ 2930; *dēoð* 1278; *Gēolena* 443 (= *Gēala*).⁵

b) = WS. *ēa(h)* from *ā(h)* in *nēon* 3104. [Angl., Kent.] Cf. Bülb. § 146.

Note. *reote* 2457 may be Kentish spelling for *æ*, *i*-umlaut of *ō* (Wyld, *Short History of English* § 144). Cf. § 9.3.

§ 17. *īo*

1. = (L)WS. *ēo*. [Presumably Kent., though also EWS. and partly Merc.] Cf. Wright § 209, Siev. § 150 n. 2 & 3, Bülb. § 112.⁶

a) Gmc. *eu*.

bīodan 2892 (*ēo* 3x); *bīor* 2635 (*ēo* 9x); *cīosan* 2376 (*ēo* 2x); *dīop(e)* 3069 (*ēo* 3x); *dīor(-)* 2090, 3111 (*ēo* 11x); (-) *drīor(-)* 2693, 2789 (*ēo* 9x); *hīofende* 3142; *nīod(e)* 2116 (*ēo* 1320); *-sīoc* 2754, 2787 (*ēo* 4x); *þīod(-)* 2219, 2579 (*ēo* 21x), *þīoden* 2336, 2788, 2810 (*ēo* 37x).

b) Contractions [of *ī* + *ō*, *ī* + *ū*, *e* + *u*, cf. Bülb. §§ 118 f.; contraction to *īo* partly Northumbr. also, thus: *fīond*, *hīo*, *sīo*, *ðrīo*, *bīo* 'bee'].⁷

¹ Cf. *Cur. Past.* 411.27, 439.32: *īo*.

² Cf. *Oros.* 256.16, 19: *ēo*.

³ Also late Southern texts contain examples of this *ēo*; cf. Schlemilch, p. 36.

⁴ Possibly influenced by redupl. preterites like *bēot*.

⁵ Strong and weak declension of tribal names may be found side by side, cf. *Ēote*, *Ēotan*, *Intr.* xlvī (also note on 4-52, tenth footnote); Siev. § 264 n.

⁶ Instances of *īo* by the side of *ēo* from EWS. (Cosijn i, pp. 37, 44, 66 f., 113 f.): a) *bīodan*, *bīor*-, *dīop*-, *dīor*-, *hīofan*-, *sīoc*-, *ðīod*-, b) *bīon*-, *fīond*-, *hīo*-, *hīold*-, *sīo*-, *ðīow*-, *ðrīo*-. On the use of *īo*, *īo* in EWS., see Sievers, *Zum ags. Vocalismus* (1900), pp. 39 ff.

bīo(ð) 2063, 2747 (*ēo* 5x); *Biowulf* 15x (in B; *ēo* 40x [37x in A, see Gloss.]); (*on*)*cnīow* 2554; *fīond*(a) 2671 (*ēo* 26x); (*ge*)*iode* 2200 (*ēo* 20x); *gīong* 2214, 2409, 2715 (*ēo* 5x); *hīo* 11x (3x in A; *hēo* 18x in A); *hīold* 1954 (*ēo* 33x); *sīo* 16x (*sēo* 13x, see Gloss.); *Swīo*(*rice*) 2383, 2495 (*ēo* 5x); *Ongen*-, *Ecg-ðio*(w) 1999, 2387, 2398, 2924, 2951, 2961, 2986 (*ēo* 17x; *Wealh-þēow* 6x); *þrīo* 2174 (*ēo* 2278).

2. For *īo*, *ēo* = WS. *i*-umlaut of *io*, see § 16.1.

3. *ið*, *eð* (rising diphthongs, unless the *i*, *e* were inserted merely to indicate the palatal nature of *g*) in (-)*giðmor*- 2267, 2408, 2894, 3150, (-)*geðmor*(-) 12x (from Gmc. *æ* before nasal).¹ Cf. Wright §§ 51 n., 121 n., Bülb. § 299.

Note. Compare the spelling *io* in *Hondscio* (*Hondscið*) 2076, which may, however, be merely analogical for *eo*.²

UNACCENTED SYLLABLES

§ 18. *Weakening* (and *interchange*) of vowels (and *inflectional syllables*)

1. -um (dat. plur. ending) appears as -un, -on, -an. Cf. Siev. § 237 n. 6.

a) -un; *herewæsmun* 677, *wīcun* 1304.

b) -on; *hēafdon* 1242, *scypon* 1154, *grimmon* 306 (n.).

c) -an; *āþumswēoran* (MS. *swerian*) 84, *hlēorber*[g]an 304, *uncran eaferan* 1185, *feorhgeniðlan* 2933, *læssan* 43, *ærran* 907, 2237, 3035, cp. 1064?

Note. On cases like *heardan clammum* (so 963; *heardum clammum* 1335), *dēoran sweorde*, see § 25.3. Note *balwon* (*bendum*) 977, *hāton* (*heolfre*) 849. — The erroneous spelling (*ū*, i.e.) -um for -an appears in 2860^a.

2. -u appears as -o, -a. Cf. Siev. § 237 n. 5; H. C. A. Carpenter, *Die Deklin. in d. nordhumbr. Evang.* (1910), § 87.

a) -o; *earfeþo* 534, -*gewædo* 227, *geþingo* 1085, -*hliðo* 1409, *wado* 546; *fæhðo* 2489; -*strengo* 533, (*sinc*)*þego* 2884, etc.

b) -a; -*gewæda* 2623 (n.), *þūsenda* 1829, 2994 (?) (cf. Bülb. § 364); -*beala* 136, *geara* 1914 (cf. Bu. Zs. 194, *Angl.* xxvii 419).

Note. Analogical use of -u for -a in the gen. & dat. sg. of *sunu*: 1278, 344, 1808(?), acc. pl.: 2013(?). (Cf. Siev. § 271 n. 2.) See also 1243.

3. -a (gen. plur.) appears as

a) -o. Cf. Sievers, *Beitr.* ix 230; *MLN.* xvi 17 f.; Sisam, *MLR.* xi 337. *hýnðo* 475, 593, *mēdo* 1178, *ýlðo* 70 (n.).³

b) -e in *myrðe* 810, *fýrene* 811, *sorge* 2004, *ýrmðe* 2005, [n]ænigre 949; also -*hwile* 2710.

4. -an appears as -on

a) in infinitives (cf. Siev. § 363 n. 1), *bregdon* 2167, *būon* 2842, *healdon*

¹ Thus, e.g., *Kent. Glosses*, *ZfdA.* xxi 20.94: *giðmras*.

² It is possible that a falling diphthong had developed.

³ The MS. form *þryðo* 1931 has sometimes been supposed to be an error for *þryðe*.

(MS. *heoldon*) 3084 (but see note on l.), *hladon* (MS. *hlodon*) 2775, *ongyion* 308.

b) in *mannon* 577, *hæfton* 788.¹

Note. The change of *-on* to *-an* in the ind. plur. pret. (cf. Siev. § 364 n. 4) is seen in 43, 650, 1945, 2116, 2475, 2479, 2852, etc.

5. *-es* (gen. sing.) appears as

a) *-as* (as found in various later texts, cf. Siev. § 237 n. 1; Carpenter, *op. cit.*, §§ 62 f.);² *Heaðo-Scilfingas* 63, *Merewioingas* 2921, *yrfeweardas* 2453. — The spelling *-es* for *-as*, acc. pl., occurs only once, 519.

b) *-ys* (cf. Siev. § 44 n. 2, Bülb. § 360 n.: late, especially LWS.); *wintrys* 516.

A similar transition of *e* in inflexional syllables to *y* in: (*nīw*)*tyrwyd* 295, *feormynd* 2256 (cp. 2761).

6. Various changes of normal *-e*.

(a) *-ende* (pres. ptc.) > *-inde*; *weallinde* 2464; > *-ande* (cf. Siev. § 363 n. 4); *-āgande* 1013.

(b) *-en* (pres. opt. plur.) > *-an* (cf. Siev. § 361); *fēran* 254, etc.; *-en* (pret. opt. plur.) > *-on* (cf. Siev. § 365); *feredon* 3113, etc.

(c) *-e* (before *n*) of middle syllables > *-on-*; in the pret. ptc. (cf. Siev. § 366.2): *gecorone* 206, (*þurh*)*etone* 3049 (cp. *Ruin* 6: *undereotone*); — gen. plur.: *sceaðona* 274 (cf. Siev. § 276 n. 2 & 3); — *ricone* 2983.

(d) > *æ* in infl. superl.: *gingæste* 2817.³

7. An *i* of the second element of a compound weakened to *e* (cf. Bülb. § 354); *fyrwet* 1985, 2784 (*fyrwyt* 232).⁴

8. Prefix *-ge-* > *-i-* in *unigmetes* 1792, which is reasonably to be considered = *unimetes*, showing a late transition of *ge-* to *i-* (Siev. § 212 n. 1, cp. *unilic*, *uniwemmed*; *Met. Bl.* 7.33 & 10.9: *unigmet*), and analogous spelling *ig* (which is rather frequent in that portion of the MS.).⁵

9. The isolated *te* 2922 (see Gloss.: *tō*) shows an interesting weakening, cf. Wright § 656, Bülb. § 454, B.-T., s.v. *te*, Luick § 325.

10. The loss of the middle vowel of *Hygelāc* in *Hylāc(es)* 1530 (from *Hyglāc*) has been designated as largely Northumbrian, with reference to the analogous forms of the *Liber Vitae* (Siev. R. 463 f.).⁶ The dropping of the posttonic vowel in *Heort* 78, 991, originally due to the

¹ On the spelling *frecnen* for *frecnan* 1104, see T.C. § 16.

² Some examples from poetical texts: *Gen. (B)* 485, *Ex.* 248, *Dan.* 30, 115, *Wand.* 44. See Krapp's note on *Andr.* 523.

³ Such weak *æ* may be found in some (late) texts, cf. Sweet, *Ag. Reader*, *Gra.* § 28 n.; *Angl.* xxv 307 (note on *Bede* 68.25). — The MS. spelling *onlic næs* (for *onlicnes* 1351) shows scribal misapprehension.

⁴ *Hæðcen* 2925 may be a weakened form for *Hæðcyn* (2434, 2437, 2482) (or Kentish?).

⁵ That this *ig* should stand, by mistake, for an old or dialectal *gi-* (cf. Bülb. § 455 n. 1) is a far less plausible hypothesis.

⁶ Sievers posits the uniform use of the form *Hyglāc* (as well as *Wedra*) for the original text; similarly *Sigemund* 875, 884 might have been substituted for *Sigmund*. Also *Fitela* 879, 889 has been declared a Southern scribe's alteration of **Fitla* (Weyhe, *Beitr.* xxx 98). — On the forms *hilde-* and *hild-* in compounds, see T.C. § 14.

example of the inflected forms (see 2099; Bülb. §§ 405, 439), is demanded by the meter in l. 78 (cf. Siev. R. 248, T. C. § 5 n.).

Note. The weakening (leveling) of unstressed vowels, accompanied by orthographic confusion, has been dealt with by Malone, *A.* liv 97 f. and L 6.6 a. However, all of the cases cited are not equally clear. A typically ambiguous instance is *fyrene* corrected to *fyrena* 879.

CONSONANTS

§ 19.

1. *g*.

Loss of palatal *g*, transition of *-ig* to *-i* (later *i*). Cf. Wright §§ 321, 324; Siev. § 214.5, Cosijn i, pp. 88, 178.

Wīlāf 2852 (*Wīg-* 6x); *Hylāc(es)* 1530 (see § 18.10); *-bræd* 723, 1664, 2575, 2703, *frīn(an)* 351, 1322, *-hȳdig* etc. 434, 723, 1749, 1760, 2667, 2810, cf. 3165, *sāde* etc. 1696, 1945, 3152; by analogy (cf. Siev. § 214 n. 8) also *gefrūnon* 2, 70, *(-)brōden* 552, 1443, 1548; — *fāmi-* 218, *-sālī* 105.

The disappearance of *g* in *gende* 1401 (*gengde* 1412) is perhaps merely an orthographic [L. Kent.] feature, cf. Siev. §§ 184, 215 n. 1, Bülb. § 533 d.

The prefixing of *g* in the spelling *geomor* 1960 (for *Ēomēr*) suggests a Kentish scribe, cf. Siev. § 212 n. 2.

Transition of final *ng* to *nc* in *ætspranc* 1121 (*-rinc* 1118 (n.) ?); cf. Siev. § 215, Bülb. § 504. *gecranc* 1209 is possibly to be referred to *-crincan*, a parallel form of *-cringan*; cf. *Beitr.* xxxvii 253 f.

Note. Interesting spellings. (a) *sorhge* 2468 (cp. an analogous spelling of *h* in *fæghðe* 2465), *ābealch* 2280; cf. Siev. §§ 214 n. 5, 223. — (b) Spellings for *cg* (cf. Siev. § 216 n. 1, Cosijn i, p. 179): *secggende*¹ 3028, *fricgean* 1985; *Ec-þēow*, *-lāf* 957, 980 (*Ec-* corrected to *Ecg-* 263), *sec* 2863.²

2. *h*.

Loss and addition of initial *h*. Cf. Siev. § 217 n. 1 & 2, Bülb. § 480 n.

The loss of initial *h* in the MS. spellings of 312, *-reade* 1194, *inne* 1868 may or may not be of phonetic significance.³

On the unwarranted spelling *h* in initial position in *hraþe* 1390, 1975, see T. C. § 15; on *-hnægdon* 2916 (cp. 1318), *hroden* 1151, see T. C. § 28; on *hun ferð* see note on 499 ff., tenth footnote. Obvious mistakes are *hand-* 1541, 2094, 2929, 2972, also *hattres* 2523.

3. *n*.

n before *f*, *b*, changed to *m* (assimilation, cf. Siev. § 188. 1): *gimfæst* 1271, *hlimbed* 3034.

Loss of *n* in the form *cyniges* 3121, which arose perhaps as a cross

¹ Cp., e.g., *El.* 160, 387, 560.

² So *Wald.* i 5. — Whether *cg* is erroneously spelled for *g* in *ecgclif* 2893 is doubtful, see Gloss.

³ The incorrect *beortre* [see however Siev. § 221 n. 2] 158 has been corrected by another hand to *beorhtre*.

between *cynig* and *cynges* (cf. Bülb. § 561) and may be found in several later texts.¹

The absence of final *n* in *ræswa* (MS.) 60 (= *ræswan*) has been explained as a Northumbrianism; cf. Siev. §§ 188.2, 276 n. 5, Bülb. § 557; Napier, *Furnivall Miscellany*, p. 379 n. The forms *lemede* 905, *oferēode* 1408, *weardode* 2164 possibly exhibit weakening from normal *-don*, but they (especially the first two instances) can be accounted for by lack of congruence, cf. § 25.6, note on 904 f.²

4. Doubling of consonants.

a) Normal doubling of *t* before *r* (cf. Wright § 260, Bülb. § 344) in *attres* 2523, *ættren* 1617, hence also *attor* 2715, 2839 (*āter* 1459).

b) Merely orthographic (or due to confusion) seems to be the doubling of intervocalic *t* after long vowel or diphthong (in open syllable) in *fættum* 716 (cf. Gloss.: *fæted*), *gegrëttan* 1861, *gehëdde*^{2a} 505 (cf. *hëdan*), *scëatta* 752 (cf. *sceat(t)*³).

c) Doubling of final *l* after short vowel: *sceall*⁴ 2275, 2498, 2508, 2535, 3014, 3021, 3077; *till* 2721; *well* 1951, 2162, 2812. Cf. Bülb. §§ 547 f. (Doubled *l* in posttonic position: *æpellingum* 906.)

5. Simplification of double consonants.

a) *hh* between vowels simplified (in spelling) to *h* in *genehost* 794. Cf. Bülb. § 554 n. 2: quite frequent in Angl. texts, but found also in WS. MSS.⁵

b) *tt* spelt *t* in *hetende*⁶ 1828; *nn* spelt *n* in *irena* 673 (n.), 1697, 2259.

c) The simplification of *eorlic* 637 (for *eorllic*) is normal. Cf. Wright § 259.3.

6. Loss of the second of three successive consonants. Cf. Bülb. § 533; also *MLN.* xviii 243-45.

¹ See B.-T. Suppl.: *cynig*; *OE. Chron.* 409 (E), 755 (E); *Wonders of the East* ch. 19. Cf. also Luick § 344 n.

² Trautmann (Tr. 134) diagnosed *banu* 158 (MS., however, *banū*) as a Northumbr. form for *banan* (though it is more naturally explained as an error caused by the following *folmū*, cp. 2821, 2961), likewise *-sponu* 986, for *-sponan* (Tr. 177), and — vice versa — *walan* 1031, as an erroneously Westsaxonized form for *walu* (Bonn.B. xvii, p. 163); *lemede* 905 was suspected by him (Tr. 174) of standing for original Northumbr. *lemedu* (which is very questionable, cf. Siev. § 364 n. 4). Cosijn (Aant., 25) judged *-cempa* 1544 to be an Angl. form for *-cempa*.

^{2a} The form *gehedde* has been defended as a legitimate pret. (Weyhe, *Sievers-Festschrift* (1925), 319; cf. Luick § 352 n. 4.)

³ The same spelling, *Ex.* 429: *sceattas*. Such double spellings occur rather irregularly in Northumbr., see e.g., E. M. Lea, *The Lang. of the Northumbr. Gloss. to the Gospel of St. Mark*, Angl. xvi 131 ff.; Lindelöf, *Die Sprache des Rituals von Durham*, pp. 70 f. On such spellings in late Southern texts, see Schlemilch, pp. 64 ff. — The double *t* after shortened diphthongs in *preottōōða* 2406 is LWS., cf. Siev. §§ 328, 230 n. 1, Bülb. § 349.

⁴ Frequent in LWS. (Siev. § 423). Cf. also Schlemilch, p. 63.

⁵ Thus, e.g., *Gen.* 2843: *geneahe*, *Mald.* 269: *genehe*; *Gen.* 1582, 2066, *El.* 994: *hlihende*, *Blickl. Hom.* 25.23: *hlihah*; also *Kent. Gloss.*, *ZfdA.* xxi 18.11: *hlihe*; *WS. Gosp.*, *Luke* 6.21: *hlihah*, *Lind.*, *ib.*: *hlahed*; so 6.25.

⁶ Perhaps influenced by *hete*, *hetelic*, *hetol*. Thus *El.* 28, 119: *hetend(um)*. — The spelling *niða* 2215 (not uncommon in OE. MSS.) for *niðða* seems to be due to analogy with the noun *nið*.

l. (*here*)*wæsmun* 677, and (in a case involving two words:) *siðas sige* 2710 MS. (see Varr.).

d. (*heaða*)*bearna* 2037 MS., (*heaðo*)*bearna* 2067 MS.¹ (Perhaps scribal confusion with the noun *bearn*.) The spelling *hearede* 2202 (= *Heardrēde*) is possibly a mere blunder.

Loss of *r* before one (or two) consonant(s): *sweodum* 567 MS. (see Varr.), *fyhtum* 457 MS. (for [*ge*]wyrhtum?).

Unfortunately, *-wæsmun* is the only fairly probable instance of intentional phonetic spelling.²

7. Varia. — Absence of metathesis of *r* (cf. *ærn*) is noted in (archaic) *ren(weard)* 770, cf. Siev. § 179. 1, Bülb. § 518.³ — *bold* 773, 997, 1925, 2196, 2326, 3112 with *ld* from *hl* (WS. *il*) is considered predominantly Angl. Cf. Siev. § 196.2, Bülb. § 522.

f. The solitary spelling *u* for intervocalic *f*, in *hlinade* 1799 (*hlifade* 1898) probably (though not necessarily) bespeaks the hand of a late scribe. Cf. Siev. § 194; Schlemilch, p. 49.⁴

INFLEXION

Only a few noteworthy forms in addition to those mentioned in § 18 are to be pointed out here.

§ 20. Nouns

1. Of nouns used with more than one gender, *sæ* once (2394) appears as fem. (later usage),⁵ (*isern*)*scār* 3116 as fem. (archaism).⁶ The (Angl.?) fem. gender of *bend* is seen in *walbende* 1936. On (*hand*)*sporu*, see note on 984 ff.; on *wala*, *wræc*, Gloss.; on *fröfor*, note on 698; on *hlæw*, note on 2297. See also notes on 48, 2338, and T. C. § 25. The apparent fem. use of *sār* 2468 (MS.) is to be charged against the scribe. For the neut. *hwealf* (Gloss.), cp. ON. *hválf*. On *hill*, see § 21.

2. The fem. nouns of the *i*-declension regularly form the acc. sing. without *-e*, the only exception being *dæde* 889.⁷ The fem. *wynn* fluctuates between the *jō*- and the *i*-type, the acc. sing. (-)wynne occurring 8x, the acc. sing. *ēðelwyn* in 2493.⁸ — The nom. plur. *lēoda* 3001 shows

¹ L. 2032: *-beardna*; Wids. 49: *-bearna* with *d* added above the line. — The spelling *-rædenne* 51 is interpreted by Malone, *A. liii* 335 f. as a legitimate form (so 1142). In view of the normal spelling *-rædende* 1346, the emended form has been preferred.

² Exceedingly doubtful are *hol* (*pegnas*) 1229, *-wyl* (*þa*) 1506, and *þeo* (*ge streoma*) 1218.

³ The same form is recorded in the early *Erfurt Glossary*, 1137: *rendegn* = 'aedis minister'; besides, as the second element of compounds, in *hordren*, *ZfdA.* xxxiii 245.42, *gangren*, *ib.* 246.80.

⁴ Thus, e.g., *El.* 834: *begrauene*, *Andr.* 142: *eauedum*.

⁵ Cf. Schröder, *ZfdA.* xliii 366; Hempl, *JGPh.* ii 100 f.

⁶ So Gothic *skāra*; cf. *P.Grdr.* 21, p. 770.

⁷ The forms *brýde* 2956, *gumcyste* 1723, *sēle* 1135 must be understood as acc. plur.

⁸ In l. 1782 Sievers would introduce the acc. sing. *-wynn*, in l. 2493, *-wynne*. Siev. § 269 ranges *wynn* with the *i*-stems, in *Beitr.* i 494 f. he classes it as, primarily, a *jō*-stem. OS. *wunna* is *jō*-stem, OHG. *wunna* *jō*-stem, OHG. *wunni* *i*-stem.

association of *lēod(e)* with *þēod* and the passing over to the *ō*-declension, cf. Siev. § 264; J. F. Royster, *MLN.* xxiii 121 f.; B.-T.

3. The form *nēodlaðu* 1320, though not impossible as a late, analogical dat. sing. (cf. Siev. § 253 n. 2), is probably meant for *-laðum* (*u* written for *ū*).

4. Of distinct interest is the archaic dat. (instr.) *dōgor* 1395 (cf. Varr.: 1797, 2573).¹ As to form, *-sigor* 1554 could also be an archaic dat. sing.,¹ though the perfective meaning of *gewealdan* harmonizes better with the acc.

§ 21. Adjectives

A remarkably late, analogical form of the acc. plur. neut. would be *fāge* 1615, if construed with a neut. *hill*.² (Cf. Siev. § 293 n. 3.) However, *hill* may be used here as a fem. (Cp. 1563?) Note also *wynsume* 612, *cwice* 98.

§ 22. Pronouns

On the apparent use of *sē=sēo*, *hē=hēo*, see notes to 1260, 1344, 1887.³—A single instance of *hīe*, nom. sg. fem., occurs 2019 (so regularly [twice] in the [Merc.] *Vesp. Psalter*, cf. Siev. § 334 n. 1 & 3).—The transmitted *sīe*, nom. sg. fem., 2219 (see Varr.) is well known [only once: *sēo*] in the *Vesp. Psalter* (cf. Siev. § 337 n. 4).—*þāra*, dat. sg. fem., 1625 suggests dialectal or late usage (cf. Siev. § 337 n. 2 & 4, and *Beitr.* ix 271).—The erroneous *here* 1199 could be interpreted as a blunder for *þēre* (Kent., Merc., cf. Siev. § 337 n. 3 & 4), i.e. normal *þāre*.⁴—The MS. form *sī* 2237 is defended by Malone as an instance of the occasional raising of a close *ē*, cf. *Jesp. Misc.* 45 ff.

§ 23. Verbs

1. The uniform use of the full endings *-est*, *-eð* (2. & 3. sing. pres. ind.) of long-stemmed strong verbs and weak verbs of the 1. class, and of the unsynocopated forms (ending *-ed*) of the pret. ptc. of weak verbs of the 1. class terminating in a dental is in accord with the postulate of the Anglian origin of the poem.⁵ Conclusive instances (guaranteed by

¹ See Weyhe, *Beitr.* xxxi 85 ff.

² See Glossary: *hill*.

³ Such a form *sē* is a dialectal possibility, cf. E. M. Brown, *The Lang. of the Rushworth Gloss to Matthew*, § 81; Bülb. § 454; Bu. Zs. 205; Hoops St. 7.

⁴ The Merc. (*Vesp. Ps.*) form *ūr* has been conjecturally proposed for 2642^b, see Varr.

⁵ See Siev. §§ 358.2, 402.2, 406, *Beitr.* ix 273; Siev. R. 464 ff., A. M. § 76.3. Those critics who have cast doubts on Sievers's formulation of this dialect test have intimated the value of these conjugational features as a criterion of early date, so far as Southern texts might be concerned. Cf. ten Brink 213; Trautmann Kyn. 71 n.; Tupper, *Publ. MLAss.* xxvi 255 ff., *JEGPh.* xi 84 f.

the meter) are (a) *oferswýðeþ* 279, 1768; *gedigeð* (-est) 300, 661; *penceð* 355, 448, 1535, 2601; *weorþeð* 414, 2913; *wēneþ* 600; *scīneð* 606, 1571; *brūceð* 1062; *healdeþ* 1705; *scēoleð* 1744; *gedrēoseð* 1754; etc. (For the absence of WS. umlaut, see Siev. § 371.) (b) *hyrsted* 672; *gecyþed* 700; *āfēded* 693; *gelāsted* 829; *forsended* 904; *scynded* 918; etc.¹ The dissyllabic value of the 2. & 3. sing. pres. ind. of short-stemmed verbs is likewise proved by the meter, e.g. *cymest* 1382, *nymeð* 1846, 2536, *gæleð* 2460, *sileð* 2906.

2. An archaic, or Angl., feature is the ending -u in *fullæstu* 2668; cf. Siev. § 355. (See *hafu*, below, under 5.) Another archaism appears in the ending -æ: *fæðmie* 2652 (see note on 1981); cf. Siev. § 361.

3. The pret. of (-)findan is both *funde* (6x, in accordance with the regular EWS. practice, cf. Cosijn ii, p. 132) and *fand* (11x), *fond* (2x). — The pret. of (-)cuman is both *cwōm*(-) (26x) and *cōm*(-) (24x). — The pret. sing. of (-)nīman is *nōm* (2x, the normal Angl. form), *nam* (18x), pl. *nāmon* (2x). — The pret. (ge)þah 1024 looks like a WS. scribe's ineffectual respelling of Angl. þæh; cf. Siev. § 391 n. 8, *Beitr.* ix 283; Deutschbein, *Beitr.* xxvi 235 n. (Was there confusion with þāh?) Cf. *Beibl.* xxxvii 249 f., xxxviii 356 f. — Not strictly WS. are *sægon* 1422, *gesēgan* 3038, *gesēgon* 3128; cf. Siev. § 391 n. 7. — Late [Kent., LWS.] is *specan* 2864.² — Quite exceptional (found nowhere else, it seems,) is the pret. ptc. *dropen* 2981.

4. The unique pret. *gang* 1009, 1295, 1316 was referred by Grein Spr. to an inf. *gingan (by Krogmann, *A.* lvii 216 f. to an inf. *gungan). According to Horn (*Behaghel-Festschrift*, 1924, p. 72 f.), *gang* is shortened from *gegang. It has even been explained as an unreasonably mechanical transcription into WS. of a form *gēong* (which was taken for a Northumbr. imp. *geong* (So. Northumbr. *gong*), cf. § 13.5). The form (ge)-*gangeð* 1846 is perhaps Angl. (WS. *gæð*).³

5. *hafu*, *hafo* 2150, 2523, 3000 (see § 23.2), *hafast* (uniformly, 5x), *hafað* (uniformly, 9x) are rather Angl. (or poetical); cf. Siev. § 416 n. 1.; (-)lif(i)g)ende 468, etc. (10x) is not the standard WS. form, cf. Siev. § 416 n. 2.⁴ — *telge* 2067 evidences a compromise between *telle* and *talige* (so 532, 677, 1845).⁵ — The ending -ade as in *hlifade* 81, *losade* 2096 (so -ad as in *geweorðad*, etc.) occurs sporadically in both parts of the MS., cf. Siev. § 413.⁶

¹ Metrically inconclusive cases are, e.g., 93, 1460, 1610, 2044, 2460^a.

² Cf. Siev. § 180. The only other instance in OE. poetry: *spæcon*, *Par. Ps.* 57.3. See also Holt. Et.: *specan*, *sprecan*.

³ Cf. A. K. Hardy, *Die Sprache der Blickling Homilien* (Leipzig Diss., 1899), p. 75, n.

⁴ K. Wildhagen, *St. EPH.* xiii 180 makes it out to be Angl. It is to be admitted, however, that *hafast*, *hafað*, and especially *lif(i)gende* are not unknown in WS.

⁵ Cp. *Andr.* 1484: *talige*.

⁶ In *Rushw.*², e.g., the vowel *a* is used in such forms almost without exception, cf. Lindelöf, *Bonn.B.* x, §§ 222 f.

6. The archaic, poetical *dædon* (*dēdon*) [claimed as a Northumbrianism] has been demanded by metrical rigorists, 1828^b (cp. 44^b), see Varr. Cf. Siev. § 429 n. 1, Siev. R. 498; Tupper, *Publ. MLAss.* xxvi 264 n. 3.

7. The Angl. pres. ptc. formation in *-ende* of weak verbs of the 2. class (cf. Siev. § 412 n. 11, Siev. R. 482, A. M. § 76.7) is seen in *feormend-* 2761 (cf. Lang. § 18.5).

On the uninflected inf. after *tō*, see Siev. § 363 n. 3; T.C. § 12.

On important linguistic features bearing on scansion, see Appendix III (T.C.). See also below, Chapter viii: 'Genesis of the Poem' (Date: Linguistic Tests).

§ 24. *Mixture of forms*

How can this mixture of forms, early¹ and late,² West Saxon, Northumbrian, Mercian, Kentish, Saxon patois be accounted for? The interesting supposition that an artificial, conventional standard, a sort of compromise dialect had come into use as the acknowledged medium for the composition of Anglo-Saxon poetry,³ can be accepted only in regard to the continued employment of ancient forms (archaisms) and of certain Anglian elements firmly embedded in the vocabulary of early Anglian poetry. Witness, e.g., the use of *hēan*, *fēores*,⁴ *heht* by the side of the later *hēan*, *feores*, *hēt*, or the forms *mēce* (never *māce*), *beadu(-)*, *heaðu-* uniformly adhered to even in Southern texts. But the significant coexistence in the manuscript of different forms of one and the same word,⁵ without any inherent principle of distribution being recognizable, points plainly to a checkered history of the written text as the chief factor in bringing about the unnatural medley of spellings. The only extant manuscript of *Beowulf* was written some two and a half centuries after the probable date of composition⁶ and was, of course, copied from a previous copy. It is perfectly safe to assert that the text was copied a number of times, and that scribes of heterogeneous dialectal habits and

¹ Note, e.g., details like *ren-* § 19.7, *dōgor* § 20.4, *hafu*, *fullæstu*, *fæðmie*, § 23.2 & 5; also T.C. § 1, etc.

² Note, e.g., *hlīuade* § 19.7, *specan* § 23.3, *fāge* § 21(?), *swyrd* § 8.6, *swulc* § 8 n. 1, *fāmi*, *unigmetes* §§ 18.8, 19.1.

³ Cf. O. Jespersen, *Growth and Structure of the English Language*, 2d ed., 1912, § 53; see also H. Collitz, "The Home of the Heliand," *Publ. MLAss.* xvi 123 ff.

⁴ Cf. T.C. §§ 1, 3.

⁵ Thus, *gifan*, *gyfan*, *giofan*; *lifað*, *lyfað*, *leofað*; *giest*, *gist*, *gyst*, *gæst*, *gest*; *dēore*, *dāore*, *dýre*; *sweord*, *swurd*, *swyrd*; *Eafores*, *Eofores*, *Iofores*; *caldor*, *aldor*; *eahtian*, *æhtian*, *ehtian*; *dryhten*, *drihten*; etc.

⁶ See below, 'Manuscript,' and Chapter viii ('Date').

different individual peculiarities¹ had a share in that work.² Although the exact history of the various linguistic and orthographic strata cannot be recovered, the principal landmarks are still plainly discernible.

The origin of the poem on Anglian soil³ to be postulated on general principles is confirmed by groups of Anglian forms and certain cases of faulty substitution (e.g., *næfre*, *hwæðre*, *fæder* § 7.1, *-beran* § 8.5, *þeod* (i.c. *deoð*) § 16.2),⁴ to which some syntactical and lexical features are to be added (§§ 25.7, 26). See also below, pp. xc f. A decision in favor of either Northumbria or Mercia as the original home cannot be made on the basis of the language.⁵

Before receiving its broad, general LWS. complexion, the MS. — at any rate, part of it — passed through EWS. and Kentish hands.^{6a} See especially §§ 1, 8 n. 2, 10.1 a & 6, 14.2 & 3, 17, 19.1. That these dialectal elements were superimposed on a stratum of a different type is suggested by a blunder like *siex-* 2904 (cf. §§ 1, 8.3) and a mechanical application of an *io* spelling in *Hondscio* 2076 (cf. § 17 n.). On the other hand, the scribal mistake *mid* of l. 976 (cf. § 1) would not be unnatural in a copyist unfamiliar with EWS. spelling traditions. It is worthy of note that these dialectal contributions have been almost completely obliterated in the first part of the MS.

The final copy which has been preserved is the work of two scribes, the second hand beginning at *mōste*, 1939. As the first of these scribes

¹ Striking illustrations of passing scribal moods are the occurrence of the spelling *ig=i* with any degree of frequency in a definitely limited portion only, see § 5 n. 1 (cp. the spasmodic appearance of *Hygelāc*, Gloss. of Proper Names); the solitary instances of *seoððan* in ll. 1775, 1875, 1937; the irregular use of the *a* and *o* spellings (exclusive of *þone*, etc.) before nasals which show the following ratios: ll. 1-927, 2: 1, ll. 928-1340, 8: 1, ll. 1341-1944, 7: 6, ll. 1945-2199, 31: 32, ll. 2200-3182, 4: 7 (Möller, *ESL*. xiii 258); the varying frequency of the preposition *in* (as over against *on*), which appears in ll. 1-185: 10x, in ll. 1300-2000: 5x, in ll. 2458-3182: 10x. — H. M. and N. K. Chadwick (L 4.22.2.503) recognize in the different linguistic strata "the different standard school languages which successively obtained currency."

² As contributing causes of the mixture of forms may be mentioned the occasional fluctuation between traditional and phonetic spelling, the pronounced Anglo-Saxon delight in variation (note, e.g., 2912: *Frýsum*, 2915: *Frēсна*, 3032: *wundur*, 3037: *wundor*), and the mingling of dialects in monastic communities (cf. Stubbs, *Constitutional History of England*⁶ i 243; W. F. Bryan, *Studies in the Dialects of the Kentish Charters* etc., pp. 34 f.).

³ Cf. Siev. A. M. §§ 74 ff.

⁴ It has been plausibly suggested that a form *gefægon* (so 1014) indicates a WS. remodeling of Angl. *gefēgon* (1627), since *gefægon* seems to be unknown in pure WS. texts; see Deutschbein, *Beitr.* xxvi 194. The same may be true of *sægon* 1422, cf. § 23.3.

⁵ The strongest evidence supporting Mercia is the *u*-, *o/a*-umlaut of *a*, § 12.1. — It would be possible to argue for the existence of an original Northumbr. stretch from 986-1320; cf. *-sporu* 986, *gesacan* 1004 (orig. *æ*), *-āgande* 1013, *brand* 1020 MS., *walu* 1031, *fela* 1032, *sēðan* 1106 (originally *sēðan* — *seoð(ð)an* — *syððan* ?), *spræc* 1171, *sē* 1260 (?), *þeod* 1278 MS., *-laðu* 1320 (?). But most of the material is problematical.

^{6a} Sievers L 8.13 e. 81 thought he could trace a Kentish recension of the Northumbrian text. On his modified views of 'Anglian,' cf. Förster, *Chapters on the Exeter Book*, 1933, p. 67.

(A, 1-1939) copied also the three preceding prose pieces, viz. a short *Christophorus* fragment,¹ *Wonders of the East*,² and *Letter of Alexander*,³ and the second one (B, 1939-3182) copied the poem of *Judith* also, some inferences relating to their treatment of the *Beowulf* MS. and the condition in which they found it may be ventured. The most obvious difference between the language of A and of B is the multitude of *io*, *io* spellings in the B part, a number of which, at least, may be assigned to the Kentish layer of the MS.,⁴ in contrast with the almost total absence of such forms in the A part. As no *io* forms at all are contained in the MS. of *Judith*, it has been reasonably argued (by ten Brink) that scribe B did not introduce those spellings into the *Beowulf*, but found them in his original, adhering to his text more faithfully than scribe A.⁵ Some other features could likewise be interpreted as signs of conservatism on the part of the second copyist.

Thus we find, B: (-)wælm, (-)wylm, A: (-)wylm; B: eldo, elde (only 2117: yldum), A: yldo, ylde. (Cf. §§ 7.2, 8.2, 2.3.)

B: -derne, (-)dyrne, A: (-)dyrne; B: mercels, A: -gemyrcu; B: -serce, A: (-)syrce. (Cf. §§ 8.2, 2.3.)

B: eatol, atol, A: atol (*Jud.*: atol); B: (-)heafola, A: hafela. (Cf. § 12.1.)

B: hafu, hafo, A: hæbbe (§ 23.5); B: gesēgon, A: sēgon, gesāwon (§§ 10.1, 23.3).

B: lēg(-), līg(-), A: līg. (Cf. § 10.2.)

B: Wedra (only (2186,) 2336: Wedera), A: Wedera. (Cf. § 18.10 n.)

B: wundur(-), wundor-, A: wundor(-), wunder(-); B: wuldur-, A: wuldor(-) (*Jud.*: wuldor); B: sāwul-, sāwol, A: sāwol-, sāwl-; B: sundur, A: sundor-. (Cf. Siev. §§ 139 f.; Bülb. § 364.)⁶

A preference for the spelling *y* in B, and for later *i* in A is shown in certain groups of words, thus B: dryhten (only 2186: *i*), A: drihten, dryhten; B: dryht, A: driht, dryht; B: hycgan, A: hicgan; B: hyge, hige, A: hige, rarely hyge; B: Hygelāc, Higelāc, A: Higelāc (nearly always); B: þyncan, A: þincan; see § 4. It is true that the spelling *y* is favored

¹ *Christophorus* fragment (ff. 94^a-98^b); ed. by G. Herzfeld, *ESL*. xiii 142-45.

² *De Rebus in Oriente Mirabilibus* (ff. 98^b-106^b); a modern edition by F. Knappe, Greifswald Diss., 1906.

³ *Epistola Alexandri ad Aristotelem* (ff. 107^a-131^b); an easily accessible edition by W. M. Baskerville, *Angl.* iv 139-67. An edition of the three prose texts by Rypins, *L* 1.9.4. See also Förster *L* 1.8.76 ff. The identity of the handwriting of *Beowulf* A and the *Epistola Alexandri* was recognized by Sedgfield (Edition, 1910, p. 2, n.). That the same scribe wrote also the two other prose texts was pointed out by Sisam, *MLR*. xi 335 ff. Cf. Förster, *l.c.* 34 f.

⁴ For details see §§ 14, 16.1, 17. In 'B' there occur 115 *io*, *io*(*iō*) spellings, in 'A' only 11, viz. scionon 303, hīo 455, 623, 1929, gewiofu 697 (*u*-umlaut of *i* before labial), -sion 995, frioðu- 1966, hiora 1166, giogoð (*iogob*) 1190, 1674, niowan 1789. All of these could be called WS. in the broader sense (including 'patois'); for scionon, frioðu- (§ 14.1), see Bülb. § 235 n. — The frequent *io* spellings (in 'B') of the name *Biowulf* are especially noteworthy.

⁵ Cf. *L* 6.2 (ten Brink), *L* 6.3 (Davidson, Mc Clumpha). [Rypins *L* 1.9.2 combats ten Brink's view; he holds that scribe A was the more 'careful' copyist.]

⁶ The same archaic *u* in posttonic syllable appears in A: eodur 663, Heorute 766; so 782, cf. 1075.

by B also in certain words in which *i* represents the earlier sound; thus B: *syððan*, A: *syððan*, *siððan*, B: *hyt*, *hit*, A: *hit*, B: *hyne* (*hine*), A: *kine* (*hyne*), B: *is*, *ys*, A: *is*, B: *wylle*, A: *wille* (*y* 3x); cf. also B: *syllan*, A: *sellan*, B: *sylf*, A: *self* (only 505: *y*); see § 2.¹

In A only do we find the remarkable gen. plur. forms in -o (§ 18.3), forms like *fāmī* (§ 19.1), *mænigo* (§ 7 n.1), *ēowan*, *ēawan* (cf. § 3.2), *hworfan*, *worc* (§ 8.6), *hreþe* (§ 8.1), *gefægon* (cf. p. lxxxix, n. 4).

That a number of these distinctive spellings of A were actually introduced by that particular scribe is made probable by a noteworthy agreement in various orthographic details between A and the three prose texts which precede the *Beowulf*. Thus we find *yldo*, *Ep.Al.* 119, 726; *ligit*, *ib.* 153, *lig*, *Christoph.* 14, 17; *self* 9x² in *Ep.Al.* (*y* 2x, *eo* 4x); *þurstī*, *ib.* 169, cf. 66, 102, 158, 246; -*wlitī*, *De Reb.* ch. 29, *nānine*, *ib.* ch. 24; gen. plur. -*fato*, *Ep.Al.* 122, 295, *earfeðo* 332, *Mēdo* 400, *ondswaro* 423, etc.,³ *hyro*, *De Reb.* ch. 3; *mænigo*, *Ep.Al.* 115, 195, 196, 204, 492, 516 (624), *De Reb.* chs. 1, 11, *Christoph.* 20, 29; -*ēawest*, *Ep.Al.* 51, -*ēowde*, etc. 28, 217, 363, 367, 451; *hworfeð*, *ib.* 164, 743, *geworc*, *Christoph.* 97; *hreðnisse*, *Ep.Al.* 70, *hredlice*, *De Reb.* ch. 10; *fægon*, *Ep.Al.* 751.⁴

That also the second scribe of our *Beowulf* MS., in some respects, asserted his independence, we are fain to believe on account of some orthographic parallelisms between B and *Judith*, such as the uniform spellings *hyne*, *ys*, *sylf* in *Jud.*; *ȝwan*, *Jud.* 174 (*ēo* 240; see § 3.2); *dýre*, *Jud.* 300, 319, and 4x in B (*ēo* 2x, *io* 1x; A: *ēo* 5x; see §§ 16.1, 3.3); the regular use of *ymbe*, prepos., in *Jud.* (47, 268), B: *ymbe(-)* 7x (*ymb* 3x, A: *ymb*; cf. T.C. § 13); the form *swyrd*, preferred in *Jud.* (6x), and occurring 3x in the latter part of B's work (never *swurd* as 3x in A); the representation of *æ* by *e*, *Jud.* 150, and 4x in B (see note on 1981). Even the exclusive use of *ðām* (*þām*) in *Jud.* and the marked preference for *þām* (*ðām*) in *Ep.Al.* are plainly matched by the distribution of those forms in B and A respectively, see Glossary.

SYNTAX

§ 25.

Turning to the field of syntax,⁵ we may briefly mention some features calling for the attention of students.

¹ By the side of *fyrwyt* A: 232 is found *fyrwet* B: 1985, 2784, cf. the analogous weakening to *e* in *Hæðcen* 2925, see § 18.7. It may be noted that A has *gedīgan*, B *gedīgan*, *gedýgan* (§ 3.2).

² Cf. A. Braun, *Laitlehre der ags. Version der Epistola Alexandri ad Aristotelem*. Würzburg Diss., 1911.

³ A strong preference for the vowel *o* in endings appears in this text.

⁴ Of minor importance is the use in *Ep.Al.* of *gesāwon* 25, 229, etc.; *gemindig* 7; *gedīge* 371; *wiscte* and *wolde* 40 (*wiston*, *Beow.* 1604); *hæfdo* 315 (= *hæfðu*, cf. § 9.1), which may be a scribal blunder, being preceded and followed by *hæfdon*; *þeoh*, *ib.* 15 (cf. § 16.2); *eorre*, *ib.* 550 (cf. § 13.3); *fixas*, *ib.* 377 (though -*fiscas* 510), *Beow.* 540, 549 -*fixas* (LWS., cf. Siev. § 204.3, Bülb. § 520; Weyhe, *ESL.* xxxix 161 ff.).

⁵ L 6.7 ff.

1. The use of the singular of concrete nouns in a collective sense (see note on 794).

The singular meaning of the plural of nouns such as *burh*, *geard*, *eard*, *wic*; *rodor*, *heofon*; *bānhūs*; *folc*; *searo*; *list*, *lust*, *ēst*, *snyttiru*, *geþyld* (semi-adverbial function of dat. plur., cp. *on sælum*); *cyme*; *oferhygd*; the use of the plural of abstract nouns with concomitant concretion of meaning, e.g. *hrōðor*, *liss*, *willa*.¹

2. The absolute (substantival) use of adjectives in their strong inflexion, e.g. *gomele ymb gōdne ongeador spræcon* 1595.² The employment of the (more concrete) adjective in cases where our modern linguistic feeling inclines toward the (abstract) adverb, as *hādor* 497; 2553; 130, 3031; 626, 1290, 1566; 897; etc. The appearance of the comparative in a context where, according to our ideas, no real comparison takes place, e.g. *belera* 1703, *sēlan* 1839, *lēofre* 2651, *syllīcran* 3038.³

3. Of great interest, as a presumable archaism, is the frequency of the weak adjective when not preceded by the definite article, e.g. *gomela Scilding*, *heapostēapa helm*, *wīdan rīces*, *ofer ealde riht*,⁴ some 75 instances (apart from vocatives) being found, including however the doubtful instrumental (dative) forms like *dēoran* (*sweorde*), *heardan* (*clammum*).⁵ The comparative paucity of definite articles together with the more or less demonstrative force of (the attributive) *sē*, *sēo*, *þæt* recognizable in many places have likewise been considered a highly characteristic feature and have received much attention from investigators.⁶ However, the value of the relative frequency of the article use (and the use of the weak adjective) in Old English poems as a criterion of chronology is greatly impaired by the fact that the scribes could easily tamper with their originals by inserting articles in conformity with later or prose use, not to mention the possibility of archaizing tendencies.⁷

4. Omission of the personal pronoun both as subject⁸ and object⁹ is

¹ *MPh.* iii 263 ff.; *Arch.* cxxvi 354.

² The substantival function cannot always be distinguished from the adjectival (appositive) one, e.g. *wīges heard* 886 is either 'he, being brave in battle' or 'the brave one.'

³ Cf. *MPh.* iii 251 f. It may happen that the missing member of the comparison is easily supplied: *ðū was swīgra secg* 980 ('more reticent,' sc. 'than before').

⁴ The type of the order *hrefn blaca* is found in 1177, 1243, 1343, 1435, 1553, 1801, 1847, 1919, 2474; cp. 412. (The type *se maga geonga*: 2675, 3028.)

⁵ *dēoran* might be a weakened form of the normal strong dat. sing. in -um, *heardan* might stand for the weak or strong dat. plur. Besides, the desire to avoid suffix rime may have to be taken into account, cf. Sarrazin, *Est.* xxxviii 147.

⁶ See L 6.7 (especially Lichtenheld, Barnouw).

⁷ See L 5.48.2; Tupper's edition of the *Riddles*, p. lxxviii. Similarly inconclusive as chronological tests are the use of the preposition *mid* (in place of the instrumental case) and the construction of impersonal verbs with the formal subject *hit*. In both respects *Beowulf* would seem to occupy an intermediate position between the so-called Cædmonian and the Cynewulfian poetry. Cf. Sarrazin *Käd.* 5.

⁸ Cf. A. Pogatscher, "Unausgedrücktes Subjekt im Altenglischen," *Angl.* xxiii 261-301. See 68, 286, 300, 470, 567, 1367, 1487, 1923, 1967, 2344, 2520, 3018.

⁹ Cf. *MPh.* iii 253. See 24, 31, 48 f., 93, 367, 748, 1487, 1808, 2940.

abundantly exemplified in our poem; also the indefinite pronoun *man* is left unexpressed, 1365 (cp. 1290 f., 2547). That the possessive pronoun is dispensed with in many places where a modern English translation would use it, and that the personal pronoun in the dative may be found instead,¹ need hardly be mentioned.

5. The peculiar use of such adverbs of place as *hider*, *bonan*, *nēan*, *feor*, *ufan*, *sūþan*² and of certain prepositions, like *ofer*, *under*, and *on* with acc., *tō*, *of* furnishes numerous instructive instances of the characteristic fact that in the old Germanic languages the vivid idea of 'motion' (considered literally or figuratively) was predominant in many verbs³ which are now more commonly felt to be verbs of 'rest.'⁴ Sometimes, it should be added, motion was conceived in a different direction from the ordinary modern use,⁵ and sometimes, contrary to our expectations, the idea of rest rather than motion determined the use (or regimen) of the preposition (see *æt*, *on* with dat.). The still fairly well preserved distinction of the 'durative' and 'perfective' (including 'ingressive' and 'resultative') function of verbs,⁶ the concretion of meaning attending verbs denoting a state, or disposition, of mind,⁷ and the unusual, apparently archaic regimen of some verbs⁸ are further notable points which will come under the observation of students.

6. Lack of concord as shown in the interchange of cases,⁹ the coupling of a singular verb with a plural subject,¹⁰ the violation, or free handling, of the *consecutio temporum*¹¹ should cause no surprise or suspicion.

¹ E.g., in 40, 47, 49, 726, 755, 816, 1242, 1446. In the same way, of course, the dat. of a noun instead of a MnE. gen., as in 2044, 2122 f.

² Thus, in 394, 2408, 528, 1701, 1805, 330, 606.

³ Including, e.g., such as (ge)sēon, scēawian, (ge)hýran, gefrignan, gefricgan, bidan, sēcan, wilnian, wēnan, gelyfan, gemunan, sprecan, scīman, standan.

⁴ Cf. L 6.10 (Sievers, Denning); *MPh.* iii 255 ff. See those prepositions in the Glossary. Note the contrast between *æt*- and *tō*-*somne*, -*gæd(e)re*.

⁵ See some examples under *tō*.

⁶ E.g., *siltan*, *gestiltan*; *standan*, *gestandan*; *feallan*, *gefeallan*; *gān*, *gegān*; *bidan*, *gebidan*. Cf. L 6.17; *MPh.* iii 262 f.

⁷ E.g., *hatian* ('show one's hatred by deeds,' 'persecute'), *lufian*, *unnan*, *eahtian*. Cf. *MPh.* iii 260 f.

⁸ Thus, the dative after *forniman*, *forgrindan*, *forswerian*, *forgrīpan* (so [*forgrīpan*] also *Gen.* 1275); cf. Grimm, *Deutsche Grammatik* iv², 812 ff. (684 ff.), 836 (700 f.); H. Winkler, *German. Casussyntax*, pp. 363 ff. The instrumental function of the genitive in connection with verbs: 845, 1439, 2206; 1825, 2035(??), 2791.

⁹ Thus, *wið* with acc. and dat.: 424 ff., 1977 f.; an apposition in the acc. case following a noun in the dat., 1830 f.

¹⁰ With the verb preceding, 1408; with the verb following, 904 f. (see note), and (in a dependent clause) 2163 f.

¹¹ Transition from preterite to present in dependent clauses: 1313 f., 1921 ff., 1925 ff., 2484 ff., 2493 ff., 2717 ff.

7. The construction of *mid* with accus.¹ and the use of *in* (= WS. *on*)² are considered Anglianisms. — Both as a dialectal and a chronological test the mode of expressing negation has been carefully studied with the gratifying result of establishing *Beowulf* as an Anglian poem of about 725 A.D.³

8. In the matter of word-order the outstanding feature is the pre-dominance, according to ancient Germanic rule, of the end-position of the verb both in dependent and, in a somewhat less degree, independent clauses, as exemplified in the very first lines of the poem. The opposite order: verb — subject is not infrequently found to mark a distinct advance in the narrative⁴ (the more restful normal order being more properly adapted to description or presentation of situations and minor narrative links⁵) or to intimate in a vague, general way a connection of the sentence with the preceding one, such as might be expressed more definitely by 'and,' (negatively) 'nor,' 'so,' 'indeed,' 'for,' 'however.'⁶ Besides, any part of the sentence may appear in the emphatic head-position, whereby the author is enabled to give effective syntactical prominence to the most important elements, as shown, e.g., in 1323: *dēad is Æschere*, 548: *hrēo wāron ŷpa*, 769: *yrre wāron bēgen*, 994 f.: *goldfāg scinon/web æfter wāgum*, 343: *Bēowulf is mīn nama*, 2583 f.: *hrēðsigora ne gealp/goldwine Gēata*, 1237 f.: *reced weardode/unrīm eorla*, 2582 f.: *wīde sprunگون/hildelēoman*, 287 f.: *æghwāpres sceal/scearp scyldwīga gescād wītan*. For a detailed study of this subject cf. Ries, L. 6.12.2. — See also notes on 122 f., 180 f., 575 f., 786 ff.

9. Traces of Latin influence are perhaps to be recognized in the use of certain appositive participles (thus in 815, 916, 1368, 1370, 1913, 2350) and, likewise, in the predilection for passive construction (in cases like 642 f., 1629 f., 1787 f., 1896 f., 3021 f., cf. above, p. lxvi, n. 2).⁷ The use of the plur. form of the neuter, *ealra* 1727, is no doubt a Latinism, cf. *Angl.* xxxv 118. See also notes on 159, 991 f., 1838 f.; *Arch.* cxxvi 355 f.

VOCABULARY

§ 26.

The vocabulary of *Beowulf*, apart from the aspect of poetic diction,

¹ Cf. Napier, *Angl.* x 138 f.; Miller's edition of *Bede*, i, pp. xlv ff.

² Cf. Napier, *Angl.* x 139; Miller's edition of *Bede*, i, pp. xxxiii ff.; Gloss.: *in*. To state the case accurately, in the South *in* was early supplanted by *on*. (Erroneous substitution of *in* for *on*: 1029 (cp. 1052, etc.), 1952.)

³ Cf. L. 6.14.3.

⁴ See, e.g., 217 f., 399, 620, 640 f., 675 f., 1125, 1397, 1506, 1518, 1870, 1903.

⁵ Ll. 320 ff., 1898^b, 1906^b, 1992 ff., 2014 may serve as illustrations. Highly instructive is the interchange of the two orders, as in 399 ff., 688 ff., 702 ff., 1020 ff., 1600 ff., 1963 ff.

⁶ Thus in 83^b, 109, 134, 191^b, 271^b f., 411, 487^b, 609^b f., 828^b f., 969^b f., 1010, 1620, 1791, 2461^b, 2555, 2975.

⁷ H. M. and N. K. Chadwick (L. 4.22.2.557 n.) issue a warning against such assumptions; they point to similar ON. usage.

invites attention as a possible means of determining the dialectal quality of the text. It must be confessed that extreme caution is necessary in speaking of Anglian elements in the vocabulary, since the testimony of prose texts of a later date is of only limited value. But the following words can with reasonable safety be claimed as belonging primarily to the Anglian area:¹ *gēn*, *gēna* (WS. *giet(a)*), *nefne*, *nemne*, *nymbe*² (WS. *būtan*), *ac* used as interrogative particle,³ the preposition *in* (see § 25.7), *bront*, *semninga*,⁴ *worn*, *gnēaþ*, *rēc*, *bebycgan*,⁵ *tēo(ga)n*,⁶ and possibly *morðor* (WS. *morð*).⁷ Typical examples of words which are absent, more or less, from the later WS., are *gefēon* (WS. *fægrian*), *tīd* ('time,' disappearing before *tīma*), *snyltru* (cp. *wīsdōm*), *bearn* (cp. *cild*).

MANUSCRIPT

The only existing manuscript of *Beowulf* is contained in a volume of the Cottonian collection in the British Museum which is known as Vitellius A. xv.⁸ That volume consists of two originally separate codices⁹ which were arbitrarily joined by the binder (early in the 17th century), and it holds nine different Old English texts, four of them belonging to the first part,¹⁰ and five to the second. *Beowulf* (folios 129^a–198^b, or, according to the foliation of 1884, 132^a–201^b)¹¹ is the fourth number of the second codex, being preceded by three prose pieces and followed by the poem of *Judith*. (See above, p. xc.) We do not know where Sir Robert Bruce Cotton (1571–1631), to whose zealous efforts we are indebted for the precious collection of Cottonian manuscripts, obtained that codex.¹² But the name 'Laurence Nouell' (with date 1563) written

¹ See especially Jordan, L 6.20.

² Occurring, it is true, also *Ep. Al.* 566.

³ Cf. Napier, *Angl.* x 138; also Sarrazin Kād. 69 f.

⁴ Also, e.g., *Ep. Al.* 221, 347, 474, 489; *Wulfst.* 262.7.

⁵ At least in the sense of 'sell,'—provided *unbeboht*, *Oros.* 18.10 is rightly rendered by *unbought*.⁹

⁶ Also *Ep. Al.* 729.

⁷ According to Wildhagen, St. Eph. xiii 184 ff., *-scua* (see l. 160), *winnan*, *gewin(n)* (?), and according to Scherer, *Zur Geographie und Chronologie des ags. Wortschatzes* (Berlin Diss., 1928), *līxan* and *unlīfigende* could be added.

⁸ A dozen book-cases in the original library happened to be surmounted by busts of Roman emperors; hence the catalog designations of Vitellius, Tiberius, Nero, etc.

⁹ Cf. K. Sisam's valuable observations, *MLR.* xi 335–37.

¹⁰ The first codex contains the Alfredian version of St. Augustine's *Soliloquies*, the *Gospel of Nicodemus*, the prose *Dialogue of Solomon and Saturn*, and an extremely brief Fragment of a *Passio Quintini*. A short sixteenth century text (of one leaf) which had been stitched on to the codex, figures as no. 1 in Wanley's description.

¹¹ A former, temporary misplacing of some leaves is brought out by the fact that f. 131 (old style numbering) stands between 146 and 147, and f. 197 stands between 188 and 189. On different systems of numbering used and proposed, see esp. Hoops L 1.11.

¹² On the early history of the Cottonian collection and on Wanley's 'discovery' of the *Beowulf* MS., see Huishe L 3.8, pp. ix ff.; Förster L 1.8.58 ff.

at the top of its first page justifies the belief¹ that Nowell, dean of Lichfield and one of the very earliest students of Anglo-Saxon (d. 1576), had something to do with its preservation in those years following the dissolution of monasteries which witnessed the wanton destruction of untold literary treasures. The date of the *Beowulf* codex is about the end of the tenth century, as is judged from the character of the hand-writing exhibited by its two scribes. Thus it is not far removed in time from the three other great collections containing Old English poems, viz. the Exeter Book, the Vercelli Codex, and the so-called Cædmon Manuscript.

While the Cottonian library was lodged in Ashburnham House, in Little Deans Yard, Westminster, the manuscript, like numerous other volumes of the collection, was injured by a disastrous fire (in 1731) causing the scorching of margins and edges and their subsequent gradual crumbling away in many places. In Zupitza's words (1882), "the manuscript did not suffer so much from the fire of 1731 itself as from its consequences, which would, without doubt, have been avoided if the MS. had been at once rebound as carefully as it has been rebound in our days. . . . Further losses have been put a stop to by the new binding; but, admirably as this was done, the binder could not help covering some letters or portions of letters in every back page with the edge of the [transparent] paper which now surrounds every parchment leaf."² The great value of the two Thorkelin transcripts in supplying readings which in the meantime have been lost will become apparent to everyone that turns over the leaves of the excellent, annotated facsimile edition.

Of the one hundred and forty pages of the MS., seventy-nine (ff. 129^b-162^b, 171^a-174^a, 176^b-178^b) contain 20 lines each (including the line for the Roman numeral), forty-four (ff. 174^b-176^a, 179^a-198^b) 21 lines, sixteen (ff. 163^a-170^b) 22 lines, and the first page (f. 129^a) has 19 lines, the first of which is written in large capitals. In accordance with the regular practice of the period, the Old English text is written continuously like prose. There are on an average slightly less than 23 alliterative verses to the page; towards the end where the scribe endeavored to economize space, the percentage is highest.

Of the general mode of writing and of the difference between the two hands the facsimile pages included in this edition (f. 160^a=ll. 1352-77, f. 184^a=ll. 2428-50) will give a fairly good idea.³ Attention is called to some details. Two forms of *y* (both punctuated) are used, as seen, e.g., in l. 7 of f. 184^a, — the second one being much rarer than the first,

¹ Cf. K. Sisam, *l.c.*; Förster, *l.c.* 56 f.; Flower, *Chapters on the Exeter Book* 91 f.

² *Autotypes* (L. 1.5), p. vi.

³ On Ags. palcography, see W. Keller, *Angelsächs. Palaeographie* (Palaestra xliii), 1906, and R.-L. i 98-103. On the preparation of parchment and ink, etc., see the quotations in Tupper's *Riddles*, pp. 126 ff.

and very seldom found in A. The three forms of *s* used in B appear, e.g., on f. 184^a, l. 11, viz. the high *s* (long above the line), the low 'insular' *s* (long below the line), and the round, uncial *s*. In A the second of these varieties is completely lacking, and the third is rather sparingly used, — mostly in initial position, and (almost regularly) as a capital. A few times the high *s* is combined with a following *t* to a ligature, viz. in l. 168: *moste*, l. 646: *wiste*, l. 661: *gedigest* (?), l. 672: *hyrsted*, l. 673: *cyst*, l. 1096: *hengeste*, l. 1211: *breost*. The difference in the shape of *g* seen in the A and B specimens respectively applies, with absolute consistency, to the entire MS.

The letter *k* appears five times in *kyning*, ll. 619, 665, 2144, 2335, 3171. The runic character .ȝ., for *ēþel*, is found three times, ll. 520, 913, 1702.¹

Regarding the distribution of *þ* and *ð*,² B is decidedly averse to the use of *þ* in non-initial position, spelling a medial *þ* only in rare (about a dozen) instances, and a final *þ* only once (l. 2293), whereas initially both *þ* and *ð* are found. Scribe A makes a more liberal use of *þ* in initial and also — obviously — in medial position, avoiding it, however, generally at the end of words. (Two instances of final *þ* may be seen in the last but one line of folio 160^a.) As a capital the more ornamental Ð is written. Only in ll. 642, 1896 there appears a somewhat larger *þ*, which may have been intended as a capital letter. A real large þ is used at the beginning of fit xlii.

That scribe B was, on the whole, following the traditions of a somewhat older school of penmanship is proved especially by his frequent use of the high *e*, e.g., before *n*, *m*, *r*, *t*, *o*, *a*, and by the shape of his *a*.

Small capital letters are found in a number of instances after periods,³ and large ones appear regularly at the opening of the cantos. Twenty-one times the first letter only of the canto is capitalized, sixteen times⁴ the first two letters (eight times: ÐA), once each the first syllable of *Hun-ferð* (viii) and *Beo-wulf* (xxiv),⁵ twice the full name of *Beowulf* (xxi, xxii), once (xxvii) *cwom*, and the entire first line of the MS. is written in large capitals. But illuminated letters are completely lacking.

¹ Thus, *Wald*. i 31; *Oros*. 168. 11.

² The difference in this respect between the two parts of the MS. is paralleled, in a general way, by the distribution of *þ* and *ð* in *Epistola Alexandri* and *Judith* respectively. (In the MS. of *Judith* the *þ* is confined entirely to the initial position.) — In the Glossary to the present edition the variations in the employment of *þ* and *ð* could not be registered. The spelling used in the first form cited or the one used in the majority of forms has been selected for the head-word.

³ It is a question whether there is — or was — a period mark before the capital O in l. 1518 (*On-*) and before the capital H in l. 1550 (*Hafde*).

⁴ I. E., if the opening of canto xxxvi is included; however, the *g* of *Wiglaf*, though of the ordinary shape, is considerably enlarged.

⁵ The large capital of *u* appears regularly in the V-shaped form; the small capital in l. 3101 (*Ulon*) is somewhat different.

The commonest abbreviations of the MS. are 1) 7 = *ond*, uniformly used with the exception of ll. 600, 1148, 2040; also in 7 *sware* 354, 1493, 1840, 2860, 7 *swarode* 258, 7 *hwearf* 548, 7 *sacan* 786, 1682, 7 *langne* 2115 (see Gloss.: *and*-). 2) þ = *þæt*, exceedingly frequent, the full spellings *þæt*, *ðæt* forming a very small minority. 3) þōn (i.e., a stroke above the line, coming between *o* and *n*) = *þonne*, — frequent in both parts of the MS. (*ðōn* also in A).¹ 4) The sign for *m*, consisting of a line drawn over the preceding vowel. It is exceedingly common in the dat. ending *-um*, but is frequent also in *þā*, *ðā*, *hī*, i.e., *þām*, *ðām*, *him* (at least, in B). Other instances: *frā* 581, 2366, 2565, *frō* 2556, *hā* 374, 717, 2992, *gū* (*cystum*) 1486, 1723, 2469, 2543, 2765; *maðþū* 1023, 2055, 2193, 2405, 2750, 2757, 3016, *gegnū* 1404; *beaþ* 896 (the only example of *m* abbreviated after a consonant); further (in B): *sū* 2279, 2301, 2401, 3123 f., *sū ne* 3061, *rū* 2461, *hī rū* 2690, *fultū* 2662, *frū gare* 2856, *glūpe* 2637, *grī* 2860, 3012, 3085, *brī* 2930, *for nā* 2772, *streā* 2545, *cwō* 2073, *dō* 2890, *wō mū* 3073, *-sōne* 3122, *ȝb(e)* 3169, 3172. This abbreviation is never used for *n* in our MS.²

In B, which is much more partial to abbreviations than A, the following additional contractions occur.³ *ġ* = *ge*, as prefix: 2570, 2637, 2726, 3146, 3165, 3166, 3174, 3179, besides in *herge* 3175, *freoge* 3176;⁴ — *m̄* = *men* in 3162: *men*, 3165: *men* and *genumen* (*ġ num̄*); — *æft* = *æfter*, 2060, 2176, 2531, 2753; *of* = *ofer*, 3132, 3145; — *dryh* = *dryhten*, 3175.

The numerals are nearly always spelt out; only in ll. 147, 1867, 2401; 207; 379, 2361 the signs of the Roman numerals .XII., .XV., .XXX. respectively are substituted.

There are comparatively few instances of the mark of vowel length, the so-called apex of Latin inscriptions,⁵ consisting of a "heavy dot, with a stroke sloping from it over the vowel."⁶ Those who have examined the MS. itself are not agreed on the exact number, since the sloping line has frequently faded, but the following 126 cases, which are recognized both by Zupitza and Chambers, may be regarded as

¹ Strangely, the form *ðonne* (with initial *ð*) never occurs in B.

² It has been suggested, as a possibility, that in an earlier copy the same abbreviation for *n* occurred. This hypothesis would serve to explain the accidental omission of *n* in several places — thus in ll. 60, 255, 418, 591, 673 (see note), 1176, 1510, 1883, 2307, 2545, 2996, 3155, — and also the erroneous spelling *hrusam* 2279 (owing to a misinterpretation of the contraction). Cf. Schröder, *Angl.* xiii 344 n.; Sievers, *ib.* xiv 142 f. [strongly dissenting]; Chambers, p. xix; Hoops 16.

³ On the last, very crowded leaf such economic devices are naturally much in evidence.

⁴ On the facsimile page of *Judith* shown in Cook's edition (Belles-Lettres Series) no less than five examples of *ġ* = *ge* may be seen.

⁵ Cf. W. Keller, "Über die Akzente in den ags. Handschriften," *Prager Deutsche Studien* viii (1908), 97–120.

⁶ Chambers, p. xxxviii. According to Sweet, *History of English Sounds* (1888), § 377, the accent was "generally finished off with a tag," and "there can be no doubt that it was written upwards" [from left to right].

practically certain.¹ It will be observed that only etymologically long vowels are marked, mostly in monosyllables, monosyllabic elements of full compounds, or monosyllabic verb forms compounded with prefixes. Twice the prefix *ā-* is provided with this 'accent' (*ābeag* 775, *āris* 1390), once the suffix *-lic* (*sarlic* 2109), and twice the stem of an inflected adjectival form (*hárne* 2553, *fáne* 2655).

ád 3138, *ád fære* 3010; *án* 100, 2210 (see Varr.), 2280, *ángenga* 449; *ár* 336; *bád* 301, 1313, 2568, 2736, *gebád* 264, 2258, 3116, *ge bád* 1720, *onbád* 2302; *bán fag* 780, *bán cofan* 1445, *bán hus* 3147; *bát* 211; *fáh* 1038, *fáne* 2655; *gá* 1394, *gán* 386; *gád* 660; *gár*² 1962, 2641, *hroðgár* 2155; *gársecg* 537; *hád* 1297; *hál* 300; *hám* 1407; *hár* 1307, *hárne* 2553, *un hár* 357; *hát* 386; *lác* 1863; *wig láf* 2631, 3076; *mán sceaða* 2514; *nát* 681; *here pád* 2258; *rád* 1883, *gerád* 2898; *sár* 975, 2468; *scán* 1965; *stán* 2553; *ge swác* 2584; *on swáf* 2559; *hilde swát* 2558; *ge wác* 2577; *wát* 1331; *gewát* 123, 210, *ge wát* 1274; *ābeag* 775, *āris* 1390.

ér 1187, 1388, 1587; *fér* 2230 (see Varr.); *ræd* 1201; *sæ(-)* 507, 544, 564, 579, 690, 895, 1149, 1223, 1882, 1896, 1924.

walréc 2661, *wudu rēc* 3144.

/hwil 2002; *lic* 2080, *sarlic* 2109; *líf* 2743, 2751; *scír hame* 1895; *síd* 2086; *wíc* 821, *wíc stede* 2607, *deap wíc* 1275; *wid floga* 2346; *wín* 1233; *wís hycgende* 2716.

cóm 2103, 2944, *becóm* 2992; *dóm* 1491, 1528, 2147, 2820, 2858, *cyne dóm* 2376; *dón* 1116, *gedón* 2090; *on fón* 911; *fór* 2308; *gód* 1562, 1870, *ær(-)gód* 2342, 2586; *mód* 1167; *mót* 442, 603; *róf* 2084, *ellen róf* 3063; *stód* 2679, 2769, *astód* 759; *brego stól* 2196; *onwóc* 2287; *wóp* 128.

brúc 1177; *brún ecg* 1546; *fús* 1966, 3025, 3119; *rún/1325*; *út fus* 33.

fýr 2701, *fýr draca* 2689.

Full compounds are, as a general rule, written as two words; thus *þeod cýninga* 2, *meodo sella* 5, *fea scaft* 7, *weorð myndum* 8; *ymb sittendra* 9; *healf dene* 57, *heoro gar* 61, etc. But also other words are freely divided; e.g., *ge frunon* 2, *of teah* 5, *ge scaþ hwile* 26, *on woc* 56; *þæt te* 151, *wol de* 200, *wur don* 228, *fæt tum* 716, *alum pen* 733, *gefreme de* 811, *teoh hode* 951; *hea þo lafe* 460, *heoru grim me* 1847, etc. On the other hand, separate words are run together, as shown, e.g., on the specimen page of B, by *tolife*, *togebidanne*, *ongalgan*, *hissunu*, *tohroðre*, *nemæg*; or *swaða* 189, *þawæs* 223, *ærhe* 264, *þaselestan* 416, *awyrð* 455, *meto* 553, *forflea* 1908-9, *arasða* 2538, *þenuða* 426, *þeheme* 2490, etc.³ That these practices are liable to result in ambiguity and confusion, is illustrated by *nege leafnes word* 245, *mægen hreð manna* 445, *wist fylle wenne wæs* 734,

¹ Zupitza marks several more words with the accent; Chambers adds one case as certain, and several as probable; Sedgefield's list, differing in some points, is slightly shorter.

² I.e., *gar* stands at the end of the line and is thus separated from the second element of the compound.

³ Cf. Keller, *För. Misc.* 89 ff.; M. Rademacher, *Die Worttrennung in ags. Handschriften*, Münster Diss., 1921; Förster, *Chapters on the Exeter Book* 64 f.

medo/stig ge mæt 924, *onge byrd* 1074, *eallang twidig* 1708, *wigge weorþad* 1783,¹ *wind gereste* 2456, *mere wio ingasmills* 2921.

Punctuation is rather sparingly used.² A period occurs on an average once in four or five lines, but with greatly varying degrees of frequency in different portions. It is usually placed at the end of the second half-line, occasionally at the end of the first half-line, and a few times — nearly always by sheer mistake — within the half-line (61^a, 273^a, 279^a, 423^a, 553^b, 1039^a, 1159^a, 1585^b, 2542^a, 2673^b, 2832^b, 2897^a). These marks may be said to correspond to major or minor syntactical pauses or, in a good many instances, merely to divisions of breath-groups. Twice a colon is found in the text, viz., after *hafelan* 1372^a, and after *gemunde* 2488^b. After *reccan* 91^b, at the end of the page, two raised periods followed by a comma occur. (Is this meant to stress a pause before a significant passage?) A colon followed by a curved dash is placed six times — in B only — at the end of a canto; once the same sign is found after the canto number (xl).

A pretty large number of corrections, mostly by the original hands, are scattered through the MS. Those which are of positive interest have been recorded among the Variants (or in Lang. § 19). On the freshening up of ff. 179 and 198^b, and on the modern English gloss to l. 6^a and the Latin gloss to l. 3150^b, see likewise the Variants.

Like all of the more extensive Old English poems, *Beowulf* is divided into 'cantos' or 'chapters' which were, in all likelihood, denoted by the term *fit(i)*.³ They are marked by leaving space for one line vacant between sections,⁴ by placing a colon with a short dash or curve at the close of a section,⁵ by the use of capitals and the addition of Roman numerals at the head of a new division. Besides the unnumbered introductory canto,⁶ they are forty-three in number. The numerals xxxviii and xxviii have been omitted, and there is no indication at all of division xxx.⁷ Leaving out of account canto xxxv, which is exceptionally

¹ Possibly *wig ge* is to be read. "It is often very difficult, if not impossible, to decide whether the scribe intended one or more words" (Zupitza, p. vii).

² On metrical and syntactical pointing, see Luick, *Beibl.* xxiii 226 ff.; Förster L 1.8.83.

³ This is to be deduced from the Latin 'Præfatio' to the *Heliland* which states that the author — 'omne opus per vitteas distinxit, quas nos lectiones vel sententias possumus appellare' and from the OE. *Erfurt Glossary* 1144: . . una lectio *fi(t)l*. — [Cf. *Boeth.* 68.6: *Ðā se Wīsdōm þā þās fitte āsungen hæfde.*] See Müllenhoff, *ZfdA.* xvi 141-43; Heusler, *R.-L.* i 444; Förster L 1.8.84 ff. The analogous use of *fit*, *fytte* in later English — e.g., in the 'Gest of Robyn Hode' — is sufficiently known. Cf. *NED*.

⁴ This is done almost always by scribe A, and once by scribe B.

⁵ So six times in B.

⁶ Cf. below, p. cvi, and note on 1 ff.

⁷ The numeral xxx was no doubt already lacking in a previous copy; the canto probably omitted at l. 2093. (Cp. ll. 2091 f. with 1554 ff.) The omission of numeral xxviii seems to be due to scribe B. Presumably he had intended to insert it at the end of the first line of the fresh canto (as he did in the case of numeral xxxviii), but neglected to do so. The passing over of these two numbers may be connected with the confusion existing (and which seems to have

long,¹ the divisions vary from 112 lines (xli) to 43 lines (vii), the usual length being between 60 and 90.

Though sometimes appearing arbitrary and inappropriate, these divisions are not unnaturally to be attributed to the author himself, who may have considered his literary product incomplete without such formal marking of sections. Of course, it must be borne in mind that his conceptions of structure were different from our modern notions. He felt at liberty to pause at places where we would not, and to proceed without stop where we would think a pause indispensable. He cared more for a succession of separate pictures than for a steady progress of narration by orderly stages. Thus he interrupts, e.g., the three great combats by sectional divisions, but he plainly indicates by the character of the closing lines that he did so on purpose (ll. 788-90, 1555 f., 2600 f.). He even halts in the middle of a sentence, but the conjunction *oð þat* which opens the ensuing sections, xxv, xxviii, was not considered an inadequate means of introducing a new item of importance, cf. above, p. lvii. (See *Gen.* 1248.) On the other hand, the last great adventure is not separated by any pause from the events that happened fifty years before (see l. 2200). A closer inspection reveals certain general principles that guided the originator of those divisions. He likes to conclude a canto with a maxim, a general reflection, a summarizing statement, or an allusion to a turn in the events. He is apt to begin a canto with a formal speech, a resumptive paragraph,² or the announcement of an action, especially of the 'motion' of individuals or groups of men.³ Very clearly marked is the opening of cantos xxxvii and xxxviii (*Ðā ic snūde gefrægn* etc.)⁴ and of xxxvi (*Wiglāf wæs hāten, Wēoxstānes sunu*).⁵ Altogether there is too much method in the arrangement of 'fits' to regard it as merely a matter of chance or caprice.⁶

It need hardly be mentioned that no title of the poem is found at the head of the MS. But since the days when Sharon Turner, J. J.

existed in an earlier copy) in the numbers from xxvi (perhaps from xxiii) to xxviii which originally read xxvii (xxv) to xxviii respectively, though they were subsequently corrected.

¹ A stop might be expected after l. 2537.

² Thus iii (*Swā ðā mālceare* etc.), ix, xxxi, xlii. In like manner, *Jud.* xi (l. 122), xii (l. 236); *El.* xiii, *Hel.* xxviii, xxviii, xxxd, xlii.

³ E.g., ii (*Gewāt ðā nēosian* etc.), x, xi, xiii, xvii, xxvii, xxviii, xxxv. On the use of *ðā* at the opening of 'fits,' see Glossary. Cf. *Hel.* x (*giwitun im thō*), xxiii, xxv, xxvi, li, lvi.

⁴ Cf. *Gen.* xxviii; *Hel.* xiii, xxxii, liiii.

⁵ A typical mode of introducing a person at the beginning of a story or a section of it. It is exceedingly common in ON.; e.g. *Grettissaga*, ch. 1: *Qnundr hét maðr, Hrólfssaga*, ch. 1: *Maðr hét Hálfðan*. OE. examples: *Psalm* 50 (C) 1: *Dāuid wæs hāten dīormōd hāleð*, *Gen.* 1082 f.; cf. *Angl.* xxv 288 f.; *För. Misc.* 19 n. (Also, e.g., *Otfrid* i 16.1.)

⁶ H. Bradley suggested that the different sections of the *Beowulf* MS. represented the contents of the loose leaves or sheets of parchment on which the text was first written before it was transcribed into a regular codex. (L 4.21.) Cf. his supplementary investigation of other MSS., "The Numbered Sections in OE. Poetical MSS.," *Proceedings of the British Academy*, Vol. vii, 1915.

Conybeare, and N. F. S. Grundtvig first designated it as 'the Poem of *Bēowulf*,'¹ it has been regularly, and most appropriately, named after its great hero.

VIII. GENESIS OF THE POEM

Like nearly all of the Old English poems, like the epics of the *Chanson de Roland* and the *Nibelungenlied*, the *Beowulf* has come down to us anonymously. Nor do we find in Anglo-Saxon times any direct reference to it which would throw light on the vital questions of when, where, by whom, and under what circumstances the most important of the Anglo-Saxon literary monuments was composed. Hence, a bewildering number of hypotheses have been put forward with regard to its authorship and origin. A brief survey of the principal points at issue will be attempted in the following pages.

UNITY OF AUTHORSHIP²

It has been the fate of *Beowulf* to be subjected to the theory of multiple authorship, the number of its conjectural 'makers' ranging up to six or more. At the outset, in this line of investigation, the wish was no doubt father to the thought.³ Viewing the poem in the light of a 'folk epic' based on long continued oral tradition, scholars labored hard to trace it back to its earliest and purest form or forms and to establish the various processes such as contamination, agglutination, interpolation, modernization by which it was gradually transformed into an epic of supposedly self-contradictory, heterogeneous elements. While Ettmüller, who first sounded this note, contented himself, at least in his translation (1840), with characterizing the *Beowulf* as a union of a number of originally separate lays and marking off in his text the lines added by clerical editors, daring dissectors like Müllenhoff, Möller, ten Brink, Boer undertook to unravel in detail the 'inner history' of the poem, rigorously distinguishing successive stages, strata, or hands of authors and editors. With Möller this searching analysis was reinforced

¹ Turner in his *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, 2nd ed., 1807, Vol. ii, p. 294 speaks of 'the Ags. poem on Beowulf,' and on p. 316 of 'these poems, of Beowulf, Judith, and Cædmon.' [The 1st ed. has been out of reach.] For Conybeare's announcement of 1817, see Wülker's *Grundriss*, p. 44. 'Bjowulfs Drape,' i.e. 'Heroic, laudatory Poem of Beowulf' — the title of Grundtvig's translation — seems to have been applied by him to the poem as early as 1808 in his *Nordens Mythologi*, cf. Wülker, pp. 251, 45. The (principal) title which Grundtvig gave to his edition, viz. '*Beowulfes Beorh*,' is based on l. 2807.

² See L 4.130 ff.; besides, Ettmüller L 2.18, 3.19, Rönning L 4.15, ten Brink L 4.18, Heinzel's reviews: L 4.15, 4.134, 4.18; cf. Heinzel L 7.2, Schemann L 7.5, Banning L 7.10, Sonnfefeld L 7.14, Haenschkel L 7.20.

³ Müllenhoff was decisively influenced by the criticism of the *Nibelungenlied* by K. Lachmann, who in his turn had followed in the footsteps of F. A. Wolf, the famous defender of the 'Liedertheorie' (ballad theory) in relation to the Homeric poems.

by the endeavor to reconstruct the primitive stanzaic form. Ten Brink emphasized the use of variants, that is, parallel versions of ancient lays which were eclectically combined for better or worse and became the basis of parts of the final epic poem. To instance some of the results arrived at, there existed, according to Müllenhoff, two short poems by different authors recounting the Grendel fight (I) and the Dragon fight (IV) respectively. To the first of these certain additions were made by two other men, namely a continuation (fight with Grendel's mother, II) and the Introduction. Then a fifth contributor (interpolator A) added the Home-Coming part (III) and interpolated parts I and II to make them harmonize with his continuation. A sixth man, the chief interpolator (B) and final editor, joined the Dragon fight (IV) to the Grendel part thus augmented (I, II, III) and also introduced numerous episodes from other legends and a great deal of moralizing and theological matter.¹ Schücking elaborated a special thesis concerning *Bēowulf's Return*. This middle portion, he endeavored to show, was composed and inserted as a connecting link between the expanded Grendel part (*Bēowulf in Denmark*) and the Dragon fight, by a man who likewise wrote the Introduction and interpolated various episodes of a historical character. Still more recently Boer thought he could recognize several authors by their peculiarity of manner,² e.g., the so-called 'episode poet' who added most of the episodic material; a combiner of two versions of the Grendel part; another combiner who connected the combined Grendel part with the Dragon part, composed *Bēowulf's Return* and two or three episodes, remodeled the last part by substituting the Geats for the original Danes, and placed the introduction of the old Dragon poem at the head of the entire epic. Truly, an ingeniously complicated, perplexing procedure.

There is little trustworthy evidence to support positive claims of this sort.

It is true, the probability that much of his material had come to the author in metrical form, is to be conceded. But — quite apart from the question of the forms of language or dialect — we can never hope to get at the basic lays by mere excision, however ingeniously done. The *Beowulfian* epic style is incompatible with that of the short heroic lay, not to speak of the more primitive ballads which must be presumed to have existed in large numbers in early Anglo-Saxon times.

Contradictions, incongruities, and obscurities that have been detected in the story can, as a rule, be removed or plausibly accounted for by correct interpretation of the context³ and proper appreciation of some

¹ Even the exact number of lines credited to each one of the six contributors was announced by Müllenhoff; thus A was held responsible for 226 lines of interpolation (32 in i, 194 in ii), B for 1169 lines (67 in the Introduction, 121 in i, 265 in ii, 172 in iii, 544 in iv). Ettmüller in his edition (1875) pared the poem in its pre-Christian form down to 2896 lines, Möller condensed the text into 344 four-line stanzas.

² Similarly Berendsohn would discriminate three different strata of poetical transmission on the basis of broad, general stylistic criteria. [Note his important recent work, *L. 4.141.3.*]

³ See, e.g., 207 ff., 655 ff., 1355 ff., and notes.

prevalent characteristics of the old style and narrative method. Instances of apparent incoherence, omissions, repetitions, digressions, or irrelevant passages can no longer be accepted as proof of the patchwork theory, since analogous cases have been traced in many Old English poems of undoubted single authorship, in addition to examples from other literatures.¹ A number of inconsistencies may also be naturally explained by the use of conventional elements, that is, current motives and formulas of style,² or by imperfect adaptation or elaborate refashioning of old saga material.³ Chronological incompatibilities as observed in the case of Hrōðgār, Bēowulf, and (perhaps) Hygd are straightened out without difficulty.⁴ Variations in detail between Bēowulf's report of his experiences in Denmark and the actual story of the first two divisions furnish no basis for the charge of separate workmanship (see note on 1994 ff.). Nor would it be at all reasonable to insist throughout on impeccable logic and lucidity of statement, which would indeed be strangely at variance with the general character of *Beowulf* and other Old English poems.

That the Christian elements have not been merely grafted on the text, but are most intimately connected with the very substance of the poem, has been remarked before.⁵ A certain want of harmony that has resulted from the Christian presentation of heathen material is not such as to warrant the assumption that a professed redactor went over a previously existing version, revising it by interpolation or substitution of Christian touches. The mere technical difficulties of such a process would have been of the greatest,⁶ and vestiges of imperfect suture would be expected to be visible in more than one passage of our text.

No serious differences of language, diction, or meter can be adduced in favor of multiple authorship.⁷ A few seemingly unusual instances of the definite article,⁸ some exceptional verse forms,⁹ the occurrence of a

¹ See above, pp. lvii f.; notes on 86-114, 1202 ff., 1807 ff., etc. Cf. Routh L 4.138, Heinzel, *ll.cc.* For examples (culled from various literatures) of discrepancies and inconsistencies due to the authors' oversight, see Rönning 26 f.; Heinzel, *Anz. fdA.* x 235 f.; Brandl 1005 f.; cf. also *MLN.* xxvii 161 ff.

² See above, pp. li, n. 2, xxi f. (twofold purpose of dragon fight), xxvii (motive of the slug-gish youth); notes on 660, 1175, 1331 f., 2147, 2683 ff.

³ Cf. above, pp. xviii, xxii (?). Note the apparent incongruity involved in Bēowulf's refusal to use a sword against Grendel (note on 435 ff.).

⁴ See above, pp. xxxii, xlv, xxxviii.

⁵ See p. 1.

⁶ It has been observed, e.g., that most of the Christian allusions begin with the second half-line (or end with the first half-line); cf. *Angl.* xxxvi 180 ff.

⁷ Some lexical and phraseological studies have led their authors to diametrically opposite conclusions. Thus Müllenhoff's views were thought to be both vindicated (Schönbach, and [with some reservation] Banning) and refuted (Schemann). On the strength of a similar investigation some confirmation of ten Brink's theory was alleged (Sonnefeld).

⁸ Thus 92, 2255, 2264, 3024 (Lichtenheld L 6.7.1.342, Barnouw 48).

⁹ Cf. Schubert L 8.1.7 (1.6^a etc.), 52 (hypermetrical lines); Kaluza 50, 69.

parenthetical exclamation in some first half-lines,¹ several minor syntactical and rhetorical features² have been suspected of indicating a later date than that attributed to the bulk of the poem. Words, formations, or combinations could be mentioned which occur only in definitely limited portions.³ But it would be hazardous, in fact presumptuous to assign any decisive weight to such insecure and fragmentary criteria. Contrariwise, it is entirely pertinent to emphasize the general homogeneity of the poem in matters of form as well as substance and atmosphere.⁴

Not that style and tone are monotonously the same, as to kind and quality, in all parts of the poem. In particular, the second part (Dragon fight) differs in several respects appreciably from the first (Bēowulf in Denmark), though for very natural reasons. Its action is much simpler and briefer, not extending beyond one day;⁵ there is less variety of incident and setting, a smaller number of persons, no dialogue. The disconnectedness caused by encumbering digressions is more conspicuous, episodic matter being thrown in here and there quite loosely, it seems, though according to a clearly conceived plan.⁶ No allusions to non-Scandinavian heroes are inserted, but all the episodes⁷ are drawn from Geatish tradition and show a curiously distinct historical air. A deeper

¹ Krapp L 7.21: ll. 2778^a, 3056^a, 3115^a. (Cf. above, p. lxxv.)

² Cf. Schücking L 4.139.33 ff., 63 f.

³ Compound participles of the type *wiggeweorþað* 1783 are found only in two other places, 1913 *lyftgeswenced*, 1937 *handgewurþene*. (Cp. *sweglwered* 606, *hondlocen* 322, 551; *forðgerimed* 59, *forðgewiten* 1479. Note Rieger's doubt about formations of the former type, *ZfdPh.* iii 405.) A number of remarkable nonce words are met with in 'Beowulf's Return,' such as *æfengrom* 2074, *blōdiglōð* 2082, *mūðbona* 2079, *sinfrēa* 1934, *ligetorn* 1943, *friðusibb folca* 2017. — The postposition of the definite article is confined to the second main part: 2007 (*ūthtlem bone*), 2334, 2588, 2959, 2969, 3081, cp. 2734 (2722). In the second part only, occur words and phrases like *stearcheort*, *ondslyht*, *morgenlong*, *morgenceald*, *uferan dōgrum*, *sigora waldend*, etc. However, the repeated use, within a short compass, of one and the same word or expression (or rhythmical form or, indeed, spelling), especially a striking one, is rather to be considered a natural psychological fact (cf. Schröder L 8.18.367; Schücking L 4.139.7). Cf., e.g., *wlonc* 331, *wlenco* 338, *wlanc* 341; *mæg Higelāces* 737, 758; *forǵyleð ond forǵýmeð* 1751, *forsileð ond forsworcð* 1767; *folces hyrde* 1832, 1849; *æghwæs untæle* 1865, *æghwæs orleahre* 1886; *syððan mergen cōm* 2103, 2124; *ungemele till* 2721, *ungemele nēah* 2728; *þæt se byrnwiga būgan sceolde, / fēoll on fēðan* 2918 f., *þæt hē blāde fah būgan sceolde, / fēoll on foldan* 2974 f.

⁴ A number of words occurring in both of the main parts of *Beowulf* but not elsewhere in Anglo-Saxon poetry are cited by Clark Hall, pp. 236 f. Some examples of interesting phrasal agreement between the two parts: ll. 100 f., 2210 f., 2399; 561, 3174; 1327, 2544; 1700, 2864; 61, 2434; cf. above, pp. xxiii, lii, n. 1, lxxvii.

⁵ Excepting, of course, the vaguely sketched preliminaries and the ten days needed for the construction of the memorial mound. The action of the first part can be definitely followed up for a series of five (or six) days, see note on 219.

⁶ The author's evident intention of detailing the fortunes of the Geat dynasty during three generations is completely carried out, though the events are not introduced one after another in their chronological sequence.

⁷ The two elegies, 2247 ff., 2444 ff., are, of course, of a neutral character.

gloom pervades all of the second part, fitly foreshadowing the hero's death and foreboding, we may fancy, the downfall of Geat power. The moralizing tendency is allowed full sway and increases inordinately towards the end. Regarding the grave structural defects characteristic of the 'Dragon Fight,' it would not be unreasonable to charge them primarily to the nature of the material used by the poet. Unlike the Danish element of the first part, which was no doubt familiarly associated with the central contests, the heroic traditions of Geatish-Swedish history were entirely separate from the main story, and the author, desirous though he was of availing himself of that interesting subject-matter for the purpose of epic enlargement, failed to establish an organic relation between the two sets of sources. Hence what generally appears in 'Bēowulf's Adventures in Denmark' as an integral part of the story, natural setting, or pertinent allusion, has been left outside the action proper in the Dragon part. No description of Geat court life has been introduced, no name of the royal seat (like the Danish *Heorot*)¹ is mentioned, the facts pertaining to Bēowulf's *hām* (in which he does not seem to live, 2324 ff.) remaining altogether obscure. Queen Hygd² is a mere shadow in comparison with Hrōðgār's brilliant consort, besides being suspicious because of her singular name. Whether King Bēowulf was married or not, we are unable to make out (see note on 3150 ff.).

In explanation of some discrepancies and blemishes of structure and execution it may also be urged that very possibly the author had no complete plan of the poem in his head when he embarked upon his work, and perhaps did not finish it until a considerably later date.³ His original design — if we may indulge in an unexciting guess — seems to have included the main contents of i1, i2, i3,⁴ or, to use a descriptive title: *Bēowulfes sīð*.⁵ The Danish court being the geographical and historical center of the action, the poet not unnaturally started by detailing the Scylding pedigree⁶ and singing the praise of Scyld, the mythical ancestor of the royal line. It is possible, of course, that some passages were inserted after the completion of the first draft; e.g., part of the thirteenth canto with its subtle allusion to Bēowulf's subsequent

¹ The lack of actual place-names (for which typical appellations like *Hrefnesholt*, *Earnanæs* (*Bēowulfes biorh*) are used), even in the historical narratives, has been noted: [But cf. p. xlvii, n. 2^a.]

² Mentioned in 2369 (and in i3: 1926, 2172).

³ May not signs of weariness be detected in a passage like 2697 ff.?

⁴ See above, pp. li f. The fact that some matters omitted in i1 were apparently reserved for use in i3 (see note on 1994 ff.) serves to indicate that 'Bēowulf's Home-Coming' does not owe its existence to an afterthought of the poet's.

⁵ L. 872: *sīð Bēowulfes*. Cf. Müllenhoff xiv 202; Möller 118.

⁶ Pedigrees were a matter of the utmost importance to the Germanic peoples, as may be seen from the Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian examples in Appendix i: Illustrative Parallels; cp. *ib.* § 10: Tacitus, *Germania*, c. ii; *Beow.* 1957 ff., 2602 ff., 897. (Of course, also the biblical genealogies became known to the Anglo-Saxons.) Even the pedigree of the monster Grendel is duly stated, 106 ff., 1261 ff.

kingship (861), or the digression on (Hāma [?] and) Hygelāc the Geat (1202 [1197] — 1214), which can easily be detached from the text. The author may have proceeded slowly and may have considered the first adventure (up to 1250) substantial enough to be recited or read separately; hence, some lines of recapitulation were prefixed to the story of the second contest (1252 ff.); cf. p. li, n. 4. Gradually the idea of a continuation with Bēowulf's death as the central subject took shape in the author's mind; thus a hint of Bēowulf's expected elevation to the throne (1845 ff.) is met with in the farewell conversation. A superior unity of structure, however, was never achieved. The lines in praise of the Danish kings placed as motto at the head of the first division and those extolling the virtues of the great and good Bēowulf at the close of the poem typify, in a measure, the duality of subjects and compositions.

Whether the text after its completion has been altered by interpolations it is difficult to determine. The number of lines which could be eliminated straightway without detriment to the context or style is surprisingly small; see 51 (cp. 1355 f.), 73,¹ 141, 168 f., 181 f., 1410, 2087 f., 2329 ff., 2422-24, 2544 (?), 2857-59, 3056; of longer passages, 1197-1214 (Hāma, Hygelāc), 1925-62 (þrýð, Offa), 2177-89 (Bēowulf's conduct). A decided improvement would result from the removal of 1681^b-84^a (and perhaps of 3005).

It is possible, of course, that certain changes involving additions were made by the author himself or by a copyist who had some notions of his own. But the necessity of assuming any considerable interpolations cannot be conceded. Even the þrýð-Offa episode, far-fetched and out of place as it seems, can hardly have been inserted after the numbering of the sections was fixed by the author,² unless, indeed, it was substituted for a corresponding passage of the original. For the suspected Cynewulfian insertions, see the discussion of Hrōðgār's sermon, below ('Relation to other Poems').

DATE. RELATION TO OTHER POEMS

Obviously the latest possible date³ is indicated by the time when the MS. was written, i.e. about 1000 A.D. It is furthermore to be taken for granted that a poem so thoroughly Scandinavian in subject-matter and evincing the most sympathetic interest in Danish affairs cannot well have been composed after the beginning of the Danish invasions toward the end of the 8th century.

¹ This line could be explained as a corrective addition. (Similarly perhaps 3054^b ff.?) The legal allusion of 157 f. can also be spared.

² The 27th section minus that episode would be unaccountably short. Cf. above, pp. c f.

³ Regarding the question of the date, see L 4.142-146 d, L 4.16, L 6.6, 6.7.1 & 3.

Historical Allusions

The only direct historical data contained in the poem are the repeated allusions to the raid of Hygelāc (Chochilaicus), which took place about 521 A.D. (cf. above, p. xxxix), and the mention, at the close of one of those allusive passages, of the Merovingian line of kings (*Merewioing* 2921). As the latter reference is primarily to a bygone period, and as, on the other hand, the use of that name could conceivably have been continued in tradition even after the fall of the Merovingian dynasty (in 751), no absolutely definite chronological information can be derived from its mention. The latest of the events classed as 'historical,' the death of Onela, has been conjecturally assigned to the year 535 (cf. above, p. xl).¹

It should be added that the pervading Christian atmosphere points to a period not earlier than, say, the second half of the 7th century.

Linguistic Tests

Investigations have been carried on with a view to ascertaining the relative dates of Old English poems by means of syntactical and phonetic-metrical tests.

1. A study of the gradual increase in the use of the definite article (originally demonstrative pronoun), the decrease of the combination of weak adjective and noun (*wisa fengel*), the increase of the combination of article and weak adjective and noun (*se grimma gæst*).

2. Sound changes as inferred from the meter, viz.

a) earlier dissyllabic vs. later monosyllabic forms in the case of contraction, chiefly through loss of intervocalic *h*, e.g. *hēahan*, *hēan* — *hēan* (T.C. § 1).

b) earlier long vs. later (analogical) short diphthongs in the case of the loss of antevocalic *h* after *r* (or *l*), e.g. *mea^has*, *mēaras* — *mearas* (T.C. § 3).

c) forms with vocalic *r*, *l*, *m*, *n* to be counted as monosyllabic or dissyllabic, e.g. *wundr* (*wundor*) — *windor* (T.C. § 6).

It must be admitted that these criteria are liable to lead to untrustworthy results when applied in a one-sided and mechanical manner and without careful consideration of all the factors involved.² Allowance

¹ The *prȳð-Offa* episode cannot be used for dating, since we have no right to connect it with Offa, king of Mercia (who died in 796).

² Surprisingly wide discrepancies between the computations made by different scholars who have applied the second set of tests (Sarrazin L 4.144, Richter L 6.6.1, Seiffert L 6.6.2) have resulted from (1) a failure to eliminate from the calculations of cases under 2 c) those words which always (or nearly always) are dissyllabic (e.g. *mōdor*, *ēðel*), (2) differences in the practice of scansion naturally arising from the fact of metrical latitude, and (3) unavoidable oversights in collecting the material. Contradictory conclusions are indicated by the fact that Barnouw, on the basis of his syntactical criteria, dated *Genesis* (A) at 740, *Daniel* between 800 and 830, *Beowulf* at 660, Cynewulf's poems between 850 and 880; whereas the dates arrived at by Richter (with the help of the more reliable phonetic-metrical tests) are 700, 700, 700-730, 750-800

should be made for individual and dialectal¹ variations, archaizing tendencies, and (in the matter of the article and weak adjective tests)² scribal alterations. Above all, a good many instances of test 2 are to be judged non-conclusive, since it remains a matter of honest doubt what degree of rigidity should be demanded in the rules of scansion (cf. T.C. §§ 3 ff.). Yet it cannot be gainsaid that these tests, which are based on undoubted facts of linguistic development, hold good in a general way. They justify the conclusion, e.g., that the forms of the language used by Cynewulf are somewhat more modern than those obtaining in *Beowulf*. They tend to show that *Exodus* is not far removed in time from *Beowulf*.³ The second set of tests makes it appear probable that *Genesis* (A) and *Daniel* are earlier than *Beowulf*.

A means of absolute chronological dating was proposed by Morsbach.⁴ He collected, from early texts which can be definitely dated, evidence calculated to show that the loss of final -u after a long stressed syllable did not take place before 700 (slightly earlier than the loss of intervocalic and antevocalic h, see tests 2 a, b), and demonstrated that in a number of instances the use of the forms without -u (and of forms like *fēorum*) was positively established by the meter, thus arriving at the conclusion that *Beowulf* could not have been composed until after the year 700.⁵ Though several examples cited by Morsbach and by Richter (pp. 8 f.) are doubtful on account of metrical uncertainty,⁶ there occur indeed some lines in which the older forms with final -u would disturb the scansion, e.g. 104^b: *fifelcynnes *eardu*, 2609^b: **hondu rond gefēng* (?).

There is a possibility that in our only extant MS. a few forms are preserved which would seem to indicate a date anterior to about 750 A.D.,⁷ viz. *wundini* 1382 and *unigmetes* 1792. The latter, however, admits of a different interpretation (cf. Lang. § 18.8), and as to the former,

respectively. The corresponding dates set up by Sarrazin are 700, 700, 740, 760-80. For an earlier chronological list (1898) by Trautmann, see his *Kynewulf*, pp. 121-3.

¹ Cf. Seiffert L 6.6.2.

² Cf. Lang. § 25.3.

³ Sarrazin and Richter date *Exodus* about the year 740.

⁴ L 4.143.

⁵ The linguistic evidence, chief of which is the form *flōdu* on the Franks Casket, is not entirely clear. It has been rejected as inconclusive by Chadwick, who would place the loss of the -u as much as seven decades earlier (H. A. 66 ff.) Cf. Bülb. § 358; Luick § 309; Cha. Intr. 110 f.; Imelmann L 4.129 a. 338.

⁶ E.g., 1297^a *on gesiðes *hādu*, 1189^b *ond halepa *bearnu*. (Cf. T.C. § 23.) In *Genesis* (A) Sarrazin recognized several instances (e.g., 1217, 1308, 1417) in which defective half-lines would be set right by the insertion (restoration) of the -u, cf. *ESL*. xxxviii 178 f., Kād. 25 f. For the metrical use of the forms of the *fēorum* type. see T.C. § 3.

⁷ Cf. Holthausen, *Beibl.* xviii 77. The transition of unstressed *i* to *e* is assigned to the middle of the 8th century (cf. Sievers, *Angl.* xiii 13 ff.; Bülb. §§ 360 ff.). This *i* is still largely retained in the early Northumbrian text (written about 737 A.D.) of *Cædmon's Hymn* (composed about 670 A.D.), *Bede's Death Song*, *Proverb* in Gr.-W. ii 315, the *Leiden Riddle*. For critical doubts as to the value of this test, see Tupper, *Publ. MLAss.* xxvi 239 ff., and *Riddles*, p. lvi, n.

it is a question whether it is not more natural to assume a mere scribal blunder (for *wundnū*, i.e. *wundnum*) than a perpetuation — in thoroughly modern surroundings — of such an isolated form reflecting a much earlier state of language.

Relation to Other Old English Poems

Bearing in mind the conventional use of a remarkably large stock of stereotyped expressions and devices of alliterative poetry, and furthermore the fact that many Old English poems must have been lost chiefly as a result of the Danish and Norman invasions and of the dissolution of monasteries, it behooves us to exercise extreme caution in asserting a direct relation between different poems on the basis of so-called parallel passages.¹ Otherwise we are in grave danger of setting up an endless chain of interrelations or, it may be, of assigning to one man an unduly large number, if not the majority, of the more important poems. We must certainly reckon with the fact that Anglo-Saxon England was wonderfully productive of secular as well as of religious poetry, and that the number of individual authors must have been correspondingly large. It might well have been said of the pre-Norman period: *Vetus Anglia cantat*.

One of the reasonably certain relations brought to light by a close comparison of various Old English poems is the influence on *Beowulf* of the extensive poem of *Genesis* (A), which in its turn presupposes the poetical labors of Cædmon as described by the Venerable Bede. Not only do we discover numerous and noteworthy parallelisms of words and phrases, many of them being traceable nowhere else,² but the occurrence in both poems of the religious motives of the Creation, Cain's fratricide, the giants and deluge (not to mention what has been called the Old Testament atmosphere), tends to establish a clear connection between the two. More than that, certain minor traits and expressions are made use of in *Beowulf* in such a manner as to suggest a process of imitation, as may be seen, e.g., from the lines at the close of the poem referring to the praise of the hero, which vividly recall the opening of *Genesis* (1 ff., 15 ff.).³

Likewise the priority of *Daniel* has been fairly demonstrated.⁴ It can hardly be doubted that the picture of a king (Nebuchadnezzar) living in splendor and opulence, who suffers punishment for his pride, is

¹ Cf. Kail, *Angl.* xii 21 ff.; Sarrazin, *Angl.* xiv 188; Brandl 1009; *Est.* xlii 321 f.

² Thus, e.g., *G.* 230, *B.* 466; *G.* 1220 f., *B.* 2798; *G.* 1385, *B.* 2706; *G.* 1631 f., *B.* 196 f., 789 f.; *G.* 1742 f., *B.* 1179 f.; *G.* 1895 f., *B.* 138 f.; *G.* 1998, *B.* 1073; *G.* 2003 ff., *B.* 1554; *G.* 2008, *B.* 1665; *G.* 2155, *B.* 63; *G.* 2156 f., *B.* 595 ff.; *G.* 2430 f., *B.* 612 ff.; *G.* 2544, *B.* 114.

³ The somewhat strange expression applied to Hrēðel's death, 2469 ff., seems reminiscent of the phraseology lavished on the dry genealogical lists, *Gen.* 1178 ff., 1192 ff., 1214 ff., etc. — See also Sarrazin, *Angl.* xiv 414, *Est.* xxxviii 170 ff.; *Est.* xlii 327 ff. (additional material); Sievers, *För. Misc.* 75 (serious objections).

⁴ Cf. Thomas, *MLR.* viii 537-39.

reflected in Hrōðgār's edifying harangue, 1700 ff.¹ Also the 'devil' worship of the Danes, 175 ff., is curiously suggestive of the idolatry practised by the Babylonians.² In both instances the phraseological correspondence is sufficiently close.³ That Hrōðgār should caution Bēowulf against the sin of pride, and that the poet should go out of his way to denounce the supposed heathen worship among the Danes, will not appear quite so far-fetched, if the author was guided by reminiscences of *Daniel* which he adapted — not entirely successfully — to the subject in hand.

Furthermore, the spirited poem of *Exodus* is marked by a large number of striking parallels, which, however, have been interpreted in different ways.⁴

On the other hand, the legend of *Andreas* exhibits abundant and unmistakable signs of having been written with *Beowulf* as a model. Wholesale borrowing of phrases, which more than once are forced into a strange context, and various parallelisms in situations and in the general heroic conception of the story leave no shadow of a doubt that the author of the religious poem was following in the footsteps of the great secular epic.⁵

That the famous Cynewulf was acquainted with *Beowulf* has been inferred from the character of certain parallel passages occurring especially in *Elene* and in the short *Fates of the Apostles*.⁶ The case would be

¹ Note *D.* 107, 489-94, 589-92, 598; 604 wearð ðā anhrōðig ofer ealle men, / swiðmōd in sefan for ðære sundorgife / þē him God sealde, gumena rice, / world tō gewælde, in wera life (cp. *B.* 1730 ff.); 614; 668 swā him ofer eorðan andsaca ne wæs / gumena ænig, oð þæt him God wolde / þurh hryre hreddan hēa rice. / Siððan þær his aseran ead brytledon, / welan, wunden gold, also 563-66 (cp. *B.* 1772 f., 1754 ff.); 677, 751; also 113 wearð him on slæpe sōð gecyðed, / þaette rice gehwas rēde sceolde gelimpan, / eorðan drēamas ende wurðan (cp. *B.* 1733 f.).

² Note *Dan.* 170 ac hē wyrcean ongan wōh on felda; 181 onhnigon tō þām herige hādne þeode, / wurðedon wihgild, ne wiston wræstran rād, / efnod unrihtdōm; 186 him þæs æfter becwōm / yfel endelēan. Besides, the punishment meted out to those who refuse to worship the idol: 212-5 þæt hie . . . sceolde . . . þrōwigean . . . frēcne fýres wylm, nymðe hie friðes wolde / wilnian tō þām wyrrestan . . . ; 222 nē hie tō fācne freoðo wilnedan; 230 hēt þā his sealcas scūfan þā hyssas / in bælblýse . . . ; 233 in fædm fýres.

³ Some further parallels: *D.* 73^b, *B.* 2886^a; *D.* 229^a, *B.* 1277; *D.* 545^b, *B.* 398^b, 525^b, 709^b; *D.* 616 f., *B.* 2129 f.; *D.* 274 f., *B.* 1570 f.; *D.* 417 f., 717 f., 730, *B.* 837 ff., 995 f., 1649 f. (cp. *Ex.* 278 f.); *D.* 84, 485, 535, *B.* 1726; *D.* 703, *B.* 1920, 2152; *D.* 524 f., *B.* 2227 (cp. *Ex.* 136 f., 201, 491).

⁴ Note, e.g., *E.* 56 ff., *B.* 1408 ff.; *E.* 200 f., *B.* 128 f.; *E.* 214, *B.* 387, 729; *E.* 261, *B.* 1238; *E.* 293, *B.* 256, 3007; *E.* 456 f., *B.* 2365 f. See note on 1409 f.; p. cxxiv.

⁵ Cf. especially Krapp's edition, pp. lv f.; Arnold, *Notes on Beowulf*, pp. 123 ff. Some examples: *A.* 303, *B.* 2995; *A.* 333, *B.* 1223; *A.* 360 ff., *B.* 38 ff.; *A.* 377 f., *B.* 691 f.; *A.* 429, *B.* 632; *A.* 454, *B.* 730; *A.* 459 f., *B.* 572 f.; *A.* 497, *B.* 218; *A.* 553 f., *B.* 1842 f.; *A.* 622, *B.* 3006; *A.* 668, *B.* 82; *A.* 985, *B.* 320; *A.* 999 f., *B.* 721 f.; *A.* 1011 ff., *B.* 1397, 1626 ff.; *A.* 1173 ff., *B.* 361 ff.; *A.* 1235 f., *B.* 1679, 2717, 2774, 320; *A.* 1240 f., *B.* 3147, 849, 1422 f.; *A.* 1492 ff., *B.* 2542 ff., 2716 ff.; *A.* 1526, *B.* 769.

⁶ See, e.g., *El.* 148 f., *B.* 123 f.; *El.* 250 ff., *B.* 397 f.; *El.* 722 f., *B.* 2901 f.; *Fat. Ap.* 3, 8, *B.* 2 f., 2695; *Fat. Ap.* 6, *B.* 18; *Fat. Ap.* 59 f., *B.* 557 f. Cp. also, e.g., *Chr.* 616 f. with *B.* 459, 470.

strengthened if we were to include in the list of his poems all of *Christ*¹ and *Guðlac B*, perhaps also *Guðlac A*. (The inclusion of *Phoenix* is rather doubtful, the exclusion of *Andreas* is practically certain.)

At the same time a peculiar and, in fact, puzzling relation is found to exist between *Christ* 681-85 (659 ff.), 756-78 and Hrōðgār's sermon, *Beow.* 1724 ff. We may note *Christ* 660: [God] *ūs giefē sealde*, 662 *ond ēac monigfealde mōdes snyttru/sēow ond sette geond sefan monna*; 682. . . *his giefē bryttað;/nyle hē āngum ānum ealle gesylian/gāstes snyttru, þȳ lās him gielp sceþþe/þurh his ānes cræft ofer ōpre forð*; 756 *forþon wē ā sculon idle lustas,/synwunde forseōn, ond þæs sēllran gefēon* (cp. *Beow.* 1759). God, so we are told, sends his messengers to protect us from the arrows of the devil: 761 *þā ūs gescildað wið sceþþendra/eglum earhfaram*, . . . *þonne wrōhtbora . . . onsendeð/of his brægdobogan biterne stræl./Forþon wē faste sculon wið þām fārsceyte/ . . . wearde healdan,/þȳ lās se attres ord in gebūge,/biter bordgelāc under bānlocan . . . þæt bið frēcne wund . . . Utan ūs beorgan þā*. (Cp. *Guðl.* 781 *beorgað him bealonīþ*.) The parallels, it will be seen, relate to 1. God's distribution of manifold gifts, 2. the danger of pride, 3. the guarding against the shafts of the devil.² In *Christ* the first two of those motives are based on the ascertained source (cf. Cook's edition, pp. 136, 141); the third³ is consistently connected with one of Cynewulf's favorite motives, that of the baneful wound of sin.

Moreover, at the close of the runic passage which follows immediately, *Christ* 797 ff., we meet with the expression, 812 (*brond bið on tyhte*), *āleð ealdgestrēon unmunlice (gāsta gifrast)*,⁴ which reminds us of *Beowulf* 1756 f. (*fēhð ōper tō sē þe unmunlice mādmas dāleþ/eorles ārgestrēon*). Again, in *Christ* iii 1550 we come across the phrase *sāwle weard*, which suggests the analogous expression, *Beow.* 1741 f. *se weard . . . sāwele hyrde*. Also *Christ* iii 1400 f. (*þā ic þē gōða swā fela forgiefen hafde*) *ond þē on þām eallum ēades tō lȳt[el]/mōde þūhte* recalls *Beow.* 1748 *þinceð him tō lȳtel þæt hē lange hēold*. That the extended enumeration, *Beow.* 1763 ff., is entirely in the manner of Cynewulf (cp., e.g., *Christ* 591 ff., 664 ff.) should not be overlooked in this connection.

On the strength of these parallels it was suggested, in partial agreement with Sarrazin,⁵ that the 'homiletic' part of Hrōðgār's address

¹ Cf. Gerould, *Est.* xli 13 ff.; S. Moore, *JEGPh.* xiv 550-67. For a recent conservative, reasonable view of the Cynewulf canon, see K. Sisam, *Proceedings of the British Academy* xviii 308 ff.

² Cf. Sarrazin, *Angl.* xiv 409 ff., *Est.* xxxviii 187, *Kād.* 155 f.

³ It is found likewise in *Jul.* 382 ff., 402 ff., 651 f. Cf. also *Angl.* xxxv 128 ff. — We may also compare *gifstōl*, *Beow.* 168, *gāsta giefstōl*, *Chr.* 572; *nē his myne wisse*, *Beow.* 169, *El.* 1301 f., *Chr.* 1536 f.; *Beow.* 588^b-89^a, *El.* 210 f., 950 f.; *Beow.* 3056, *El.* 790 f.

⁴ *gāsta gifrast* (so *Beow.* 1123) may be described as a literary formula, cf. *Angl.* xxxv 468 [Lat. 'spiritus']; Gr. Spr.: *gifre*; *Heliand*: *grādag*. (*Christ* (iii) 972, *se gifra gāst*.)

⁵ Of course, we could never follow Sarrazin when he declares Cynewulf to be the redactor of *Beowulf* — there are, with all the similarities in stylistic respect, irreconcilable differences of viewpoint which preclude such an assumption. — Grau's sweeping assertion (*L.* 4.150) of

might have been interpolated by Cynewulf or, in fact, by somebody familiar with Cynewulf's poetry. The natural supposition had been that the author of a strictly religious poem (*Christ*) was more likely to have offered the results of a first-hand theological study than the author of our heroic epic, scholar though he was. Cook (L 4.146 c 3) strongly dissented, preferring to assume that the author of *Beowulf* went to Gregory directly (i.e., made use of several (unconnected) Gregorian passages). He also mentioned the interesting fact that in still another passage of Gregory's the danger of haughtiness in the case of a ruler is emphasized. No doubt such a view is on the whole much more satisfactory and, indeed, quite likely to gain approval. It only remains to ask whether the same (or nearly the same) sequence of motives in the two poems and the various verbal correspondences can thus be completely accounted for. (See also Chadwick L 4.22.2.559.) This criticism likewise applies to the discussion of the *Daniel* parallels.

Whether any Old English poems besides those mentioned have come under the influence of *Beowulf*, it is extremely difficult to say. It would be unsafe, e.g., to claim it in the case of *Judith* or *Maldon*.¹ Altogether, we should hesitate to attribute to *Beowulf* a commanding, central position in the development of Anglo-Saxon poetry.²

The chronological conclusion to be drawn from the ascertained relation to other poems agrees well enough with the linguistic evidence. Placing the poems of *Genesis*, *Daniel*, *Exodus* or the so-called Cædmon group in the neighborhood of 700 (to mention a definite date), and Cynewulf in the latter half of the eighth century (or, with Cook, in the period between 750 and 825),³ we would naturally assign *Beowulf* to the first half of the eighth century.⁴

RISE OF THE POEM. AUTHORSHIP

In discussing this highly problematic subject⁵ we confine ourselves in

Cynewulf's authorship on the basis of alleged borrowings and of the use of the same sources is not sufficiently fortified by proof.

¹ It seems not unlikely in the case of the *Metro of Boethius*, especially *Mel. i*; cf. *Est.* xlii 325 n. 1. On *Maldon*, see Phillpotts L 4.146 e.

² The specific Beowulfian reminiscences in *Lazamon* hunted up by Wülcker (*Beitr.* iii 551 f.) may safely be laid on the table.

³ On the dating of *Guðlac A*, see Gerould, *MLN.* xxxii 84-6. Of *Andreas* we can say only that it "belongs to the general school of Cynewulfian poetry" (Krapp's edition, p. xlix). — [See also Cook's edition of *Elene, etc.* (1919), p. xiii.] Sisam assigns Cynewulf to the ninth century (see p. cxii, n. 1).

⁴ An earlier date is considered certain by Chadwick (*H. A.*, ch. 4), who agrees in that respect with various older scholars.

⁵ Cf. especially ten Brink, chs. 11, 13; Rönning L 4.15.88 ff.; Sarrazin L 4.16, 17, 144; Symons L 4.29; Brandl 952 ff., 999 ff.; Schück L 4.39, 137; Chadwick *H. A.* 51 ff.; also A. Erdmann, *Über die Heimat und den Namen der Angels.*, 1890, pp. 51 ff.; besides the editions of Thorpe, Arnold, Sedgefield, and the translations of Earle and Clark Hall; and, of course, Cha. Intr., also L 4.22 b; Lawrence L 4.22 c., ch. 8. [Further, Berendsohn L 4.141.3.]

the main to outlining what seems the most probable course in the development of the story-material into our epic poem.

1. That the themes of the main story, i.e. the contest with the Grendel race and the fight with the dragon, are of direct Scandinavian provenience, may be regarded as practically certain.¹ The same origin is to be assigned to the distinctly historical episodes of the Swedish-Geatish wars of which no other traces can be found in England.²

2. Of the episodic matter introduced into the first part, the allusions to the Germanic legends of *Eormenric* and *Hāma*³ as well as of *Weland*⁴ are drawn from the ancient heroic lore brought over by the Anglo-Saxons from their continental home. The *Finn* legend of Ingvaëonic associations reached England through the same channels of popular transmission. Whether old Frisian lays were used as the immediate source of the Beowulfian episode is somewhat doubtful on account of the markedly Danish point of view which distinguishes the Episode even more than the Fragment.⁵ That tales of *Breca*, chief of the *Brondingas*, were included in the repertory of the Anglo-Saxon *scop*, is possibly to be inferred from the allusion, *Wids.* 25 (cp. l. 63: *mid Heaþo-Rēamum*), but the brilliant elaboration of the story and its connection with the life of the great epic hero must be attributed to the author himself.⁶ Ancient North German tradition was brought into relation with Danish matters in the story of *Scyld Scēfing*.⁷ Danish legends form the direct basis of the *Heremōd* episodes⁸ and possibly even of the *Sigemund* allusion.⁹ That the tragedy of the Heaðo-Bard feud and the glory of Hrōðgār, Hrōðulf, and the fair hall Heorot were celebrated themes of Anglo-Saxon song, may be concluded from the references in *Widsið*, but the form in which the dynastic element is introduced so as to serve as historical setting, and the close agreement noted in the case of the old spearman's speech make it appear probable that ancient popular tradition was reinforced by versions emanating directly from Denmark.

A specific Frisian source has been urged for the story of Hygelāc's disastrous Viking expedition of which Scandinavian sources betray no definite knowledge.¹⁰ A genuine Anglo-Saxon, or rather Angle, legend is contained in the episode of Offa and his strong-minded queen.¹¹

¹ Cf. above, pp. xx, xxi f.

² The mere mention of the name *Ongen(d)þeow* in *Wids.* 31 (and of the tribal names of the *Swēon* and *Gēatas*, *Wids.* 58) and the occurrence in historical documents, notably the *Liber Vitae Ecclesiae Dunelmensis* [i.e., a list of benefactors to the Durham church] (cf. Binz, *passim*; Chadwick H. A. 64 ff.), of such names as *Ēanmund*, *Ēadgils*; *Hygelāc*, *Herebeald*, *Heardrēd*, have no probative value so far as the knowledge of the historical legends is concerned. — The name *Biu(u)lf*, *Liber Vitae* 163.342, which according to Chadwick's calculation was borne by a person [a monk] of the seventh century, does not necessarily betoken an acquaintance with Beowulf legend (or with the poem); it may have been a rarely used proper name.

³ See note on 1197-1201.

⁴ See note on 455.

⁵ Cf. *Introd. to The Fight at Finnsburg*.

⁶ Cf. note on 499 ff.

⁷ Cf. note on 4-52.

⁸ Cf. note on 901-15.

⁹ Cf. note on 875-900.

¹⁰ See Sarrazin *Käd.* 90 f.; cf. Müllenhoff 107 f.

¹¹ Cf. note on 1931-62.

3. There is no evidence to show that 'a Bēowulf legend,' i.e., a legend centering in Bēowulf and embodying the substance of the epic account, had gradually grown up out of popular stories that had been brought over to England by the migrating Angles. Certainly, we cannot, as in the case of the *Nibelungenlied*, trace definite earlier stages and follow up step by step the unfolding of the literary product. The only possible indication of a basic story popularly current at some time in England is the often mentioned Wiltshire charter of 931 A.D. with its *Bēowan hamm* and *Grendles mere*. A theory which operates with a development of popular traditions extending over a considerable period fails to account for the uniform and almost exclusive interest shown in Scandinavian legends. It would be inexplicable why such a minute attention to Northern dynasties continued to be manifested in the epic.¹ It has been argued, indeed, that the well-known 'reciprocal trade of the Germanic nations in subjects for epic poems' sufficiently explains the ubiquitous Scandinavian elements in the Old English poem. But it is not their mere presence but their curiously historical character that has to be accounted for. It is doubtless remarkable that we can trace the fortunes of the Danish, Swedish, and Geatish royal houses for three generations and all the time can feel sure that we are on fairly safe historical ground. *Beowulf* has rightly been recognized as a first-rate source of ancient Scandinavian history. On the other hand, how much history could be learned from the heroic poems of the *Edda*, from *Deor*, *Waldere-Waltharius*, from the *Chanson de Roland*, or the *Nibelungenlied*? That the historical quality characteristic of the *Beowulf* narrative should be due to the element of geographical and chronological proximity alone may well be doubted.

To account for this very peculiar state of affairs with any approach to probability is not quite easy. The most satisfactory explanation offered by way of a hypothesis² is that there may have existed close relations, perhaps through marriage, between an Anglian court and the kingdom of Denmark, whereby a special interest in Scandinavian traditions was fostered among the English nobility.³ It is true, of direct intercourse between England and Denmark in those centuries preceding the Danish invasions we have no positive historical proof. But we have certainly no right to infer from the statement of the *OE. Chronicle* (A.D. 787) with regard to the earliest Danish attack: *on his [Beorhtrices] dagum cuōmon ārest. iii. scipu . . . þæt wæron þā ārestan scipu Deniscra monna þē Angelcynnes lond gesōhton*, that peaceful visits of Danes in England

¹ Cf. Sarrazin Kād. 89 f. — If the *Gēatas* were Jutes, i.e. a tribe with whom the Angles had formerly shared the Jutish peninsula (cf. Kier L 4.78.38 f.), the difficulty would be materially lessened. This must be conceded to the advocates of the Jutland theory.

² See Morsbach L 4.143.277. That this is a mere conjecture is to be admitted.

³ Moorman (L 4.31.5) endeavored to show that there was a Geat colony in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and that the courtly epos of *Beowulf* was composed during the reign of Eadwine. (Cf. above, p. xlvī, n. 1.) See also Strömholm L 4.78 i.

were unknown before, since the reference is clearly to hostile inroads which then occurred for the first time. Another conjecture that has proved attractive to several scholars tried to establish Friesland as a meeting-ground of Danes and Englishmen where a knowledge of Northern tales was acquired by the latter.¹

4. Evidently, we cannot entertain the notion that there was in existence even an approximately complete Scandinavian original ready to be put into Anglo-Saxon verse. If nothing else, the style and tone of *Beowulf* would disprove it, since they are utterly unlike anything to be expected in early Scandinavian poetry. But a number of lays (possibly also some poems interspersed with prose narrative like many of the Edic lays) dealing with a variety of subjects became known in England, and, with the comparatively slight differences between the two languages in those times,² could be easily mastered and turned to account by an Anglo-Saxon poet. We may well imagine, e.g., that the Englishman knew such a lay or two on the slaying of Grendel and his mother, another one on the dragon adventure, besides, at any rate, two Danish (originally Geatish) poems on the warlike encounters between Geats and Swedes leading up to the fall of Ongenþeow and Onela respectively.

Whether the picture of the life of the times discloses any traces of Scandinavian originals is a fascinating query that can be answered only in very general and tentative terms. An enthusiastic archæologist³ set up the claim that a good deal of the original cultural background had been retained in the Old English poem, as shown, e.g., by the helmets and swords described in *Beowulf* which appear to match exactly those used in the Northern countries in the period between A.D. 550 and 650. Again, it would not be surprising if Norse accounts of heathen obsequies had inspired the brilliant funeral scene at the close of the poem, ll. 3137 ff. (see note, and 1108 ff., 2124 ff., also note on 4-52: Scyld's sea-burial). But, on the whole, it is well to bear in mind that Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian conditions of life were too much alike to admit of drawing a clear line of division in our study of Beowulfian

¹ Thus, Arnold surmised that the author might have been a companion of St. Willibrord, the Anglo-Saxon missionary, who, with the permission of their king Ongendus, took thirty young Danes with him to Friesland to be brought up as Christians. (Arnold's edition, pp. xxx ff.; cf. his *Notes on Beowulf*, pp. 114 f.) [As early as 1816, Outzen expressed a similar view, see Wülker's *Grundriss*, p. 253.] Schück (L 4.39.40, 43 ff.) conceived of an Anglo-Saxon missionary who met Danish merchants in Friesland and eagerly listened to their stories. According to Sarrazin (Käd. 90 ff.) an intermediate Frisian version of a Danish original served as basis for the final literary redaction by the English poet [Cynewulf]; cf. above, p. xlvii, n. 4. That the Germanic heroic legends were quite generally brought to England by way of Friesland was also the opinion of Müllenhoff (pp. 104 ff.). Cf. also Wadstein, *On the Origin of the English*, 1927, p. 26; *id.*, L 4.74.6.

² The remark inserted in the *Gunnlaugssaga Ormstungu*, ch. 6: *ein var tunga í Englandi ok Noregi, áþr Vilhjálmr bastarþr vann England*, though exaggerated, contains an important element of truth.

³ Stjerna, L 9.39.

antiquities. Certain features, however, can be mentioned that are plainly indicative of English civilization, such as the institution of the *witan*,¹ the use of the harp, the vaulted stone chamber (see note on 2717 ff.), the paved street (320, cp. 725), and, above all, of course, the high degree of gentleness, courtesy, and spiritual refinement.²

Some Norse parallels relating to minor motives of the narrative are pointed out in the notes on 20 ff., 244 ff., 499 ff., 804, 1459 f., 2157, 2683 ff., 3024 ff., 3167 f.³

It remains to ask whether it is possible to detect Norse influence in the language of *Beowulf*. Generally speaking, it must be confessed that so far the investigations along this line⁴ have brought out interesting similarities rather than proofs of imitation. Assuredly, no such in disputable evidence has been gained as in the case of the *Later Genesis*, which is, indeed, on a different footing, being a real and even close translation of a foreign (Old Saxon) original. It is worth while, however, to advert to the agreement in the use of certain words and phrases, such as *atol*, *bront*; *eodor*, *lēod* (in their transferred, poetical meanings, cp. ON. *jaðarr*, *ljóði*);⁵ *beadolēoma* (see Glossary), *bona Ongenþēoēs* (see note on 1968), and other kennings; *gehēgan ðing* 425 f., cp. ON. *heyja þing*; *māl is mē tō fēran* 316, cp. ON. *māl er mēr at riða* (*Helgakv. Hund.* ii 48, cf. Sarrazin St. 69), *ic þē . . . biddan wille . . . ānre bēne* 426 ff. (see note). On *hæftmēce*, see above, p. xviii; on the epithets *hēah* and *gamol* applied to Healfdene, p. xxxiii. The combination *beornas on blancum* 856 might be taken for a duplicate of a phrase like *Björn reið Blakki* (Par. § 5: *Kálfsvísa*). The employment of the 'historical present'⁶ has been accounted for as a Norse syntactical feature (Sarrazin Kād. 87; see Lang. § 25.6, and especially l. 2486), but there is reason to suspect that it merely indicates the same sort of approximation to the brisk language of every-day life. That the much discussed *isig*, 33 is a misunderstood form of a Scandinavian word has also been suggested.⁷ Several others of the unexplained *ἀπαξ λεγόμενα* might be conjecturally placed in the same category.

5. The author's part in the production of the poem was vastly more than that of an adapter or editor. It was he who combined the Grendel

¹ Cf. Antiq. § 1.

² Cf. Müller L 9.28.

³ Cf. also *Angl.* xxix 379 n. 4 (ll. 249 ff.); *Angl.* xxxvi 174 n. 2 (ll. 445 f.); *Arch.* cxv 179 n. (ll. 1002 f.); *JEGPh.* xiv 549 (ll. 1121 f.). Thanks to the abundance of original secular literature in ancient Scandinavia, illustrative parallels present themselves very readily.

⁴ Sarrazin's exaggerated claims were vigorously combated by Sievers, see L 4.16, 17. Cf. also *ZfdPh.* xxix 224 ff.

⁵ The general, non-technical meaning — normally expressed by *giftu* — which appears in (*feoh*)*gift* (21, 1025, 1089), is probably archaic rather than due to the influence of ON. *gipt*.

⁶ Though not 'historical present' in the strict sense (never occurring in principal clauses). Cf. also J. M. Steadman, Jr., "The Origin of the Historical Present in English," *Studies in Philology* (Univ. of North Carolina), Vol. xiv, No. 1 (1917); further, L 4.85 b.

⁷ L 5.26.15, 5.54; see note on 33.

stories with the dragon narrative and added, as a connecting link, the account of Bēowulf's return, in short, conceived the plan of an extensive epic poem with a great and noble hero as the central figure. Various modifications of the original legends were thus naturally introduced. (Cf., e.g., above, pp. xviii, xx, xxi f.)¹ Leisurely elaboration and expansion by means of miscellaneous episodic matter became important factors in the retelling of the original stories. Hand in hand with such fashioning of the legends into a poem of epic proportions went a spiritualizing and Christianizing process. A strong element of moralization was mingled with the narrative. The characters became more refined, the sentiment softened, the ethics ennobled. Bēowulf rose to the rank of a truly ideal hero, and his contests were viewed in the light of a struggle between the powers of good and of evil, thus assuming a new weight and dignity which made them appear a fit subject for the main narrative theme.

That the idea of creating an epic poem on a comparatively large scale was suggested to the author, directly or indirectly, by classic models is more than an idle guess, though incontrovertible proof is difficult to obtain.² In any event, it is clear that a biblical poem like the Old English *Genesis* paraphrase, consisting of a loose series of separate stories, could not possibly have served as a pattern. Whether there was any real epic among the lost poems of the Anglo-Saxon period we have no means of ascertaining.^{2a}

The question of the influence of the *Aeneid* has received a good deal of attention from scholars.³ There is assuredly no lack of parallels calling for examination. (See, e.g., notes on 90-98, 707, 1085, 1322 ff., 1357 ff., 1368 ff., 1386 ff., 1409 f.) In fact, surprisingly large lists of analogies have been drawn up, and it is to be granted that certain verbal agreements look like instances of imitation on the part of the Anglo-Saxon poet. The great popularity of the *Aeneid* in Ireland should be noted in this connection.⁴ The even larger claim that the author derived some of his subject-matter from Vergil⁵ is, of course, much more difficult to establish. The most important influence to be recognized is, after all, the new conception of a true epic poem which the Anglo-Saxon, very likely, learned from the Roman classic.

6. That the poem was composed in the Anglian parts of England is one of the few facts bearing on its genesis which can be regarded as

¹ The names of Hygd and Unferð were perhaps coined by the poet himself.

² Deutschbein would attribute this important advance in technique to Celtic influence, *GRM.* i 115 ff.

^{2a} The *Waldere* fragments, of course, show epic proportions.

³ Cf. especially Brandl 1008; *Arch.* cxxvi 40-48, 339-59; also L 4.129 a (Imelmann), L 4.129 g (Haber); L 4.66 b 9. For decided objections, see Chadwick H. A. 73-76; Girvan, *MLR.* xxvii 466 ff. — That the author was not ignorant of the language of Vergil may be taken for granted, cf. above, p. lxviii, Lang. § 25.9.

⁴ Cf. Zimmer, *ZfdA.* xxxiii 326-28; L 4.66 b 3 (von Sydow).

⁵ Brandl, L 4.129 e.

fairly established. But whether it originated in Northumbria or Mercia is left to speculation.¹ The evidence of language, as seen above, is indecisive on that point. The strongest argument in favor of Mercia is, after all, the keen interest in the traditions of the Mercian dynasty, made apparent by the introduction of the Offa episode.

Needless to say, the list of Anglian kings has been diligently scanned by scholars with a view to finding the most suitable person to be credited with the rôle of a patron. Several of those presented for consideration, it is important to note, relinquished their royal station to take up life in the quiet of a monastery. Perhaps the most plausible case has been made out so far for King Aldfrīð of Northumbria (who died in 705). That also some allusions to contemporary history are hidden in the lines of our poem is at least a possibility not to be ignored. Might not the spectacle of internal strife and treachery rampant in the Northern regions of England have prompted the apparently uncalled-for note of rebuke and warning, 2166 ff. (cp. 2741 f., 587 f., 1167 f.)?²

We may, then, picture to ourselves the author of *Beowulf* as a man connected in some way with an Anglian court, a royal chaplain or abbot of noble birth³ or, it may be, a monk friend of his, who possessed an actual knowledge of court life and addressed himself to an aristocratic, in fact a royal audience.⁴ A man well versed in Germanic and Scandinavian heroic lore, familiar with secular Anglo-Saxon poems of the type exemplified by *Widsið*, *Finnsburg*, *Deor*, and *Waldere*, and a student of biblical poems of the Cædmonian cycle, a man of notable taste and culture and informed with a spirit of broad-minded Christianity.

The work left behind by the anonymous author does not rank with the few great masterpieces of epic poetry. *Beowulf* is not an English *Iliad*, not a standard Germanic or national Anglo-Saxon epos. In respect to plot it is immeasurably inferior to the grand, heroic *Nibelungenlied*. Yet it deservedly holds the first place in our study of Old English literature. As an eloquent exponent of old Germanic life it

¹ Successive places were assigned to Northumbria and Mercia in ten Brink's complicated theory of the gradual building up of the poem from a number of original, as well as modified, lays.

² Earle, by bold and somewhat playful conjecture, fastened the authorship on Hygeberht whom the great Offa had chosen to be archbishop of Lichfield. He furthermore imagined that the poem was a sort of allegory written for the benefit of Offa's son Ecgferþ, being in fact 'the institution of a prince.' (Cf. note on 1931-62.) As to its genesis, he thought that the name and also part of the story of Hygelāc had been taken from the *Historia Francorum*, and that "the saga," though of Scandinavian origin, "came out of Frankland to the hand of the poet, and probably . . . was written in Latin." See the ingenious, if fanciful, arguments in *Deeds of Beowulf*, pp. lxxv ff.; they were first set forth in the *London Times*, September 30 and October 29, 1885.

³ Cf. Plummer's *Baeda*, i, p. xxxv.

⁴ He makes it plain that the king's authority must be scrupulously safeguarded; see especially 862 f., 2198 f.

stands wholly in a class by itself. As an exemplar of Anglo-Saxon poetic endeavor it reveals an ambitious purpose and a degree of success in its accomplishment which are worthy of unstinted praise. In noble and powerful language, and with a technical skill unequaled in the history of our ancient poetry, it portrays stirring heroic exploits and, through these, brings before us the manly ideals which appealed to the enlightened nobles of the age. It combines the best elements of the old culture with the aspirations of the new.

The poem has been edited many times. The main object which this edition aims to serve is to assist the student in the thorough interpretation of the text *by placing within his reach the requisite material for a serious study*. It is hoped that he will feel encouraged to form his own judgment as occasion arises — *nullius addictus iurare in verba magistri*.

A SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE CONCERNING THE GENESIS OF *BEOWULF*

After all that has been written on the subject, *Beowulf* remains to us a singular and, in a sense, problematic poem. It is not at all what could be termed an orthodox epic. That the author fully appreciated the heroic subjects he was dealing with is beyond dispute¹ — no argument is needed to prove the obvious. But to him they meant more than could be gathered from an ordinary outline of the narrative. When the entertaining story (which in the main he did not invent) had been refashioned by his hand, it had assumed a markedly edifying character which requires to be analyzed and explained.² In particular, the all-important person of the hero had been idealized and spiritualized in such a degree as to make him a truly unique figure in heroic poetry. In what light the author desired him to be viewed is well expressed in those decisively significant final words of praise³ which almost sound as if spoken of some saintly person (*manna mildust ond mon(ðw)wærust*, cf. *Angl.* l. 223 f.); even the epithet *lofgeornost*, of which so much has been made, does not necessarily point to warlike renown, cf. *Angl.* xlvī 237 f.

Now it would clearly be going too far to say that the author set out with the deliberate purpose of writing an allegorical poem with Christ himself as its true hero. But it is not deemed a reckless supposition

¹ Is it necessary to say that a modern reader who is not thrilled by the early heroic poetry of his race would be a poor judge of it?

² How urgently the necessity is felt of discovering an additional, ulterior motive of some kind, is illustrated by an attempt recently made to explain the dragon fight allegorically as symbolizing the historical downfall of the Geat kingdom (Strömholm, *L* 4.78 i). Cf. *Intr.* xxiii. Also Cook considered it possible that 'Grendel' was meant to denote the devastation wrought by the Picts and Scots (*L* 4.146 c 1.322) — even as Grein long ago thought of allusions to destructive raids by pirates. — A subtle philosophical scheme involving a large symbolic element has been detected by Du Bois (*L* 4.158).

³ After the hero's soul had departed to seek 'the glory of the righteous,' 2819 f.; cp. 2741 ff.

that in recounting the life and portraying the character of the exemplary leader, whom he conceived as a fighter against the demons of darkness and a deliverer from evil, he was almost inevitably reminded of the person of the Savior, the self-sacrificing King, the prototype of supreme perfection. If the sensitive author of a frankly religious poem felt no incongruity in picturing Christ 'ascending' the cross as a *geong hæleð* . . . *strang and stīðmōd* (*Dream of the Rood* 39 f.¹), it is reasonable to hold that the *Beowulf* poet could easily have associated his idealized king and warrior with the highest type of Christian heroism he could imagine. Exactly how far he meant the parallelism to apply in matters of detail we have of course no means of determining beyond question.²

Such a reading of the epic is entirely compatible with the pleasing suggestion (Earle, Schücking L 4.146 a) that it was composed with a special didactic purpose for the benefit of a king's son, that it was, in fact, designed as the 'institution of a prince' — a hypothesis which takes into full account the poet's eminently moral and moralizing disposition.³ It is to be understood, by the way, that the works mentioned as illustrative parallels, the *Fürstenspiegel* of the Carolingian period,⁴ are of a somewhat different order. They are undisguised treatises containing direct advice to rulers, whereas in our poem the educational motive is kept in the background — just as the Christian interpretation is delicately veiled. Special attention should be called to Schücking's admirable presentation of the ideal of royalty as conceived by the poet. (L 4.157.)

No serious difference of opinion is to be apprehended nowadays on the general proposition that the author was a man of respectable scholarly attainments. It seems to be widely recognized that he had studied his Vergil to good purpose, although individual views may naturally vary in regard to details. Even his acquaintance with the Homeric epics would not be entirely out of the question. It is possible, indeed, to adduce more or less striking parallels as shown above all in a number of articles by Cook,⁵ who incidentally offers the ingenious suggestion that the learned Aldhelm may have had some share in directing the poet's attention to classic models. Yet we must certainly bear in mind that Homeric influence could never have gone very far. The whole manner

¹ The true reading of l. 39^a may have been *gyrede hine geong hæleð* (cp. *Beow.* 1441); see also ll. 44, 56: (*ricne*) *cyning*.

² The problem of finding a formula which satisfactorily explains the peculiar spiritual atmosphere of the poem is not met by maintaining a merely negative attitude.

³ The didactic purpose of Cædmon's poetry is stressed in Bede's well-known words (iv 24): 'in quibus cunctis homines ab amore scelerum abstrahere, ad dilectionem vero et solertiam bonae actionis excitare curabat.'

⁴ Cf. Albert Werminghoff, "Die Fürstenspiegel der Karolingerzeit," *Historische Zeitschrift* lxxxix 193-214; Roland M. Smith, "The Speculum Principum in Early Irish Literature," *Speculum* ii 411-45. — A monitory letter of St. Boniface to King Æðilbald of Mercia has been noted by Crawford, *RES.* vii 448 f.

⁵ L 4.129 b, 146 c. Cf. also, e.g., L 4.129 f.; Cha.'s notes on ll. 1808, 2675. (Chadwick H. A., chs. 15 ff.)

of our author, his artistic, rhetorical, subjective style would seem — in spite of obvious differences — to put him in a class with the writer of the Augustan epic rather than with Homer.¹

In order to realize the possibility of such many-sided interests as are credited to the unknown author, we should turn to the only evidence to be had, concrete examples, that is, from Anglo-Saxon history.² To a man like Aldhelm, the bishop and scholar, who in Latin prose and verse discoursed on a series of saints and who wrote a dissertation on Latin prosody, but who was also known as the minstrel and poet of secular English verse; or, in fact, to King Alfred, the Christian soldier, the educator of his people, friend and patron of the clergy, and also the lover of well remembered 'Saxon poems' an epic like *Beowulf* must have been thoroughly congenial. Altogether, there was no insuperable barrier between a churchman's and a layman's world. Some of the early kings could see with the eyes of both, could be preacher and fighter in one person. Thus, the pious, gentle, humble-minded Æthelstan, the faithful interpreter of his bishop's sermons, proved a successful statesman and a soldier, a king who died in the defense of his people (*for his folces ware*, Ælfric, *Saints* xxvi 147; 'pro salute gentis,' Bede, *H.E.* iii 2). Nor should the mention of those happy times (*gesælighca tida* as praised by Alfred) be forgotten when, in Bede's words (iv 2), religion and learning flourished in the country, and the English had 'fortissimos Christianosque reges,' — a source of terror to all barbarous nations. That actually lays about the Beowulfian Ingeld were recited in the monastery of Lindisfarne is an often mentioned, highly valuable bit of historical information (cf. *Intr.* xxxv n. 2).

A courageous attempt to sketch the very conditions under which *Beowulf* was composed has been made by Cook (*L* 4.146 c 1). He fixes on the court of King Aldfrid of Northumbria as the most likely place where we may imagine the author to have lived.^{2a} Many were indeed the qualifications of this ruler as a patron of various kinds of literature. The son of an Irish mother, he had, during a long residence in Ireland,

¹ The knowledge of Greek in Old England has been set forth by Cook, *Philol. Quarterly* ii 1 ff. For judicious remarks on the general question of classical influence, see Chambers *Introd.* 329 ff. For some critical comment on Cook's theory of Homeric traces in *Beowulf*'s funeral, see *L* 4.129 c. (The parallels that had been collected by Chadwick (cf. *Antiq.*, n. 1) were meant to illustrate analogous social conditions.) — The "sophisticated" character of the style of *Beowulf*, as in fact of nearly all the OE. poetry, has been emphasized by Tatlock (*L* 7.38, *passim*), who notes the scarcity of recurrent "formulas" of the standard Homeric type. At the same time, we should not lose sight of the fact that along with the inherited alliterative verse-form there were necessarily transmitted numerous conventional modes of expression. The artistic use made of the time-honored formulas shows, indeed, the poet's individuality and training.

² This matter has been admirably elucidated by Chambers, *Introd.* 121 ff., 324 ff., & *L* 4.22 b; he has explained the case more convincingly than can be done in the present cursory statement.

^{2a} The same suggestion had been briefly mentioned by Deutschbein, *GRM.* i 118.

acquired religious and secular learning and withal a love of poetry; he was himself a poet (in the Irish tongue), a friend of the famous Aldhelm, "a man sympathetic with the adventurous spirit — eager for learning and wandering, and curious respecting foreign countries — of his Irish kin";¹ a noble chief of his people, not lacking in valor, but preëminently known as 'the wise' and 'the learned'; beyond question, one of "the most enlightened and justly popular princes of his time."² At such a court the author of *Beowulf* might well have found his inspiration. The singularly sweet, warm-hearted, and tolerant spirit of Irish Christianity, in particular, would no doubt have strongly appealed to him.³ Of course, no one would say that this tempting possibility has been proved to be a positive fact; but, then, proof appears to be entirely out of our reach.⁴

The customary dating of *Beowulf* (early in the eighth century) has been assailed by Schücking (L 4.146 a), who would rather place it at the end of the ninth century. Although this thesis can hardly be said to commend itself⁵ (cf. Chambers Introd. 322 ff.), the study is of distinct merit, especially as the critic invites close attention to the striking cultural advance represented by the poem and, furthermore, tries to find a substantial motive for the very remarkable interest taken in matters Scandinavian. This latter fact is, indeed, still calling for an adequate explanation. An entirely different line of argumentation would connect this particular question⁶ with the problem of the *Gēatas*, see, e.g., L 4.78 i; p. cxv & n. 3.

That the linguistic tests should be used with great caution is, of course, to be conceded. (See also L 6.12.3.) Nor will it be denied that the

¹ Cook, *l.c.*, p. 305.

² Montalembert, as quoted by Cook, p. 310.

³ The vexing question of Irish elements in *Beowulf* (cf. Intr. xx, xxi) has never yet been settled. It is much to be hoped that von Sydow (L 4.66 b, b 3) will find it possible soon to publish in full the material collected by him so as to enable us to form an accurate opinion concerning the justice of his contention.

⁴ Allusions to English history would naturally be of great interest. Possibly ll. 1342 ff. permit the inference that the poet had in mind the legend of King Óswald's blessed hand; cf. *Angl.* l 200 n. An interesting suggestion by Brandl, L 4.146 d. See also p. cxxi, n. 4. (It is, by the way, highly characteristic that he repeatedly adverts to the fact that the story he is telling pertains to an earlier age; see, e.g., ll. 178 ff. (1246); 1797 f. (197, 790, 806). The rather otiose *swā (hē) nū gīt (gēn) dēð* 1058, 1134, 2859, similarly 3167 recalls Ælfric's notable comment, *swā swā gýt for-ofi dēð* (*Homilies*, Vol. ii, p. 120), added to the story (by Bede) of an event which took place four hundred years before.) At the same time, our author shows his good sense in keeping his Northern story free from grotesque allusions to outward symbols and rites of the Christian faith. — That a definite English landscape can be recognized in the poem (as recently claimed by Cook) is extremely questionable.

⁵ Malone shrewdly observes (*Speculum* vi 149) that in a poem of that late date "Hrōðulf, not Hrōðgār, would have been the Danish king served by the hero, and the historical allusions would have been more in keeping with Scandinavian tradition as we know it in Saxo and the Icelandic monuments."

⁶ Which has ever haunted scholars since the days of Thorkelin and Thorpe; see also Wülker's *Grundriss*, p. 252.

chronology of Old English poems is far from being settled. (Cf. Imelmann L 4.129 a.) — As regards the relation between *Beowulf* and *Exodus*, it has been plausibly assumed — in view of the Vergilian echo traced in ll. 1409 f. of the former — that the writer of the religious poem knew our *Beowulf*. (Cf. Imelmann, *l.c.* 419; also *Angl.* l 202 f.)¹ However, the general question of chronology is hardly affected by the case. On the other hand, an acquaintance with *Widsið* could, perhaps, be inferred from *Beowulf* 311 as compared with *Widsið* 99: *hyre lof lengde geond londa fela* (136^b: *geond grunda fela*).

¹ See note on 1409 f.; also Gollancz, *The Cadmon Manuscript*, p. lxxxiv; *Angl.* l 221 n. 3.

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¹ It deserves to be noted that, in spite of its length, the Bibliography is a selected one.

8. Max Förster, "Die Beowulf-Handschrift." *Berichte über die Verhandlungen der Sächsischen Akademie der Wissenschaften*, Vol. lxxi, No. 4. Leipzig, 1919. 89 pp. [Highly important, comprehensive study.] R.: Wolfgang Keller, *Beibl.* xxxiv (1923), 1-5. [Keller mentions, as a plausible reason for the worn-off condition of the first and the last page (ff. 179^a, 198^b) of Part II of the poem ('Dragon Fight'), that this division may have been especially popular with Ags. readers and therefore have been handled separately. He convincingly controverts Rypins's thesis (L 1.9.2) concerning the relative merits of scribes A and B.]

9. Stanley I. Rypins, (1) "The Beowulf Codex." *MPh.* xvii (1920), 541-47, and in a slightly modified version, *Colophon X* (1932), 9-12. (2) "A Contribution to the Study of the Beowulf Codex." *Publ. MLAss.* xxxvi (1921), 167-85. Cf. *Intr.* xc, n. 5. (3) "The OE. Epistola Alexandri ad Aristotelem." *MLN.* xxxviii (1923), 216-20. [*Alexander's Letter and Wonders of the East* were in Angl. dialect (*Life of St. Christopher* in WS.), when they came into the hands of the WS. scribe of our MS. A list of interesting lexical elements.] (4) *Three Old English Prose Texts* [i.e., those preceding the *Beowulf*] in *MS. Codex Vitellius A xv edited with an Introduction and Glossarial Index.* (E.E.T.S., No. 161.) London, 1924. [The Latin text of each is added. Introduction, pp. vii-xiv=L 1.9.1, pp. xiv-xxix=L 1.9.2, pp. xxxviii-xlii=L 1.9.3.] R.: F. P. Magoun, Jr., *MLN.* xlii (1927), 67-70; J. Hoops, *Est.* lxi (1927), 435-40.

10. W. A. Craigie, "Interpolations and Omissions in Anglo-Saxon Poetic Texts." *Philologica* ii (1925), 5-19. [Pp. 16-19: Craigie, building on a theory propounded by Bradley (see *Intr.* ci, n. 6), argues that the text seems to have been originally written on sheets containing about 62 lines (the pages averaging 15 or 16 lines), and notes possible imperfections at the beginning and the end of some such pages. See the criticism, *Angl.* l 236 f. (L 5.35.19).]

11. Johannes Hoops, "Die Follierung der Beowulf-Handschrift." *Est.* lxiii (1928), 1-11. [Recommends retention of the old numbering of folios (*Beowulf* beginning on fol. 129), subject, however, to the correction of the errors that had arisen from a former misplacement of certain leaves.] Cf. Marjorie Daunt, *Year's Work* ix, 75. [The "official pagination" of 1884 recommended.]

12. James Root Hulbert, "The Accuracy of the B-scribe of *Beowulf*." *Publ. MLAss.* xliii (1928), 1196-99. [Refutes Rypins's view (L 1.9.2).]

13. Eduard Prokosch, "Two Types of Scribal Errors in the *Beowulf* MS." *Kl. Misc.* (1929), 196-207. [Phonetic errors by scribe A, who wrote from dictation (but cf. Förster, L 1.8.27 n. 2); mechanical errors by scribe B, who copied from a MS.]

See also L 5.22, 52, 53.

II. EDITIONS

a. Complete Editions

1. Grim. Johnson [Grímur Jónsson] Thorkelin, *De Danorum rebus gestis secul. III & IV. poema danicum dialecto anglosaxonica*. Havniæ, 1815. [Of interest chiefly as the 'editio princeps.']

2. John M. Kemble, *The Anglo-Saxon Poems of Beowulf, The Traveler's Song, and the Battle of Finnesburh*. London (1st ed. [100 copies], 1833);¹ 2d ed., Vol. i, 1835, Vol. ii (Translation, Introduction, Notes, Glossary), 1837. [Scholarly; the first real edition.]

3. Frederik Schaldemose, *Beo-Wulf og Scopes Widsið*. Kjøbenhavn, 1847; 2d ed., 1851. [Dependent on Kemble.]

4. Benjamin Thorpe, *The Anglo-Saxon Poems of Beowulf, the Scop or Gleeman's Tale, and the Fight at Finnesburg*. Oxford, 1855; reprinted, 1875. [Meritorious, though not sufficiently careful in details.]

5. C. W. M. Grein in his *Bibliothek der angelsächsischen Poesie*, Vol. i, pp. 255-341. Göttingen, 1857. [Marked by sterling scholarship; text printed in long lines, not collated with the MS.]

6. Nik. Fred. Sev. Grundtvig, *Beowulfes Beorh eller Bjovulfs-Drapen*. Kiøbenhavn, 1861. [The two Thorkelin copies utilized; numerous conjectures indulged in.]

7. (1) Moritz Heyne, *Beowulf. Mit ausführlichem Glossar hrsg.* Paderborn, 1863; 1868; 1873; 1879. — (2) Revised by Adolf Socin: 5th ed., 1888 (r.: Sievers, L 5.16.2; Heinzel, L 5.20); 1898 (r.: Sarrazin, L 5.36); 1903 (r.: v. Grienberger, L 5.45.2; E. Kruisinga, *Est.* xxxv (1905), 401 f.; F. Holthausen, *Beibl.* xviii (1907), 193 f.; Fr. Klaeber, *ib.* xviii, 289-91). — (3) Revised by Levin L. Schücking: 8th ed., 1908 [thoroughly improved, still conservative] (r.: Fr. Klaeber, *Est.* xxxix (1908), 425-33; R. Imelmann, *D. Lit. z.* xxx (1909), 995-1000; v. Grienberger, *ZföG.* lx (1909), 1089 f.; W. W. Lawrence, *MLN.* xxv (1910), 155-57); 9th ed., 1910 (r.: W. J. Sedgefield, *Est.* xliii (1911), 267-69); 10th ed., 1913 (r.: Fr. Klaeber, *Beibl.* xxiv (1913), 289-91); 11th and 12th ed., 1918 (r.: F. Holthausen, *ZfdPh.* xlvi (1919/20), 127-31); 13th ed., 1929, 14th ed., 1931 [reprint].

8. C. W. M. Grein, *Beowulf nebst den Fragmenten Finnsburg und Valdere*. Cassel & Göttingen, 1867. [Rather conservative.]

9. Thomas Arnold, *Beowulf. A Heroic Poem of the Eighth Century, with a Translation, Notes, and Appendix*. London, 1876. [Unsafe.] See reviews by H. Sweet, *Academy* x (1876), 588 c-89 a; R. Wülcker, *Angl. i* (1878), 177-86.

10. James A. Harrison and Robert Sharp, *Beowulf: An Anglo-Saxon Poem; The Fight at Finnsburh: A Fragment*. Boston, 1883. [Based on Heyne.] 4th ed., 1894 [with explanatory notes].

11. Richard Paul Wülcker in the revision of Grein's *Bibliothek der*

¹ The edition of 1833 has not been accessible.

angelsächsischen Poesie, Vol. i, pp. 149-277. Kassel, 1883. [Extensive critical apparatus.] (Cf. L 1.6.) Anastatic reprint, Hamburg, 1922.

12. Alfred Holder, *Beowulf. II^a: Berichtigter Text mit knappem Apparat und Wörterbuch*. Freiburg i. B., 1884; 2d ed., 1899. [Benefited by the advanced scholarship of Kluge and Cosijn.] *II^b: Wortschatz mit sämtlichen Stellennachweisen*. 1896. (Cf. L 1.6.)

13. (1) A. J. Wyatt, *Beowulf edited with Textual Foot-Notes, Index of Proper Names, and Alphabetical Glossary*. Cambridge, 1894; 2d ed., 1898, reprinted, 1901, 1908. [Judicious; conservative.] — (2) New edition, thoroughly revised by R. W. Chambers, 1914. [Excellent notes.] R.: W. W. Lawrence, *JEGPh*. xiv (1915), 611-13; J. W. Bright, *MLN*. xxxi (1916), 188 f.; J. D. Jones, *MLR*. xi (1916), 230 f.; L. L. Schücking, *Est*. lv (1921), 88-100. Second ed., 1920 [with additional textual notes, pp. 255-57]. R.: O. L. Jiriczek, *Die Neueren Sprachen* xxix (1921), 67-9.

14. Moritz Trautmann, *Das Beowulflied. Als Anhang das Finn-Bruchstück und die Waldhere-Bruchstücke* (Bonn. B. xvi). Bonn, 1904. [Many tentative emendations introduced.] R.: Fr. Klaeber, *MLN*. xx (1905), 83-7; L. L. Schücking, *Arch*. cxv (1905), 417-21. (Cf. F. Tupper, *Publ. MLAss*. xxv (1910), 164-81.)

15. F. Holthausen, *Beowulf nebst dem Finnsburg-Bruchstück*. Part i.: *Texte und Namenverzeichnis*, Heidelberg, 1905; — 2d ed., 1908, and 3d ed., 1912 (including also *Waldere, Deor, Widsið*, and the OHG. *Hildebrandslied*). Part ii.: *Einleitung, Glossar und Anmerkungen*. 1906; 2d ed., 1909; 3d ed., 1913. [Up-to-date, rigorously conforming to Sievers's metrical types; a mine of information.] R.: L. L. Schücking, *Est*. xxxix (1908), 94-111; W. W. Lawrence, *JEGPh*. vii (1908), 125-29; M. Deutschbein, *Arch*. cxxi (1908), 162-64; v. Grienberger, *ZföG*. lix (1908), 333-46 (chiefly etymological notes on the Glossary); Fr. Klaeber, *MLN*. xxiv (1909), 94 f.; A. Eichler, *Beibl*. xxi (1910), 129-33, xxii (1911), 161-65; L. L. Schücking, *Est*. xlii (1910), 108-11; G. Binz, *Lit. bl*. xxxii (1911), 53-5. — 4th ed., Part i, 1914; Part ii, 1919. 5th ed., Part i, 1921; Part ii, 1929; 6th ed., Part i, 1929. R.: Fr. Klaeber, *Beibl*. xli (1930), 8-12; Kemp Malone, *Speculum* v (1930), 327 f., *JEGPh*. xxix (1930), 611-13.

16. W. J. Sedgfield, *Beowulf edited with Introduction, Bibliography, Notes*, [admirable, complete] *Glossary, and Appendices*. (Publ. of the University of Manchester, Engl. Series, No. ii.) Manchester, 1910. [Includes also the text of *The Fight at Finnsburg* and other OE. epic remains.] R.: P. G. Thomas, *MLR*. vi (1911), 266-68; W. W. Lawrence, *JEGPh*. x (1911), 633-40; *Nation* xcii (New York, 1911), 505 b-c (*anon.*); Fr. Klaeber, *Est*. xlv (1911/12), 119-26; F. Wild, *Beibl*. xxiii (1912), 253-60. — 2d ed., 1913. R.: Fr. Klaeber, *Beibl*. xxv (1914), 166-68; W. W. Lawrence, *JEGPh*. xiv (1915), 609-11.

17. Hubert Pierquin, *Le Poème Anglo-Saxon de Beowulf*. Paris, 1912. 846 pp. [Kemble's text. With French prose translation, Ags. grammar, treatise on versification, chapters on Ags. institutions, etc. A hetero-

geneous compilation.] R.: Fr. Klaeber, *Beibl.* xxiv (1913), 138 f.; W. J. Sedgfield, *MLR.* viii (1913), 550-52.

17 a. Fr. Klaeber, *Beowulf and The Fight at Finnsburg* edited, with *Introduction, Bibliography, Notes, Glossary, and Appendices.* Boston, 1922. R.: Ernst A. Kock, *AfNF.* xxxix (1923), 185-89; Henning Larsen, *Ph.Q.* ii (1923), 156-58; Robert J. Menner, *The Literary Review* (*New York Evening Post*), Jan. 20, 1923, p. 394; F. Holthausen, *Beibl.* xxxiv (1923), 353-57; Hermann M. Fladieck, *ESt.* lviii (1924), 119-24; Hans Hecht, *Anz.f.d.A.* xliii (1924), 46-51; William W. Lawrence, *JEGPh.* xxiii (1924), 294-300; E. E. Wardale, *Year's Work* iv, 39-43. Second ed., with Supplement, 1928. R.: Kemp Malone, *JEGPh.* xxviii (1929), 416 f.; [A. Brandl,] *Arch.* clvi (1929), 304 f.

17 b. Federico Olivero, *Beowulf.* Torino, 1934. [Contains an extensive introduction, the text (of Chambers), an Italian translation, and a select bibliography.]

An edition of the 'Beowulf Manuscript,' forming Vol. iv of *The Anglo-Saxon Poetic Records*, is in preparation.

b. Curtailed Editions

18. Ludwig Ettmüller, *Carmen de Beowulfi Gautarum regis rebus praeclare gestis atque interitu, quale fuerit ante quam in manus interpolatoris, monachi Vestsaxonici, inciderat.* Zürich, 1875. [2896 lines.] Cf. L 4.132.

19. Hermann Möller, *Das altenglische Volksepos*, Part ii. Kiel, 1883. [Reconstruction of the presumptive original text in 344 four-line stanzas.] See L 4.134.

c. Selected Portions

20. Ludwig Ettmüller, *Engla and Seaxna Scopas and Bōceras.* Quedlinburg and Leipzig, 1850. [ll. 210-498, 607-661, 710-836, 991-1650, 2516-2820, 3110-3182.]

21. Max Rieger, *Alt- und angelsächsisches Lesebuch.* Giessen, 1861. [ll. 867-915, 1008-1250, 2417-2541, 2724-2820, 2845-2891.]

22. Henry Sweet, *An Anglo-Saxon Reader.* Oxford, 1876; 8th ed., 1908. [ll. 1251-1650.] 9th ed., revised by C. T. Onions, 1922.

23. Further, e.g., Rasmus Kristian Rask, *Angelsaksisk Sproglære*, Stockholm, 1817 (English version by B. Thorpe, Copenhagen, 1830; revised, London, 1865); John Josias Conybeare, *Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry*, ed. by William Daniel Conybeare, London, 1826; Louis F. Klipstein, *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*, Vol. ii, New York, 1849; Francis A. March, *An Anglo-Saxon Reader*, New York, 1870; C. Alphonso Smith, *An Old English Grammar and Exercise Book*, 2d ed., Boston, 1898 (6th reprint, 1913) [ll. 611-661, 739-836, 2711-2751, 2792-2820]; W. M. Baskervill, James A. Harrison, and J. Lesslie Hall, *Anglo-Saxon Reader*, 2d ed., New York, 1901 [ll. 499-594, 791-836]; Alfred J. Wyatt, *An Anglo-Saxon Reader*, Cambridge, 1919 [some 440 lines; with William Morris's summary of the parts omitted between selections]; *id.*, *The*

Threshold of Anglo-Saxon, Cambridge, 1926 [some 600 lines (somewhat normalized) of selected extracts with William Morris's summary interspersed]; W. J. Sedgefield, *An Anglo-Saxon Verse-Book*, Manchester, 1922 [upwards of 1200 lines arranged according to their literary affinities]; Milton Haight Turk, *An Anglo-Saxon Reader*, New York, 1927 [some 320 lines]; George Philip Krapp and Arthur Garfield Kennedy, *An Anglo-Saxon Reader*, New York, 1929 [ll. 64-158, 710-836, 2550-2835]; W. A. Craigie, *Specimens of Anglo-Saxon Poetry* III, Edinburgh, 1931 [some 600 lines (of historical legend)]. For Schücking's *Kleines ags. Dichterbuch*, see L F. 2.13.

[24. A paraphrase of the first part in Old English prose composed by Henry Sweet is contained in his *First Steps in Anglo-Saxon*. Oxford, 1897.]

III. TRANSLATIONS

a. Complete Translations

I. English.

A. Prose versions, by:

1. John M. Kemble (in Vol. ii of the 2d ed. of his text, see L 2.2). London, 1837. [Literal.]

2. Benjamin Thorpe. (Opposite his text, see L 2.4.) Oxford, 1855, 1875. [Literal.]

3. Thomas Arnold. (At the foot of his text, see L 2.9.) London, 1876. [Literal.]

4. John Earle, *The Deeds of Beowulf*. Oxford, 1892. c+203 pp. [Literary, picturesque, with inconsistent use of archaisms. Introduction and notes are added.] See review (especially of the Introduction) by E. Koepfel, *ESL*. xviii (1893), 93-5. — Reprinted (translation only), Oxford, 1910.

5. John R. Clark Hall. London, 1901; 2d ed. (carefully revised), 1911. lxvi+287 pp. [Faithful rendering, with valuable illustrative matter and notes.]

6. Chauncey Brewster Tinker. New York, 1902; 2d ed., 1910. [Pleasing.]

7. Clarence Griffin Child. (The Riverside Literature Series, No. 159.) Boston, 1904. [Helpful.] R.: Fr. Klaeber, *Beibl*. xvi (1905), 225-27.

8. Wentworth Huyshe. London, 1907. [With notes and pictorial illustrations. Of no independent value.]

9. Ernest J. B. Kirtlan. London, 1913. [Not up-to-date.]

9 a. R. K. Gordon, *The Song of Beowulf rendered into English Prose*. (The King's Treasuries of Literature.) London and New York, n.d. [1923]. [Not entirely accurate.] It has been incorporated in Everyman's Library, No. 794: *Anglo-Saxon Poetry Selected and Translated* by R. K. Gordon. London and New York. [1927.] The volume also contains a translation of *The Fight at Finnsburg*.

9 b. Prose translations are included in George Wm. McClelland and Albert C. Baugh's *Century Types of English Literature*, New York, 1925 (Transl. by A. C. Baugh), and in Homer A. Watt and James B. Munn's *Ideas and Forms in English and American Literature*, Chicago, 1925 (Transl. by J. B. Munn).

9 c. Harry Morgan Ayres, *Beowulf, a Paraphrase*. Williamsport, Penna., 1933. [A *paraphrase* of distinct literary merit modeled somewhat after the manner of an Icelandic saga.]

B. Metrical versions, by:

10. A. Diedrich Wackerbarth. London, 1849. [Ballad measure; popular.]

11. H. W. Lumsden. London, 1881; 2d ed., 1883. [Ballad measure.]

12. James M. Garnett. Boston, 1882; 4th ed., 1900; reprinted, 1902. [Line-for-line rendering; imitative measure, with two accents to each half-line (cf. J. Schipper, L 8.11.1. § 65, L 8.11.2. § 73).]

13. John Lesslie Hall. Boston, 1892; reprinted, 1900. [Imitative, alliterative measure; archaic language; spirited.]

14. William Morris (and A. J. Wyatt). Hammersmith (Kelmescott Press) [308 copies], 1895; 2d ed. (cheaper), London and New York, 1898. [Fine imitative measure; extremely archaic, strange diction.]

15. Francis B. Gummere, in his *The Oldest English Epic. Beowulf, Finnsburg, Waldere, Deor, Widsith, and the German Hildebrand*. New York, 1909.¹ [Very successful version in 'the original meter'; with good notes and introduction.] Cf. L 3.44 (on verse form).

16. John R. Clark Hall. Cambridge, 1914. [Imitative measure.] R.: W. J. Sedgefield, *MLR.* x (1915), 387-89; Fr. Klaeber, *Beibl.* xxvi (1915), 170-72.

16 a. Charles Scott Moncrieff, *Beowulf translated*. London, 1921. [Alliterative; rather awkward. Also the minor heroic poems are included.] R.: Fr. Klaeber, *Beibl.* xxxiv (1923), 321-23.

16 b. William Ellery Leonard, *Beowulf, a new Verse Translation*. New York and London, 1923. Cf. L 3.44. [A brilliant poetic version in rhymed 'Nibelungen couplets.'] R.: Fr. Klaeber, *Beibl.* xxxiv (1923), 322 f. Leonard's Translation has been presented in an artistic setting: *The Random House Beowulf* (with six full-page lithographs, a title page and full colophon page in black and white by Rockwell Kent) [950 copies]. New York, 1932. Large 4to.

16 c. Archibald Strong, *Beowulf translated into Modern English Rhyming Verse; with a Foreword on 'Beowulf and the Heroic Age' by R. W. Chambers*. London, 1925. R.: Fr. Klaeber, *Beibl.* xxxvii (1926), 257-60; Elsie Blackman, *Review of English Studies* iii (1927), 115 f.; S. J. Crawford, *MLR.* xxii (1927), 325-27; Martin B. Ruud, *MLN.* xliii (1928), 54 f.

¹ Gummere's translation of *Beowulf* has been incorporated in *The Five-Foot Shelf of Books* ("The Harvard Classics") ed. by Charles W. Eliot, Vol. xlix (1910), pp. 5-94.

16 d. D. H. Crawford, *Beowulf translated into English Verse, with an Introduction, Notes & Appendices*. (The Medieval Library, No. 27.) London, 1926. ["Four-stressed unrhymed" lines; a somewhat unfortunate medium.] R.: Kemp Malone, *MLN*. xlii (1927), 202 f.; Elsie Blackman, *Review of Engl. Studies* iii (1927), 237-39; S. J. Crawford, *MLR*. xxii (1927), 325-27; Malcolm S. MacLean, *Beibl.* xxxviii (1927), 312-14.

II. German.

A. Prose versions, by:

17. H. Steineck, in his *Altenglische Dichtungen*, pp. 1-102. Leipzig, 1898. [Literal; poor.]

18. Moritz Trautmann. (Opposite his text.) Bonn, 1904. [Literal.]

B. Metrical versions (with the exception of Nos. 22 and 24, in measures modeled more or less closely after the OE. meter), by:

19. Ludwig Ettmüller. Zürich, 1840. [Literal; obsolete, strange words ('Unwörter'). With introduction and notes.]

20. C. W. M. Grein, in his *Dichtungen der Angelsachsen stabreimend übersetzt*. Vol. i, pp. 222-308. Göttingen, 1857; reprinted, 1863; 2d ed. (*Beowulf* separately), Kassel, 1883. [Accurate; helpful.]

21. Karl Simrock. Stuttgart and Augsburg, 1859. [Faithful.]

22. Moritz Heyne. Paderborn, 1863; 2d ed., 1898; 3d ed., 1915. [Iambic pentameter; readable.]

23. Hans von Wolzogen. [Reclam's Universal-Bibliothek, No. 430.] Leipzig, n.d. [1872]. [Brisk; cursory.]

24. P. Hoffmann. Züllichau, [1893]; 2d ed., Hannover, 1900. [Nibelungen strophes; inaccurate.]

25. Paul Vogt. Halle a. S., 1905. [For the use of high school pupils; text partially rearranged and abridged.] R.: Fr. Klaeber, *Arch.* cxvii (1906), 408-10; G. Binz, *Beibl.* xxi (1910), 289-91.

26. Hugo Gering. Heidelberg, 1906. [Admirable in rhythm and diction; with valuable notes.] R.: W. W. Lawrence, *JEGPh.* vii (1908), 129-33; v. Grienberger, *ZföG.* lix (1908), 423-28; J. Ries, *Anz. fdA.* xxxiii (1909/10), 143-47; G. Binz, *Lit. bl.* xxxi (1910), 397 f. — 2d ed., 1913.

III. Danish.

27. Nik. Fred. Sev. Grundtvig, *Bjowulfs Drape*. Kjøbenhavn, 1820; 2d ed., 1865. [Ballad measure; highly paraphrastic. The 1st ed. contains critical notes and an extensive introduction.] R.: J. Grimm, *Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen*, Jan. 2, 1823, pp. 1-12 (=J. Grimm's *Kleinere Schriften* iv (Berlin, 1869), 178-86).

28. Frederik Schaldemose. (Opposite his text, see L 2.3.) Kjøbenhavn, 1847; 2d ed., 1851. [Literal, with alliterative decoration.]

29. Adolf Hansen. Kjøbenhavn and Kristiania, 1910. (Completed, after H.'s death, and edited by Viggo J. von Holstein Rathlou.) [Imitative measure.]

IV. *Norwegian Landsmaal.*

29 a. Henrik Rytter, *Beowulf og Striden um Finnsborg frå Angelsaksisk*. Oslo, 1921. [Alliterative meter.]

V. *Swedish.*

30. Rudolf Wickberg. Westervik (Progr.), 1889. [Rhythmical without alliteration.] A new, handy ed., Uppsala, 1914.

VI. *Dutch.*

31. L. Simons. Gent, 1896. (Publ. by the K. Vlaamsche Academie voor Taal- & Letterkunde.) [Iambic pentameter, with alliteration; careful. Contains an introduction.]

VII. *Latin.*

32. Grim. Johnson Thorkelin. (Opposite his text, see L 2.1.) Havnæ, 1815. [Practically useless.]

VIII. *French.*

33. L. Botkine. Havre, 1877. [Prose; free.] R.: K. Körner, *ESt.* ii (1879), 248-51, cf. *ib.* i (1877), 495-96.

34. H. Pierquin. (Opposite his text, see L 2.17.) Paris, 1912. [Prose; unsafe.]

35. W. Thomas, Paris, 1919. [Literal; line-for-line; with an introduction of 32 pages.] Also *Deor*, *Finnsburg*, and *Waldere* are included. (The translation was originally published in *Revue de l'Enseignement des Langues Vivantes* xxx (1913) ff.)

IX. *Italian.*

36. C. Giusto Grion, in *Atti della Reale Accademia Lucchese*, Vol. xxii. Lucca, 1883. [Loosely imitative measure; faithful; with introduction.] R.: Th. Krüger, *ESt.* ix (1886), 64-77.

36 a. Numerous passages (some 1100 lines) translated into Italian by Federico Olivero in his *Traduzioni dalla Poesia Anglo-Sassone*. Bari, 1915. [With some notes and a brief general introduction. Contains also *The Fight at Finnsburg* and many other specimens of OE. poetry.] A complete translation in his edition, L 2.17 b.

A. Benedetti's translation, Palermo, 1916 has been out of reach.

b. *Partial Translations*

37. Sharon Turner, *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, Vol. iv, London, 1805; 6th ed., 1836; 7th ed., 1852. (Reprinted, Philadelphia, 1841.) [Select passages; faulty.]

38. John Josias Conybeare, *Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry*. London, 1826. (See L 2.23.) [Paraphrastic extracts in blank verse (inserted in a prose analysis), and literal Latin rendering.]

39. The Grendel part (ll. 1-836) in German by G. Zinsser, Forbach Progr. Saarbrücken, 1881. [Iambic pentameter; free, readable.]

40. Selections from Chauncey B. Tinker's translation in *Translations*

from *Old English Poetry* ed. by Albert S. Cook and Chauncey B. Tinker, Boston, 1902. Revised ed., 1926.

41. The Dragon part (ll. 2207-3182) in Swedish by Erik Björkman in *Världslitteraturen i urval och översättning* redigerad af Henrik Schück. Andra Serien: Medeltiden. Stockholm, 1902. [Rhythmical prose.]

41 a. Henry Cecil Wyld, "Experiments in Translating *Beowulf*." *Kl. Misc.* (1929), 217-31. [Specimens of passages translated in a variety of meters. "A modern version of a work so essentially poetical in form and diction ought certainly to be in verse, and . . . the meter should be one of those . . . familiar in modern English poetry."]

42. Selections included in anthologies of English literature. 1) Kate M. Warren, *A Treasury of English Literature*. London, 1906. (Contains also part of *The Fight at Finnsburg*.) 2) Walter C. Bronson, *English Poems: Old English and Middle English Periods*. Chicago, 1910. (E. S. Bronson's translation.) 3) A. G. Newcomer and A. E. Andrews, *Twelve Centuries of English Poetry and Prose*. Chicago, 1910. (An improved version of Thorpe's rendering.) 4) Henry S. Pancoast and John Duncan Spaeth, *Early English Poems*. New York, 1911. (Spaeth's translation, pp. 5-29; notes, pp. 389-403.) J. Duncan Spaeth, *Old English Poetry: Translations into Alliterative Verse, with Introductions and Notes*. Princeton, 1921, 1922. [Contains two thirds of *Beowulf*.] 5) J. W. Cunliffe, J. F. A. Pyre, Karl Young, *Century Readings for a Course in English Literature*. New York, 1915. (Contains the greater part of Earle's translation.) 6) *English Literature, The Beginnings to 1500*, ed. by James Dow McCallum. New York, 1929. (Several passages, chiefly episodes, are omitted.) 7) *Old English and Medieval Literature* ed. by G. H. Gerould. New York, 1929. (Gerould's metrical version (imitative measure) includes about one half of *Beowulf*.¹)

c. Criticism of Translations

43. A useful review of the translations published up to 1902 is found in Chauncey B. Tinker's *The Translations of Beowulf: a critical Bibliography*. (Yale Studies in English xvi.) New York, 1903. The earlier translations are surveyed by R. P. Wülcker in *Angl.* iv, *Anz.* (1881), 69-

¹ Paraphrases for the general public or for children: 1) Ferdinand Bässler, *Beowulf, Wieland der Schmied, und die Ravennaschlacht. Für die Jugend und das Volk bearbeitet*, 2d ed., Berlin, 1875. 16mo. 2) Clara L. Thomson, *The Adventures of Beowulf*. London, 1899; 2d ed., 1904. (A good paraphrase for school children.) 3) A popular summary in *A Book of Famous Myths and Legends*, with an Introduction by Thomas J. Shahan, Boston, 1901; included in Hamilton W. Mabie's *Legends that Every Child Should Know*, New York, 1906. 4) *Stories of Beowulf Told to the Children* by H. E. Marshall. (With pictures.) London and New York, 1908. 16mo. 5) *Brave Beowulf* (in *Every Child's Library*) by Thos. Cartwright. (With pictures.) London, 1908. 16mo. 6) A paraphrase of the first division (ll. 1-1250) for school children: R. A. Spencer, *The Story of Beowulf and Grendel retold in Modern English Prose*. London and Edinburgh, n.d. [1923]. 7) Other selections as well as digests and paraphrases are mentioned in Tinker's monograph (L 3.43), pp. 121 ff.

78; some later ones by James M. Garnett, *Publ. MLAss.* xviii (1903), 445-51.

44. For a discussion of the verse-form most suitable for a translation, see J. Schipper, *Angl.* vi, *Anz.* (1883), 120-24; Francis B. Gummere, *Am. Jour. Phil.* vii (1886), 46-78; James M. Garnett, *ib.* ii (1881), 356 f., *Publ. MLAss.* vi (1891), 95-105, *ib.* xviii (1903), 446 f., 455-58; Prosser Hall Frye, *MLN.* xii (1897), 79-82; Edward Fulton, *Publ. MLAss.* xiii (1898), 286-96; M. Trautmann, *Bonn. B.* v (1900), 189-91; John Ries, *L* 3.26. Cf. also F. B. Gummere, *MLN.* xxv (1910), 61-3 (in a reply to C. G. Child's criticism of the use of verse, *ib.* xxiv (1909), 253 f.), and C. G. Child's rejoinder, *ib.* xxv (1910), 157 f.; further W. J. Sedgefield, *ESt.* xli (1910), 402 f., and M. Trautmann, *Beibl.* xxi (1910), 353-60 (in reviews of Gummere's translation); J. D. Spaeth in *Early English Poems* (*L* 3.42.4), pp. 376-80; A. Blyth Webster, *Essays and Studies by Members of the English Association* v (1914), 153-71; William Ellery Leonard, "Beowulf and the Niebelungen Couplet," *Univ. of Wisconsin Studies in Language and Literature*, No. 2 (1918), pp. 99-152 [a spirited exposition of the merits of the 'Nibelungen couplet' as verse-medium; the added specimens convincingly support the arguments]. Review of W. E. Leonard's monograph by Fr. Klaeber, *Beibl.* xxxii (1921), 145-48. Cf. Leonard's supplementary study, "The Scansion of Middle English Alliterative Verse," *Univ. of Wisconsin Studies in Language and Literature*, No. 11 (1920), 57-103. And see *L* 3.41 a (H. C. Wyld).

[45. A drama on the subject of Beowulf (written in 1899-1900), entitled *Beowulf: An Epical Drama* by Percy MacKaye is in preparation for the press.]¹

IV. LITERARY CRITICISM. FABULOUS AND HISTORICAL ELEMENTS

A. GENERAL REFERENCES

a. Handbooks of Literature

1. Thomas Warton, *History of English Poetry*. Ed. by W. Carew Hazlitt. Vol. ii, pp. 3-19; Henry Sweet, *Sketch of the History of Anglo-Saxon Poetry*. London, 1871.

2. Henry Morley, *English Writers*. Vol. i, ch. vi (1st ed., 1864), 2d ed. (completely revised), London, 1887; 3d ed., 1891.

3. Bernhard ten Brink, (1) *Geschichte der englischen Litteratur*. Vol. i, Berlin, 1877; (2) 2d ed. revised by Alois Brandl, 1899. [Admirable.] (3) English translation of the first edition by Horace M. Kennedy. London and New York, 1884.

4. Richard Wülker, *Grundriss zur Geschichte der angelsächsischen Lit-*

¹ It may be mentioned that Howard Hanson has composed a choral work, "The Lament for Beowulf" (for mixed chorus and orchestra). (Boston, 1925.)

teratur. Leipzig, 1885. [Of great value on account of its bibliographies and critical summaries of books and papers.]

5. Adolf Ebert, *Allgemeine Geschichte der Literatur des Mittelalters im Abendlande*. Vol. iii, pp. 27 ff. Leipzig, 1887.

6. Stopford A. Brooke, (1) *The History of Early English Literature*. London and New York, 1892. [Interesting.] (2) *English Literature from the Beginning to the Norman Conquest*. London and New York, 1898. [A shorter version.]

7. Bernhard ten Brink, *Altenglische Literatur in P. Grdr.*¹, ii^a. Strassburg, 1893. [Unfinished.] Reprinted in L 4.3.2, pp. 431-78.

8. Rudolf Koegel, *Geschichte der deutschen Litteratur bis zum Ausgange des Mittelalters*. Vol. i^a, *passim*. Strassburg, 1894.

9. W. J. Courthope, *A History of English Poetry*. Vol. i, ch. iii. London and New York, 1895.

10. *The Cambridge History of English Literature*. Ed. by A. W. Ward and A. R. Waller. Vol. i, ch. iii: H. Munro Chadwick, *Early National Poetry*. London and New York, 1907.¹ [Admirable, succinct account.]

11. Alois Brandl, *Englische Literatur: A. Angelsächsische Periode in P. Grdr.*², ii^a, pp. 980-1024. Strassburg, 1908. [The most successful scholarly treatment.]

12. Illustrated works of a somewhat popular character: (1) Richard Wülker, *Geschichte der englischen Litteratur*. Leipzig, 1896; 2d ed., 1907. (2) Richard Garnett and Edmund Gosse, *English Literature: An Illustrated Record*. Vol. i, by Richard Garnett. London and New York, 1903, 1923.

13. Shorter Handbooks: (1) John Earle, *Anglo-Saxon Literature*. London, 1884. 16mo, 262 pp. (2) F. J. Snell, *The Age of Alfred*. London, 1912. 12mo, 257 pp. (3) M. M. A. Schröer, *Grundzüge und Haupttypen der englischen Literaturgeschichte*. Part i. (Sammlung Götschen, No. 286.) 3. ed., 1927. [A stimulating primer.]

13 a. Andreas Heusler, *Die altgermanische Dichtung*. (*Handbuch der Literaturwissenschaft* hrsg. von Oskar Walzel, Vol. xi.) Berlin-Neubabelsberg, 1923. 4to, 200 pp. *Passim*. [A brilliant work covering the entire field; the ripe fruit of scholarship and literary insight. For *Beowulf*, see esp. §§ 148 ff.; for *Widsið*, §§ 77 f.]

Cf. also Levin L. Schücking, *Die angelsächsische und frühmittelenglische Dichtung* (Walzel's *Handbuch etc.*), *passim*. Pp. 1-35: the OE. period. (1927.) — Hermann Schneider, *Germanische Heldensage*, Vol. i. (*P. Grdr.* 10.1.) Berlin, 1928. 442 pp. [Contains a general informative introduction and a study of "Deutsche Heldensage."] R.: A. Heusler, *Anz. fdA.* xlviii (1929), 160-70. Vol. ii. 1 (*P. Grdr.* 10.2): "Nordger-

¹ George Sampson's *The Cambridge Book of Prose and Verse* (Cambridge, 1924; xxxviii + 438 pp.) "offers to general readers a selection of passages to illustrate the first volume of *The Cambridge History of English Literature*." [It contains a few short passages of *Beowulf* taken from various earlier translations.]

manische Heldensage," 1933. Vol. ii. 2 (*P. Grdr.* 10.3): "Englische Heldensage, etc.," 1934. [Masterly studies.]

13 b. Emile Legouis, *A History of English Literature* 650-1660 (Vol. i of *A History of English Literature* by Emile Legouis and Louis Cazamian). Translated from the French by Helen Douglas Irvine. London and Toronto, 1926. Ch. i: 'Anglo-Saxon Literature' (pp. 1-34). [Remarkable for a certain unwillingness to appreciate Old English poetry. *Beowulf* is called "a poem which has come out of a cold cell in a Northumbrian cloister; it breathes the air of the tomb."] R.: Kemp Malone, *JEGPh.* xxvi (1927), 413-19. ("The mature philologist will read Mr. Legouis's work with interest and, now and again, with profit. The beginner (for whom the book was written) is likely to be led into false paths.")

b. *Comprehensive Treatises* (touching on various lines of inquiry)¹

14. K. W. Bouterwek, "Das Beowulflied. Eine Vorlesung." *Germ.* i (1856), 385-418. [Analysis of the poem, with a general introduction.]²

15. F. Rönning, *Beowulfs-Quadet: en literær-historisk undersøgelse*. København Diss. 1883. 175 pp. [Arguments against Müllenhoff's *Liedertheorie*; authorship, date, genesis, literary character of the *Beowulf*.] R.: R. Heinzel, *Anz.fdA.* x (1884), 233-39.

16. Gregor Sarrazin, (1) *Beowulf-Studien: ein Beitrag zur Geschichte allgermanischer Sage und Dichtung*. Berlin, 1888. 220 pp. (A summary in English by Phoebe M. Luehrs in *The Western Reserve University Bulletin*, Vol. vii, No. 5 (Nov., 1904), pp. 146-65.) [Scandinavian origin of the legends and the poem; Cynewulf's authorship.] R.: R. Heinzel, *Anz.fdA.* xv (1889), 182-89; E. Koepfel, *Est.* xiii (1889), 472-80, cf. Sarrazin, *ib.* xiv (1890), 421-27; Koepfel, *ib.* xiv, 427-32. — Further: G. Sarrazin, (2) "Die Abfassungszeit des Beowulfliedes," *Angl.* xiv (1892), 399-415. (Cf. L 4.142.) (3) *Von Kädmon bis Kynewulf. Eine litterar-historische Studie*. Berlin, 1913. 173 pp. [Genesis of *Beowulf*, its relation to other OE. poems, date, authorship (Cynewulf).] R.: L. Dudley, *JEGPh.* xv (1916), 313-17; O. Funke, *Beibl.* xxxi (1920), 121-34.

17. Studies preparatory to his *Beowulf-Studien* are found in the following papers by G. Sarrazin: (1) "Der Schauplatz des ersten Beowulfliedes und die Heimat des Dichters," *Beitr.* xi (1886), 159-83; (2) "Altnordisches im Beowulfliede," *ib.* xi, 528-41; (3) "Die Beowulfsage in Dänemark," *Angl.* ix (1886), 195-99; (4) "Beowa und Bōthvar," *ib.* ix,

¹ Here would belong also the introductions to certain editions and translations of *Beowulf*, especially those of Grundtvig (translation and edition), Kemble, Ettmüller (translation), Thorpe, Simrock, Arnold, Garnett, Grion, Earle, Simons, Clark Hall, Gering, Huyshe, Gummere, Sedgfield, *et al.*

² A very brief survey of the poem and its salient features is contained in Frederico Garlanda's *Beowulf: origini, bibliografia, metrica, contenuto, saggio di versione letterale, significato storico, etico, sociologico*. Roma, 1906. 15 pp.

200-4; (5) "Beowulf und Kynewulf," *ib.* ix, 515-50. — Cf. E. Sievers, "Die Heimat des Beowulfdichters," *Beitr.* xi (1886), 354-62; "Altnordisches im Beowulf?," *ib.* xii (1887), 168-200; J. H. Gallée, "*haf, gamel, bano*," *ib.* xii, 561-63; J. Kail, "Über die Parallelstellen in der angelsächsischen Poesie," *Angl.* xii (1889), 21-40; G. Sarrazin, "Parallelstellen in altenglischer Dichtung," *Angl.* xiv (1892), 186-92. Other papers of importance by Sarrazin are mentioned under L 4.32, 144.

18. Bernhard ten Brink, *Beowulf: Untersuchungen* (Quellen und Forschungen etc. lxii.). Strassburg, 1888. 248 pp. [Component elements ('variations'); nationality (English) and origin of the *Beowulf*; language, MS.] R.: R. Heinzel, *Anz.f.d.A.* xv (1889), 153-82; H. Möller, *ESt.* xiii (1889), 247-315.

19. Karl Müllenhoff, *Beowulf: Untersuchungen über das angelsächsische Epos und die älteste Geschichte der germanischen Seevölker*. Berlin, 1889. 165 pp. [a. Myths; historical elements (most valuable); b. "The inner history of *Beowulf*." See L 4.130.] R.: R. Heinzel, *Anz.f.d.A.* xvi (1890), 264-75; G. Sarrazin, *ESt.* xvi (1892), 71-85. — Cf. K. Müllenhoff in *Nordalbingische Studien* i (Kiel, 1844), 166-73. [A first, brief study of some of the historical elements.]

20. Thomas Arnold, *Notes on Beowulf*. London and New York, 1898. 12mo, 140 pp. [Helpful as an introduction.] R.: G. Sarrazin, *ESt.* xxviii (1900), 410-18.

21. Henry Bradley, "Beowulf." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 11th ed., Vol. iii (1910), 758-61. [Brief, conservative survey.]

22. H. Munro Chadwick, (1) *The Heroic Age*. Cambridge, 1912. 474 pp. [An important work of wide scope. It includes an illuminating comparison of the Germanic with the Greek heroic poetry.] R.: A. Mawer, *MLR.* viii (1913), 207-9; R. W. Chambers, *ESt.* xlviii (1914/15), 162-66. (2) H. Munro Chadwick and N. Kershaw Chadwick, *The Growth of Literature*. Vol. i: *The Ancient Literatures of Europe*. Cambridge (Engl.) and New York, 1932. 672 pp. [The opening volume of a monumental undertaking. The comparative treatment has been extended to the old Norse, Welsh, and Irish literatures.] R.: A. H. Krappe, *Speculum* viii (1933), 270-78; H. V. Routh, *RESt.* ix (1933), 209-13. — [Cf. also I. S. Peter, *Beowulf and the Rāmāyaṇa: A Study in Epic Poetry*. London, 1934. 139 pp.]

22 a. R. W. Chambers, *Beowulf: An Introduction to the Study of the Poem with a Discussion of the Stories of Offa and Finn*. Cambridge, 1921. 417 pp. [Historical elements, non-historical elements, origin of the poem; illustrative documents, special appendices, full bibliography, etc. A very important, scholarly work, indispensable to advanced students. Thorough discussion of problems.] R.: Frederick Tupper, *JEGPh.* xxi (1922), 680-84; Bernhard Fehr, *Beibl.* xxxiii (1922), 121-26; Eilert Ekwall, *ib.*, 177-85; Howard R. Patch, *MLN.* xxxvii (1922), 418-27; Robert J. Menner, *The Literary Review* (*New York Evening Post*), Jan. 20, 1923, p. 394; Allen Mawer, *MLR.* xviii (1923), 96-98;

J. R. H[ulbert], *MPh.* xx (1923), 436 f.; O. L. Jiriczek, *Die Neueren Sprachen* xxxi (1923), 412-16; R. C. Boer, *Eng. Studies* v (Amsterdam, 1923), 105-18; E. E. Wardale, *Year's Work* ii, 33-35. Second ed., 1932. 565 pp. R.: Fr. Klaeber, *MLR.* xxvii (1932), 462-66; Kemp Malone, *Eng. Studies* xiv (1932), 190-93; *Medium Ævum* i (1932), 229-31 (anon.); F. Mossé, *Revue germanique* xxiv (1933), 49-52; Howard R. Patch, *Speculum* viii (1933), 278 f.; C. L. Wrenn, *RESt.* ix (1933), 204-09; W. Fischer, *Beibl.* xlv (1933), 332-35.

22 b. R. W. Chambers's delightful essay, "Beowulf and the Heroic Age" (L 3.16 c) deserves special mention; likewise, his paper, "The Lost Literature of Medieval England," *Transactions of the Bibliographical Society (The Library)*, London, March, 1925, pp. 293-321.

22 c. William Witherle Lawrence, *Beowulf and Epic Tradition*. Cambridge (Harvard Univ. Press), 1928, 1930. 349 pp. [A very helpful book, similar in its scope to Chambers's *Introduction*, but not exclusively addressed to scholars. The author's aim has been "to review the subject-matter of the poem, both the main plot and the chief subsidiary material, and to show how this appears to have been gradually combined into an epic, giving due attention to the social and political background."] R.: Kemp Malone, *Speculum* iii (1928), 612-15; R. W. Chambers, *MLR.* xxiv (1929), 334-37; Elsie Blackman, *RESt.* v (1929), 333-35; Henning Larsen, *MLN.* xlv (1929), 189 f.; O. L. Jiriczek, *Beibl.* xl (1929), 193-202; Marjorie Daunt, *Year's Work* ix, 66 f.

22 d. Hermann Schneider, *Englische und nordgermanische Heldensage*. (Sammlung Götschen, No. 1064.) 1933. [A primer containing very brief but independent comments on *Finnsburg*, *Beowulf*, etc.] For a fuller account, see L 4.13 a.

B. THE LEGENDS. (*Component Elements of the Story*)

a. *Fabulous (or Supernatural) and Historical Elements*¹

23. Franz Joseph Mone, *Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der deutschen Heldensage*. Quedlinburg and Leipzig, 1836. 292 pp.

24. H. Leo, *Ueber Beowulf: Beowulf, das älteste deutsche, in angelsächsischer Mundart erhaltene Heldengedicht nach seinem Inhalte, und nach seinen historischen und mythologischen Beziehungen betrachtet*. Halle, 1839. 120 pp.

25. Karl Müllenhoff, (1) "Die austrasische Dietrichssage," *ZfdA.* vi (1848), 435 ff. [Hygelac's expedition against the Franks, etc.]; (2) "Scēaf und seine Nachkommen," *ib.* vii (1849), 410-19; (3) "Der Mythos von Bēowulf," *ib.* vii, 419-41; (4) "Zur Kritik des angelsäch-

¹ The various subdivisions do not necessarily exclude each other; a certain amount of overlapping is in fact unavoidable in this Bibliography. Occasional deviations from the chronological order are intentional.

sischen Volksepos," *ib.* xi (1859), 272-94; (5) "Zeugnisse und Excursus zur deutschen Heldensage," *ib.* xii (1865, paper dated: 1860), 253 ff. [Important testimonies.]

26. Ludwig Uhland, "Zur deutschen Heldensage. I. Sigemund und Siegfried." *Germ.* ii (1857), 344-63. (=L. Uhland's *Schriften zur Geschichte der Dichtung und Sage* viii (Stuttgart, 1873), 479-504.)

27. Daniel H. Haigh, *The Anglo-Saxon Sagas*. London, 1861. 178 pp. [English history discovered in the poem; fanciful, superficial.]

28. Sophus Bugge, "Studien über das Beowulfepos." *Beitr.* xii (1887), 1-79; 360-65. [Sterling contribution.]

29. B. Symons, *Heldensage in P. Grdr.*, ii^a (1893), §§ 17-18; 2d ed. (1900), iii, §§ 23-25: "Beowulf'sage." [Careful, conservative summary.]

30. Otto Haack, *Zeugnisse zur altenglischen Heldensage*. Kiel Diss., 1892. 56 pp.

31. (1) G. Binz, "Zeugnisse zur germanischen Sage in England." *Beitr.* xx (1895), 141-223. [Valuable collection of material based on an examination of proper names recorded in England.] (2) A few supplementary references by F. Kluge, *Est.* xxi (1895), 446-48. — (3) Further: F. Kluge, "Der Beowulf und die Hrolfs Saga Kraka." *Est.* xxii (1896), 144 f. — (4) Erik Björkman, *Nordische Personennamen in England in alt- u. frühmittelenglischer Zeit*. (St.EPh. xxxvii.) Halle a. S., 1910. *Passim*. (5) F. W. Moorman, "English Place-Names and Teutonic Sagas." *Essays and Studies by Members of the English Association* v (Oxford, 1914), 75-103. (6) A. Brandl, "Siegmond, Siegfried und Brünhilde in Ortsnamen des nordwestlichen Englands." *Arch.* cxxxiii (1915), 408 f. (7) Hans Naumann, *Altnordische Namenstudien*, pp. 179-82. Berlin, 1912. (8) Erik Björkman, *Studien über die Eigennamen im Beowulf*. (St.EPh. lviii.) Halle a. S., 1920. 122 pp. [A complete survey, of great value for the criticism of the legends.] (9) Elias Wessén, "Nordiska namnstudier." *Uppsala Universitets Årsskrift*, 1927. (Filos., Språkvet. och histor. Vetensk. 3.) 118 pp. [Pp. 5 ff.: 'Forngermanska kunganamn' (cf. Intr. xxxii & n. 3); pp. 110 ff.: 'Nordiska personnamn på -þiófr'; pp. 53 ff.: names in *Beowulf*.]

32. Gregor Sarrazin, (1) "Neue Beowulf-Studien. I. König Hrothgeirr und seine Familie. II. Das Skjöldungen-Epos. III. Das Drachenlied. IV. Das Beowulflied und Kynewulfs Andreas." *Est.* xxiii (1897), 221-67; (2) "Hrolf Krake und sein Vetter im Beowulfliede." *Est.* xxiv (1898), 144 f.; (3) "Die Hirsch-Halle"; "Der Balder-Kultus in Lethra." *Angl.* xix (1897), 368-92; 392-97; (4) "Neue Beowulf-Studien. V. Beowulfs Kampfgenoßen." *Est.* xxxv (1905), 19-27; (5) "Neue Beowulf-Studien. VI. *Æt hægtrafum*. VII. *Fyrgeistræam*. VIII. Der Grendelsee. IX. Personennamen; Herkunft der Sage. X. Beowulfs Ende und Bödhvar Bjarkis Fall." *Est.* xlii (1910), 1-37. [A series of highly ingenious but somewhat inconclusive studies.] See also L 4.20.

33. E. Sievers, "Beowulf und Saxo." *Berichte der Königl. Säch-*

sischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, July 6, 1895, pp. 175-92. [1. Heremöd. 2. Bēowulf's Dragon Fight. 3. Scyld.]

34. Max Förster, *Beowulf-Materialien zum Gebrauch bei Vorlesungen*. Braunschweig, 1900, 1908, 1912. 5th ed., Heidelberg, 1928. 28 pp. [Convenient collection of illustrative parallels.]

35. Axel Olrik, *Danmarks Heltedigtning*. Part i. *Rolf Krake og den ældre Skjoldungeække*. København, 1903. 352 pp. R.: A. Heusler, *Anz.f.d.A.* xxx (1906), 26-36. Part ii. *Starkad den gamle og den yngre Skjoldungeække*. 1910. 322 pp. R.: A. Heusler, *Anz.f.d.A.* xxxv (1912), 169-83. [A brilliant scholarly work.] — An English version of Vol. i: Axel Olrik, *The Heroic Legends of Denmark*. Translated from the Danish and revised in collaboration with the author by Lee M. Hollander. New York, The American-Scandinavian Foundation, 1919. [Considerably revised, rearranged, and thus made still more helpful.] R.: G. T. Flom, *JEGPh.* xix (1920), 284-90.

35 a. Paul Herrmann, *Die Heldensagen des Saxo Grammaticus*. (Continuation of the volume containing his translation, L 10.4. General title of the work: *Erläuterungen zu den ersten neun Büchern der dänischen Geschichte des Saxo Grammaticus*. Part i: Translation. Leipzig, 1901.) Part ii: Commentary. Leipzig, 1922. 668 pp. [A careful, detailed commentary; in fact, an extremely useful handbook.]

35 b. (1) R. C. Boer, "Studier over Skjoldungedigtningen." *Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie*, 1922, pp. 133-266. [An elaborate survey differing considerably from Olrik's interpretation.] (Cf. Cha. Intr.² 424 ff.) — (2) Vilh. la Cour, "Skjoldungefejden." *Danske Studier*, 1926, pp. 147-56. [Refutes Boer's view of the Skjoldung family feud.]

36. Max Deutschbein, "Die sagenhistorischen und literarischen Grundlagen des Beowulfepos." *GRM.* i (1909), 103-19. [Notices Celtic influences.]

37. Andreas Heusler, (1) "Geschichtliches und Mythisches in der germanischen Heldensage." *Sitzungsberichte der Königl. Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften*, 1909, No. xxxvii, pp. 920-45. [Of fundamental importance.] (2) "Beowulf," *R.-L.* i, 245-48. (1912.)

38. H. Munro Chadwick, *The Origin of the English Nation*. Cambridge, 1907. 351 pp. *Passim*. [Distinguished by learning and acumen.]

39. Henrik Schück, *Studier i Beowulfsagan*. (Upsala Universitets Årsskrift. 1909. Program 1.) Upsala, 1909. 50 pp. [Analyzes the component saga elements; presents a clear-cut theory of the genesis of *Beowulf*.] R.: V. O. Freeburg, *JEGPh.* xi (1912), 488-97.

40. See W. A. Berendsohn, L 4.141. Cf. Berendsohn, "Altgermanische Heldendichtung." *Neue Jahrbücher für das klassische Altertum etc.* xxxv (1915), 633-48.

40 a. W. A. Berendsohn, "Hrolfssaga kraka und Beowulf-Epos." *Niederdeutsche Studien, Festschrift für Conrad Borchling*, pp. 328-37. Neumünster, 1932. (Cf. L 4.141.)

40 b. Gustav Hübener, "Beowulf und die Psychologie der Standesentwicklung." *GRM.* xiv (1926), 352-71. [Comments, in sociological terms, on the presence of folk-tale elements and of elements belonging to heroic legend.]

b. Studies devoted mainly to the Supernatural (and Mythical) Elements

41. Wilhelm Grimm in *Irische Elfenmärchen. Übersetzt von den Brüdern Grimm*, pp. cxix ff. Leipzig, 1826. (= W. Grimm's *Kleinere Schriften* i (Berlin, 1881), 467 ff.) [Refers to folk-tale motives.]

42. Jacob Grimm, *Deutsche Mythologie*. 1835; 4th ed., Berlin, 1875-78. 3 vols. Vol. iii, pp. 377 ff. (Anglo-Saxon genealogies); and *passim*.¹ English translation: *Teutonic Mythology*, by J. S. Stallybrass. London, 1880-88. 4 vols.

43. John M. Kemble, *Über die Stammtafel der Westsachsen*. München, 1836. (Preparatory to part of his 'Postscript to the Preface' in his edition,² Vol. ii, pp. i-lv.) R.: J. Grimm, *Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen*, April 28, 1836, pp. 649-57 (= J. Grimm's *Kleinere Schriften* v (Berlin, 1871), 240-45).

44. John M. Kemble, *The Saxons in England*. London, 1849; 2d ed. by Walter de Gray Birch, 1876. Vol. i, pp. 413 ff.

45. K. W. Bouterwek, *Cædmon's des Angelsachsen biblische Dichtungen* hrsg. Gütersloh, 1854. Vol. i, pp. c-cxiv.

46. Nathanael Müller, *Die Mythen im Beowulf in ihrem Verhältnis zur germanischen Mythologie betrachtet*. Heidelberg Diss. Leipzig, 1878. [Unprofitable compilation.]

¹ Handbooks of mythology, besides J. Grimm's monumental work, to be consulted with advantage are: (1) Elard Hugo Meyer, (a) *Germanische Mythologie*, Berlin, 1891; (b) *Mythologie der Germanen*, Strassburg, 1903; cf. (c) *Indogermanische Mythen* ii, 634 f. [on Beowulf], Berlin, 1887. (2) E. Mogk, (a) *Mythologie in P. Grdr.*, (1891), i, pp. 982-1138; 2d ed. (1900), iii, pp. 230-406; (b) *Germanische Mythologie* (Sammlung Götschen, No. 15), Leipzig, 1906. [Primer.] A revised ed., *Germanische Religionsgeschichte und Mythologie*, 1921. (3) Wolfgang Golther, (a) *Handbuch der germanischen Mythologie*, Leipzig, 1895; (b) *Götterglaube und Göttersagen der Germanen*, 1894; 2d ed., 1910. 12mo. [Handy school book.] (4) P. D. Chantepie de la Saussaye, *The Religion of the Teutons*, translated from the Dutch by Bert J. Vos. Boston and London, 1902. [Commendable.] (5) Friedrich von der Leyen, *Die Götter und Göttersagen der Germanen*. (Part i of *Deutsches Sagenbuch*, see L 4.67. n.) München, 1909, 3d ed., 1924. [Semi-popular.] (6) Richard M. Meyer, *Altgermanische Religionsgeschichte*. Leipzig, 1910. R.: W. Golther, *Lit. bl.* xxxii (1911), 265-72. (7) Karl Helm, *Altgermanische Religionsgeschichte*. I. Heidelberg, 1913. (8) Cf. *Die Kultur der Gegenwart* hrsg. von P. Hinneberg, i. 3, 1, 2d ed., pp. 258-72; Andreas Heusler, *Die altgermanische Religion*. Leipzig, 1913. [Stimulating sketch.] (9) Gudmund Schütte, *Dänisches Heidentum*. Heidelberg, 1923. 154 pp. (A revised and abridged version of his *Hjem'igt Hedenskab*, Copenhagen, 1919.) R.: C. C. Uhlenbeck, *Acta Philologica Scandinavica* i (1926), 293-300; H. de Boor, *Lit. bl.* xlvi (1927), 416-18. (10) Cf. Ernst A. Philippson, *Germanisches Heidentum bei den Angelsachsen*. (Kölner Angl. Arbeiten iv.) Leipzig, 1929. 239 pp. R.: Kemp Malone, *MLN.* xlv (1930), 259 f.; G. Hübener, *Lit. bl.* lii (1931), 37-41; O. Ritter, *Zs. f. Ortsnamenforschung* viii (1932), 78-91 (critical remarks on place-names).

47. Ludwig Laistner, *Nebelsagen*, pp. 88 ff., 264 ff. Stuttgart, 1879.
 48. (1) Hugo Gering, "Der Beowulf und die isländische Grettissaga." *Angl.* iii (1880), 74-87. [Translation and discussion of chs. 64-67 of the *Grettissaga*.] (2) This parallel was first pointed out by Gudbrand Vigfusson in his edition of the *Sturlunga Saga*, Vol. i, p. xlix. Oxford, 1878.

49. Walter W. Skeat, (1) "On the signification of the monster Grendel in the poem of Beowulf; with a discussion of lines 2076-2100." *Journal of Philology* xv (1886), 120-31. (2) Cf. *id.*, "The name 'Beowulf,'" *Academy* xi (Febr. 24, 1877), 163 c. (3) Erik G. T. Rooth, "Der Name Grendel in der Beowulfsage." *Beibl.* xxviii (1917), 335-40. (4) A. Pogatscher, "Altenglisch Grendel." *Neusprachliche Studien, Festgabe für Karl Luick (Die Neueren Sprachen, 6. Beiheft, 1925)*, p. 151. [Etymology: **grandilaz*, 'hostile pursuer,' cp. Gmc. *gram*.] — It may be added that H. Kern in his notes (§ 264) on J. H. Hessels's ed. of the *Lex Salica* (1880) referred to the word *granderba* (i.e., **grand-derba*, 'nequitiae audax (mulier)') as related to OE. *grandor-*, *Grendel*.

50. Ludwig Laistner, *Das Rätsel der Sphinx. Grundzüge einer Mythen-geschichte*. Berlin, 1889. Vol. ii, pp. 15-34. [Traces folk-tale motives in the Grendel story.]

51. Sophus Bugge and Axel Olrik, "Røvernen ved Gråsten og Beowulf." *Dania (Tidsskrift for Folkemål og Folkeminder)* i (1891), 233-45. [On ll. 2231-71.] — Cf. Knut Stjerna (*L* 9.39), pp. 37 ff., 136 ff.

52. (1) Rudolf Kögel, "Beowulf." *ZfdA.* xxxvii (1893), 268-76. [Etymology of "Beowulf."] (2) Cf. *id.*, *Anz.fdA.* xviii (1892), 56; (3) E. Sievers, *Beitr.* xviii (1894), 413. (4) R. Ferguson, "The Anglo-Saxon name Beowulf." *Athenæum*, No. 3372 (June 11, 1892), p. 763 a-b. [= Beadowulf.] (5) Elis Wadstein, "Beowulf. Etymologie und Sinn des Namens." *Germanica, Sievers-Festschrift zum 75. Geburtstage*. Halle a. S., 1925, pp. 323-26. [Cp. Dutch *bui(e)*, 'strong gust of wind.' (?)]

53. Felix Niedner, "Die Dioskuren im Beowulf." *ZfdA.* xlii (1898), 229-58. [Mythological speculations.]

54. R. C. Boer, "Zur Grettissaga." *ZfdPh.* xxx (1898), 53-71.

55. Albert S. Cook, "An Irish Parallel to the Beowulf Story." *Arch. ciii* (1899), 154-56.

56. F. York Powell, "Beowulf and Watanabe-No-Tsuna" in *An English Miscellany presented to Dr. Furnivall*, pp. 395 f. Oxford, 1901.

56 a. Alexander Haggerty Krappe, "Eine mittelalterlich-indische Parallele zum Beowulf," *GRM.* xv (1927), 54-58.

57. Edv. Lehmann, "Fandens Oldemor." *Dania* viii (1901), 179-94; in a German version: "Teufels Grossmutter." *Archiv für Religionswissenschaft* viii (1905), 411-30. [On folk-lore affinities of Grendel and his dam.]

58. R. C. Boer, "Die Beowulfsage." *AfNF.* xix (1902), 19-88. [Highly interesting.] Cf. *L* 4.140.

59. Sivert N. Hagen, "Classical Names and Stories in the Beowulf." *MLN.* xix (1904), 65-74; 156-65. [Problematic suggestions.]
60. William W. Lawrence, "Some Disputed Questions in Beowulf-Criticism." *Publ. MLAss.* xxiv (1909), 220-73. [On the *Hrólfs saga* analogue; Bēowa and Bēowulf; criticism of mythological interpretation.] Cf. A. Brandl, *Arch.* cxxiii (1910), 473.
61. Friedrich Panzer, *Studien zur germanischen Sagengeschichte. I. Beowulf.* München, 1910. 409 pp. [Noteworthy investigation of the original folk-tale elements of the Grendel and Dragon stories, together with a study of the relations between the *Beowulf* version and the Norse parallels.] R.: A. Heusler, *ESL.* xlii (1910), 289-98; B. Kahle, *ZfdPh.* xliii (1911), 383-94; A. Brandl, *Arch.* cxxvi (1911), 231-35; C. W. v. Sydow, *Anz.f.d.A.* xxxv (1911), 123-31 [opposes Panzer]; W. W. Lawrence, *MLN.* xxvii (1912), 57-60; G. Binz, *Beibl.* xxiv (1913), 321-37.
- 61 a. *Anmerkungen zu den Kinder- und Hausmärchen der Brüder Grimm.* Neu bearbeitet von Johannes Bolte und Georg Polívka. 5 vols., Leipzig, 1913-32. Vol. ii (1915), pp. 297 ff.: Notes on No. 91, "Dat Erdmänneken." [Connection of Grendel story with that tale doubted.]
62. William W. Lawrence, "The Haunted Mere in *Beowulf*." *Publ. MLAss.* xxvii (1912), 208-45. [Includes a comparison with the *Grettis-saga* parallel.] — 62a. *id.*, "The Dragon and his Lair in *Beowulf*," *ib.* xxxiii (1918), 547-83. [Interpretation of the story.]
- 62 b. Frank Gaylord Hubbard, "The Plundering of the Hoard in *Beowulf*." *Univ. of Wisconsin Studies in Language and Literature*, No. 11 (1920), pp. 5-20. [Opposes Lawrence's interpretation of the story.]
- 62 c. William Witherle Lawrence, "*Beowulf* and the *Saga of Samson the Fair*." *Kl. Misc.* (1929), 172-81; cf. *id.*, *Beowulf and Epic Tradition*, pp. 188 ff. [On an episode in the *Saga* telling of a fight with a female troll who dwells in a cave under a waterfall.]
- 62 d. R. W. Chambers, "Beowulf's Fight with Grendel, and its Scandinavian Parallels." *Eng. Studies* xi (1929), 81-100. [Lucid comment on the relation between the Beowulfian and Scandinavian accounts, by way of a reply to R. C. Boer's criticism, L 4.22 a.] Cf. Chambers, "Beowulf and Waterfall-Trolls," *The Times Literary Supplement*, London, May 9, 1929, p. 383. (Katherine M. Buck, "Water-Trolls," *ib.*, May 16, p. 403.)
- 62 e. Margaret Schlauch, "Another Analogue of *Bēowulf*." *MLN.* xlv (1930), 20 f.
63. Oscar L. Olson, "'Beowulf' and 'The Feast of Bricriu.'" *MPh.* xi (1914), 407-27. [Opposes Deutschbein (L 4.36).]
64. Fritz Hocketier, *Grendel.* Berlin, 1914. 39 pp. [Far-fetched Iranian (mythological) parallel.]
65. Oscar L. Olson, *The Relation of the Hrólfs Saga Kraka and the Bjarkarímur to Beowulf.* (Publ. of the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study, Vol. iii, No. 1; also Univ. of Chicago Diss.) Urbana, Ill., 1916. 104 pp. R.: L. M. Hollander, *JEGPh.* xvi (1917), 147-49.

66. Cf. A. Heusler, "Beowulf" (L. 4.37.2); R. C. Boer, *Beowulf* (L 4.140).

66 a. Erik Björkman "Bēow, Bēaw und Bēowulf." *Est.* lii (1918), 145-93. [On the etymology of the names Bēow and Bēowulf and the provenience of the respective legends. Cf. L 4.82 a.]

66 a 1. Erik Björkman, "Beowulfforskning och mytologi." *Finska Tidskrift för Vitterhet, Vetenskap, Konst och Politik* lxxxiv (Helsingfors, 1918), 250-71.

66 b. C. W. v. Sydow, "Grendel i anglosaxiska ortnamn." *Namn och Bygd, Tidskrift för Nordisk Ortnamnsforskning* ii (1914), 160-64. [Grendel, an Aeg. water-sprite, was identified by the poet with a similar figure in Irish tradition. 'Bēowulf's fight with Grendel and his mother' based on an Irish prose tale.] Cf. *id.*, "Irisches im Beowulf." *Verhandlungen der 52. Versammlung deutscher Philologen und Schulmänner* (Marburg, 1913), pp. 177-80. Leipzig, 1914. (See Intr. xx n. 4.)

66 b 1. Reginald Fog, "Trollden Grendel i Bjowulf. En Hypothese." *Danske Studier* xiv (1917), 134-40. [Considers Grendel a disease-spreading demon; Bēowulf disinfects Heorot.]

66 b 2. Eugen Mogk, "Altgermanische Spukgeschichten. Zugleich ein Beitrag zur Erklärung der Grendel Episode im Beowulf." *Neue Jahrbücher für das klassische Altertum etc.* xliii (1919), 103-17. [Recognizes in the Grendel tale the type of a ghost-story (cf. *Grettissaga*); rejects Panzer's theory.]

66 b 3. C. W. von Sydow, "Beowulf och Bjärke." *Studier i Nordisk Filologi* ed. by H. Pipping, Vol. xiv, No. 3. Helsingfors, 1923. 46 pp. [The 'Grendel' fights and Bjärke's fight with a monster are unrelated. Irish origin of Grendel. The author of *Beowulf* substituted the Irish story for a Scandinavian tradition which was the prototype of the Bjärke adventure. The 'bear's son' theory rejected. The *Grettissaga* episode derived indirectly from Beowulfian version. Importance of oral tradition emphasized.] R.: A. Heusler, *Anz.f.d.A.* xliii (1924), 52-54; Kemp Malone, *JEGPh.* xxiii (1924), 458-60. — Further, C. W. von Sydow, "Beowulfskalden och nordisk tradition." *Yearbook of the New Society of Letters at Lund, Årsbok* 1923, pp. 77-91. [Declares, *inter alia*, that the author studied at an Irish 'university,' where he became acquainted with Irish legends and with the *Æneid*. Several traditions are combined in the Beowulfian version of the dragon fight.]

66 b 4. Gustav Hübener, "Beowulf und nordische Dämonenaustreibung. (Grettir, Herakles, Theseus usw.)" *Est.* lxii (1927-28), 293-327. [The rôle of the "heroic exorcist" the original root of the 'Grendel' and 'dragon' exploits. — The question of the genesis of *Beowulf* is not discussed.] Cf. *id.*, *England und die Gesittungsgrundlage der europäischen Frühgeschichte*, Frankfurt a. M., 1930, pp. 67-104. Further *id.*, "Beowulf and Germanic Exorcism." *RESt.* xi (1935), 163-81. [An exorcistic custom is considered "the foundation of the most important Indo-Germanic saga traditions."]

66 b 5. Heinz Dehmer, (1) "Die Grendelkämpfe Beowulfs im Lichte moderner Märchenforschung." *GRM.* xvi (1928), 202-18. [The specific form of the 'Grendel fights' represents an Irish type.] Cf. *id.*, (2) *Primitives Erzählungsgut in den Íslendinga-Sögur*, Leipzig, 1927, pp. 51 ff. R.: Wolfgang Krause, *Anz.fdA.* xlviii (1929), 157-60.

66 b 6. R. E. Zachrisson, "Grendel in *Beowulf* and in Local Names." *Jesp. Misc.* (1930), 39-44.

66 b 7. Edward Schröder, "Beowulf." *Angl.* lvi (1932), 316 f., lvii (1933), 400. [Comments, rather approvingly, on J. Grimm's explanation of the name.]

66 b 8. Willy Krogmann, "Beowulf." *ESt.* lxvii (1932), 161-64. [In the light of numerous similar old Gmc. names compounded with *-wulf*, the name 'Bee-wolf' cannot be held to possess a specific significance.]

66 b 9. Roberta D. Cornelius, "Palus inamabilis." *Speculum* ii (1927), 321-25.

c. Studies devoted mainly to the Historical Legends

67. Wilhelm Grimm, *Die deutsche Heldensage* (No. 6, and *passim*). Göttingen, 1829; 3d ed., Gütersloh, 1889. 536 pp.¹

68. M. Rieger, "Ingävonen, Istävonen, Herminonen." *ZfdA.* xi (1859), 177-205.

69. C. W. M. Grein, "Die historischen Verhältnisse des Beowulf-liches" (Habilitationssvorlesung). *Eberts Jahrbuch für romanische und englische Literatur* iv (1862), 260-85. [Helpful, clear survey.]

69 a. Ludvig Schrøder, *Om Bjovulfs-drapen*. Kjøbenhavn, 1875. See Cha. Intr. 30.

70. Hermann Dederich, *Historische und geographische Studien zum angelsächsischen Beowulfliede*. Köln, 1877. 233 pp. See reviews by K. Müllenhoff, *Anz.fdA.* iii (1877), 172-82; K. Körner, *ESt.* i (1877), 481-95.

71. Pontus Fahlbeck, (1) "Beowulfskvædet såsom källa för nordisk fornhistoria." *Antikvarisk Tidskrift för Sverige* viii, No. 2 (1884), 1-88; (2) "Beowulfskvædet som källa för nordisk fornhistoria." *N.F.K. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademiens Handlingar* xiii, No. 3 (1913)=xxxiii, No. 2 (1924), 17 pp. [Identification of *Geatas* and

¹ On Germanic heroic legends in general, see further (1) L. Uhland, *Schriften zur Geschichte der Dichtung und Sage*, Vols. i. vii. Stuttgart, 1865; 1868. [Stimulating.] (2) B. Symons, *Heldensage* (L 4.29). (3) An excellent primer: Otto L. Jiriczek, *Die deutsche Heldensage* (Sammlung Göschen, No. 32), 1894; 4th ed., 1913; English translation of it (in The Temple Primers), entitled *Northern Hero Legends*, by M. Bentinck Smith, London and New York, 1902; 16mo., 146 pp. (4) Max Koch und Andreas Heusler, *Urväterhort. Die Heldensagen der Germanen*. Berlin, n.d. [1904]. Fol., 64 pp. [Fine popular summaries; artistic illustrations by M. K.] (5) Friedrich von der Leyen, *Die deutschen Heldensagen*. (Part ii of *Deutsches Sagenbuch*, see L 4.42. n.) München. 1912, 1923. 352 pp. [Semi-popular.] (6) Cf. R. Koegel (L 4.8); L. F. Anderson (L 9.18); H. M. Chadwick (L 4.22); L 4.13 a (Heusler, Schneider); L 4.129 e (Brandl).

'Jutes,' etc.] (3) Gudmund Schütte, "The Geats of Beowulf." *JEGPh.* xi (1912), 574-602. [Supports the Jutland theory.]

72. C. C. Uhlenbeck, "Het Beowulf-epos als geschiedbron." *Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsche Taal- en Letterkunde* xx (1901), 169-96. [Useful survey.]

73. Andreas Heusler, "Zur Skiöldungendichtung." *ZfdA.* xlviii (1906), 57-87; *R.-L.* iv, 187 ff.

74. (1) Henrik Schück, *Folknamnet Geatas i den fornengelska dikten Beowulf* (Upsala Universitets Årsskrift 1907, Program 2). Upsala, 1907. [Identification of *Gēatas* and ON. *Gautar*.] *R.*: V. O. Freiburg, *JEGPh.* xi (1912), 279-83. (2) Cf. Erik Björkman, "Über den Namen der Jüten." *ESL.* xxxix (1908), 356-61; *id.*, "Zu ae. *Eote*, *Yte*, usw., dän. *Jyder* 'Jüten.'" *Beibl.* xxviii (1917), 275-80. (3) Cf. Knut Stjerna, *L.* 9.39.4.

74.4. Erik Björkman, "Beowulf och Sveriges historia." *Nordisk Tidskrift för Vetenskap, Konst och Industri*, 1917, 161-79. [*Gēatas* = *Gautar*; *Bēowulf* a historical person.]

74.5. Kemp Malone, "King Alfred's 'Geats.'" *MLR.* xx (1925), 1-11. [On allusions to the existence of a Geatish state in Jutland (as a result of extensive immigration, after the overthrow of the Geatish kingdom by the Swedes). Discussion of the 'Alfredian' rendering of Bede i 15; ON. *Hreiðgotar*, etc.] See Intr. xlvī (esp. n. 1).

74.6. Elis Wadstein, "Norden och Västeuropa i gammal tid." *Populärt vetenskapliga föreläsningar vid Göteborgs Högskola*, Ny följd xxii, Stockholm, 1925. 192 pp. Pp. 10-32, 159-67. [*Gēatas* = Jutes; the form of the name due to Frisian sources. The poem is assigned to the ninth century, though no tangible evidence is presented.] *Id.*, "The Beowulf Poem as an English National Epos." *Acta Philologica Scandinavica* viii (1933-34), 273-91. — Curt Weibull's paper (in which the *Gēatas* are identified with the Jutes), "Om det svenska och det danska rikets uppkomst," *Historisk Tidskrift för Skåneland* vii, 300-60 has been out of reach.

74.7. Kemp Malone, "The Identity of the *Geatas*." *Acta Philologica Scandinavica* iv (1929), 84-90. [Refutes Wadstein's identification of the *Gēatas* with the Jutes.] Cf. *id.*, "King Alfred's 'Götland.'" *MLR.* xxiii (1928), 336-39.

74.8. Gudmund Schütte, "Geaterspørgsmaalet." *Danske Studier*, 1930, pp. 70-81. [Geography and historical legend point to Jutland; Geatish colonization in Jutland suggested.]

75. Andreas Heusler, "Zeitrechnung im Beowulfepos." *Arch.* cxxiv (1910), 9-14.

76. M. G. Clarke, *Sidelights on Teutonic History during the Migration Period*. Cambridge, 1911. 283 pp. [A handy survey; not sufficiently critical. Supports Chadwick's views.]

77. R. W. Chambers, *Widsith. A Study in Old English Heroic Legend*. Cambridge, 1912. 263 pp. [Extremely valuable discussions, text of

Widsith, and notes.] R.: W. W. Lawrence, *MLN.* xxviii (1913), 53-5.

78. Chr. Kier, *Beowulf: et Bidrag til Nordens Oldhistorie*. København, 1915. 195 pp. [Argues strongly for identity of 'Jutes' and *Gēatas*.] R.: E. Björkman, *Beibl.* xxvii (1916), 244-46.

78 a. H. V. Clausen, "Kong Hugleik." *Danske Studier* xv (1918), 137-49. [Identifies Geats and Jutes; recognizes Hygelāc's name in the place-name Hollingsted.]

78 b. Vilh. la Cour, "Lejrestudier." *Danske Studier* xvii (1920), 49-67 [Lejre the ancient seat of Danish royalty; objections answered]; *ib.* xviii (1921), 147-66, xxi (1924), 13-22.

78 c. Erik Björkman, "Zu einigen Namen im Beowulf. 3. *Wealhþēow*." *Beibl.* xxx (1919), 177-80.

78 d. Willy Meyer, "*Wealhþēo(w)*." *Beibl.* xxxiii (1922), 94-101. [Fanciful.]

78 e. Kemp Malone, *The Literary History of Hamlet. I. The Early Tradition*. (Ang. F. lix.) Heidelberg, 1923. 268 pp. [Contains very ingenious (and, in part, boldly speculative) interpretations of the historical (Scandinavian) elements; e.g., Onela, Hrōðulf, Yrsa.] R.: A. Le Roy Andrews, *Philol. Quarterly* iii (1924), 318-20 (cf. Malone, *ib.* iv, 158-60); William D. Briggs, *JEGPh.* xxiv (1925), 413-24.

78 f. Kemp Malone, "Danes and Half-Danes." *AfNF.* xlii (1926), 234-40. [*Healf-Dene*, old name for 'Scylding' family.] *Id.*, *Est.* lxx 74-6.

78 g. Edward Schröder, "Der Name Healfdene." *A.* lviii (1934), 345-50. [King Healfdene historical; his mother was of foreign extraction or of lower rank than the father.]

78 h. Kemp Malone, "The Daughter of Healfdene." *Kl. Misc.* (1929), 135-58. [Yrse of l. 62 was really Healfdene's daughter-in-law (wife of Hālgā); *Wealhþēow* originally nickname of Yrsa. — The true name of Hrōðgār's daughter was Hrūt.]

78 i. D. Strömholm, "Försök över Beowulfdikten och Ynglingasagan." *Edda* xxv (1926), 233-49. [The continued treatment in verse of the elements relating to Geatish-Swedish history was primarily due to poets attached to a settlement of Geatish nobles in England (perhaps members of the royal family) who had emigrated after the fall of the Geat power. (A similar suggestion by Björkman, L 4.66 a 1.) *Bēowulf's* dragon fight was intended as an allegorical representation of the fall of (Heardrēd and of) the Geat kingdom; an echo of it is to be noticed in the story of the Bráavalla battle. — Tradition of Ingeld. Ynglingatal.]

78 k. Elias Wessén, "De nordiska folkstammarna i Beowulf." *Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademiens Handlingar*, Del 36: 2. Stockholm, 1927. 86 pp. ['Heruler och Daner'; 'Skjoldungar och Hadbarder'; 'Frode och Halvdan'; 'Geatas' (= Gautar): etc.] R.: Kemp Malone, *Speculum* v (1930), 134 f.

78 l. Gudmund Schütte, "Daner og Eruler." *Danske Studier*, 1927, pp. 65-74. [Opposes Wessén; cf. also note on ll. 82 ff.]

79. For the study of Germanic tribes see (1) Kaspar Zeuss, *Die*

Deutschen und die Nachbarstämme. München, 1837. 780 pp. Reprinted, Heidelberg, 1925. (2) Otto Bremer, *Ethnographie der germanischen Stämme* in *P. Grdr.*² iii (1900), 735-950. (3) Rudolf Much, *Deutsche Stammeskunde* (Sammlung Götschen, No. 126). Leipzig, 1900; 2d ed., 1905; 3d ed., 1920. (4) M. Schönfeld, *Wörterbuch der altgermanischen Personen- und Völkernamen etc.* Heidelberg, 1911. 309 pp. (5) Also R. W. Chambers (L 4.77).

d. Individual Legends

(Additional references.)

aa. *Scēaf, Scyld, (Bēow)*:

80. E. Sievers, "Sceaf in den nordischen Genealogien." *Beitr.* xvi (1892), 361-63.

81. R. Henning, "Sceaf und die westsächsische Stammtafel." *ZfdA.* xli (1897), 156-69.

82. Knut Stjerna, "Skölds hädanfärd" in *Studier tillägnade Henrik Schück*, pp. 110-34. Stockholm, 1905. (See L 9.39.5.)

82 a. Erik Björkman, "Sköldungaättens mytiska stamfäder." *Nordisk Tidskrift för Vetenskap, Konst och Industri*, 1918, 163-82.

82 a 1. Erik Björkman, "Bedwig in den westsächsischen Genealogien." *Beibl.* xxx (1919), 23-5.

82 b (1). Kaarle Krohn, "Sampsä Pellervoinen <Njodr Freyr?>" *Finnisch-Ugrische Forschungen* iv (1904), 231-48. [The Finnish Sampsä compared with the Norse Njörðr-Freyr.] — (2) M. J. Eisen, "Über den Pekokultus bei den Setukesen," *ib.* vi (1906), 104-11. [On the Finnish Pekko.] (It was Olrik (ii 250 ff.) that proposed the conclusion: Scyld-Scēaf = Sampsä, Bēow = Pekko. Cf. Intr. xxvi.) — (3) Wolf von Unwerth, "Fiolnir." *AfNF.* xxxiii (1917), 320-35. [Connects Fiolnir with Pellon-Pekko, Byggvir, Bēow.]

82 c. A. Brandl, "Die Urstammtafel der Westsachsen und das Beowulf-Epos." *Arch.* cxxxvii (1918), 6-24. [Assumes influence of *Beowulf* on Ethelwerd; rejects the mythological (ritual) origin of Scēaf and Scyld in the sense proposed by Chadwick; explains Sce(a)ſing from Lat. scapha 'boat.']

82 d. Alois Brandl, "Einige Tatsachen betreffend Scyld Sceſing." *Jesp. Misc.* (1930), 31-37. [sceſing from Lat. scapha, 'boat.']

82 e. C. W. v. Sydow, 'Scyld Sceſing.' *Namn och Bygd* xii (1924), 63-95. [v. S., approaching the subject from the folklorist's point of view, recognizes in the account of Scyld primarily a foundling story. The ship which carries Scyld back to the mysterious land of his origin, should not be thought of as a funeral ship. Scēaf is named from the sheaf on which he was found lying. There is no connection between this story and those ritual practices which have been cited as explanatory analogues.]

82 f. Walter A. Berendsohn, "Healfdenes Vater." *AfNF.* l (1934), 148-56.

bb. *The Heaðo-Bard Feud:*

83. Ferd. Detter, (1) "Über die Heaðobarden im Beowulf." *Verhandlungen der Wiener Philologenversammlung* (May, 1893), pp. 404 ff. Leipzig, 1894. (Cf. the brief summary, *ESt.* xix (1894), 167 f.) (2) "Zur Ynglingasaga. 4. Ingeld und die Svertinge." *Beitr.* xviii (1894), 90-6.

84. Sophus Bugge, *The Home of the Eddic Poems with especial reference to the Helgi-Lays* translated from the Norwegian by W. H. Schofield. London, 1899. (The original was published in Copenhagen, 1896.) Chap. xiii: "The account of Helgi Hundingsbani in its relation to Anglo-Saxon Epics."

85. Gustav Neckel, in "Studien über Fróði," *ZfdA.* xlvi (1906), 181-86.

85 a. Kemp Malone, "Ingeld." *MPh.* xxvii (1930), 257-76. [Interpretation of the Heaðo-Bard episode and comparison with Scandinavian tradition.]

85 b. J. M. Steadman, Jr., "The Ingeld Episode in *Beowulf*: History or Prophecy?" *MLN.* xlv (1930), 522-25. [No historical present tense.]

cc. *Hrōðulf, Hrēðric:*

86. Wilbur C. Abbott, "Hrothulf." *MLN.* xix (1904), 122-25.

87. Fr. Klaeber, "Hrothulf." *MLN.* xx (1905), 9-11.

87 a. Kemp Malone, "Hrethric." *Publ. MLAss.* xlii (1927), 268-313. [A remarkably elaborate discussion of the varying rôle of Hrēðric in Scandinavian tradition. The historical sequence of events is supposed to have been as follows. Hrōðgār was slain by Hrōðulf; Hrēðric, with Geatish aid, put Hrōðulf to flight and mounted his father's throne; Hrōðulf, having gathered a fleet, attacked Hrēðric at his hall, Hrēðric fell and Hrōðulf became once more king of the Danes. — The two epithets of Hrēðric, 'ring-stingy' and 'ring-lavish' (cf. Par. § 8.1) are incidentally explained.] Cf. Par. § 8.1, 3, 6, Intr. xxxiii; P. Herrmann, *Saxo* ii, 243-45.

dd. *Herebeald, Hæðcyn; Hygelāc; (Bēowulf); Breca:*

88. Ferd. Detter, (1) "Zur Ynglingasaga. 2. Der Baldrmythus; König Hygelāc." *Beitr.* xviii (1894), 82-8. (2) "Der Baldrmythus." *Beitr.* xix (1894), 495-516.

88 a. Erik Björkman, "*Hæðcyn und Håkon.*" *ESt.* liv (1920), 24-34.

88 b. Gustav Neckel, *Die Überlieferungen vom Gotte Balder dargestellt und vergleichend untersucht.* Dortmund, 1920. 265 pp. [See pp. 141 ff.: Herebeald, Hæðcyn; also pp. 55 ff.: Heremōd, and *passim.*] Cf. a brief critical note (relating to various Balder theories) by A. H. Krappe, *Litteris* ii (1925), 170-73.

89. M. Haupt, "Zum Beowulf." *ZfdA.* v (1845), 10. (See Par. § 11.1.)

90. Karl Müllenhoff, *ZfdA.* vi (1848), 437 f. (See L 4.25.1.)

91. William W. Lawrence, "The Breca Episode in 'Beowulf.'"

Anniversary Papers by Colleagues and Pupils of George L. Kittredge, pp. 359-66. Boston, 1913.

92. See also M. Deutschbein, L 4.97.

92 a. Erik Björkman, "Zu einigen Namen im Beowulf. 1. Breca. 2. Brondingas." *Beibl.* xxx (1919), 170-77.

92 b. Alfred Anscombe, "Bēowulf in High-Dutch Saga." *Notes and Queries*, August 21, 1915, pp. 133 f. [Ventures to identify Boppe ūz Tenelant in the MHG. *Biterolf* with Bēowulf.]

92 c. Wolf von Unwerth, "Eine schwedische Heldensage als deutsches Volksepos." *AfNF.* xxxv (1919), 113-37. [Finds traces of the stories of Hæðcyn (Herebeald) and Hygelāc in the MHG. *Biterolf*, the ON. *Þidrekssaga*, etc.] Cf. Intr. xli and n. 6.

92 d. Fr. Klaeber, "Der Held Bēowulf in deutscher Sagenüberlieferung?" *Angl.* xlvi (1922), 193-201.

92 e. Kemp Malone, "Widsith and the *Hervararsaga*." *Publ. MLAss.* xl (1925), 769-813. *Passim*. [Allusions to Geatish and Swedish history, etc.; e.g., Hæðcyn (Herebeald), pp. 783 f., 799; Hrēðel, 800 f.; Ongenþēow, 780 f.; Gautish colonization of Jutland, 785 f., 802 f.; also, (Saxo's) Lotherus, Humblus, 804 ff.]

92 f. (1) Emil Ång. Fredborg, *Det första årtalet i Sveriges historia*. Umeå Progr., 1917. 4to, 29 pp. — (2) Albert S. Cook, "Theodebert of Austrasia." *JEGPh.* xxii (1923), 424-27.

92 g. Cf. Wolfgang Keller, "Beowulf der riesige Vorkämpfer." *ESt.* lxviii (1934), 321-38. (Cf. *ib.* lxix, 154-58.)

92 h. Cf. Gösta Langenfelt, "Beowulf Problems." *ESt.* lxvi (1932), 236-44. [Beowulfian place-names in Vestergötland.]

ee. *The Swedish Kings:*

93. Knut Stjerna, "Vendel och Vendelkråka." *AfNF.* xxi (1904), 71-80. (See L 9.39.3.) [Vendel in Uppland, Sweden is shown to be the place of Ongenþēow's last battle.]

94. Hans Weyhe, "König Ongentheows Fall." *ESt.* xxxix (1908), 14-39. [Study of a parallel Danish version.]

94 a. Gudmund Schütte, "Vidsid og Slægtssagnene om Hengest og Angantyr." *AfNF.* xxxvi (1919/20), 1-32.

95. Lars Levander, "Sagotraditioner om Sveakonungen Adils." *Antikvarisk Tidskrift för Sverige* xviii, No. 3. (1908.) 55 pp. [Traces the tradition about Aðils (Ēadgils) as found in the *Beowulf*, and its development in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.]

96. H. M. Belden, "Onela the Scyfling and Ali the Bold." *MLN.* xxxviii (1913), 149-53.

97. Max Deutschbein, "Beowulf der Gautenkönig." *Festschrift für L. Morsbach* (=St.EPh. I), pp. 291-97. Halle a. S., 1913.

97 a. Oscar Montelius, "Ynglingaätten." *Nordisk Tidskrift för Vetenskap, Konst och Industri*, 1918, 213-38.

97 b. Kemp Malone, "King Aun in the Rök Inscription." *MLN.* xxxix (1924), 223-26. [Aun II = Ēanmund.]

97 c. Birger Nerman, (1) *Vilka konungar ligga i Uppsala högar?* Uppsala, 1913. 15 pp. [The three Kings' Mounds at Gamla Uppsala contain the remains of Aun, Egill, and Aðils.] Cf. *id.*, (2) *Studier över Sväriges hedna litteratur* (Akademisk Avhandling), Uppsala, 1913. 212 pp. — (3) On a similar identification of Óttar's Mound at Vendel, see references in Björkman, L 4.31.8.84 ff., Chambers Introd. 356. — (4) Birger Nerman, *Det svenska rikets uppkomst*, Stockholm, 1925. 280 pp. [Chs. v ('Beowulf') and vi (Geatish and Swedish affairs).]

97 d. Edith Wardale, "Beowulf: the nationality of Ecgðeow." *MLR.* xxiv (1929), 322. [Swedish.]

ff. *Offa* (*Eomær*, *Hemming*); *þrýð*:

98. Joseph Bachlechner, "Eomær und Heming (Hamlac)." *Germ.* i (1856), 297-303 (I. Eomær); 455-61 (II. Heming).

99. Hermann Suchier, "Ueber die Sage von Offa und þrýðo." *Beitr.* iv (1877), 500-21.

100. Axel Olrik, (1) "Er Uffesagnet indvandret fra England?" *AfNF.* viii (1892), 368-75. (2) *Kilderne til Saksens Oldhistorie. II. Norrøne sagaer og danske sagn*, pp. 177 f., 182 ff. København, 1894.

101. A. B. Gough, *The Constance Saga*. (Palaestra xxiii.) Berlin, 1902. 84 pp.

102. Gordon H. Gerould, "Offa and Labhraidh Maen." *MLN.* xvii (1902), 201-3.

103. R. C. Boer, "Eene episode uit den Beowulf." *Handelingen van het 3^{de} Nederlandsche Philologen-Congres* (1903), pp. 84-94.

104. Edith Rickert, "The Old English Offa Saga." *MPh.* ii (1904/5), 29-76; 321-76.

105. Fr. Klaeber, "Zur þrýðo-Episode." *Angl.* xxviii (1905), 448-52.

106. Svet. Stefanović, "Ein Beitrag zur angelsächsischen Offa-Sage." *Angl.* xxxv (1911), 483-525; *id.*, "Zur Offa-Thrýðo-Episode im *Beowulf*." *ESt.* lxix (1934), 15-31.

106 a. Rudolf Imelmann, *Forschungen zur altenglischen Poesie*, pp. 456-63. Berlin, 1920. [l. 1931 (perh.): *Möd þrýð o wæg.*]

106 b. H. Patzig, "Zur Episode von þrýð im Beowulf." *Angl.* xlvi (1922), 282-85.

106 c. J. Schick, "Die Urquelle der Offa-Konstanze-Sage." *För. Misc.* (1929), 31-56.

106 d. And see Cha. Intr. 31-40; Craigie L 1.10; L 5.35.19; Hoops St. 64-71.

gg. *Sigemund*, *Fitela*:

107. Jacob Grimm, "Sintarfizilo." *ZfdA.* i (1841), 2-6.

108. Karl Müllenhoff, "Die alte Dichtung von den Nibelungen. I. Von Sigfrids Ahnen." *ZfdA.* xxiii (1879), 131 f., 147 f., 161-63. — Cf. also L 4.26 (Uhlant).

109. Julius Goebel, (1) "On the Original Form of the Legend of Sig-

frid." *Publ. MLass.* xii (1897), 461-74. (2) "The Evolution of the Nibelungensaga." *JEGPh.* xvii (1918), 1-20.

110. Eugen Mogk, "Die germanische Heldendichtung mit besonderer Rücksicht auf die Sage von Siegfried und Brunhild." *Neue Jahrbücher für das klassische Altertum etc.* i (1898), 68-80.

111. William Henry Schofield, "Signy's Lament." *Publ. MLass.* xvii (1902), 262-95.

112. Sophus Bugge, "Mundo und Sigmund." *Beitr.* xxxv (1909), 262-67. [Suggests a possible historical basis.] *Ib.*, 490-93.

113. R. C. Boer, *Untersuchungen über den Ursprung und die Entwicklung der Nibelungensage*. Vol. iii, ch. iv. Halle a. S., 1909.

114. Hermann Schneider, "Zur Sigmundsage." *ZfdA.* liv (1913), 339-43.

115. See F. W. Moorman (L 4.31.5), pp. 89-103.

115 a. Gustav Neckel, "Sigmunds Drachenkampf." *Edda* xiii (1920), 122-40, 204-29.

hh. *Eormenric (Hāma; Brisinga mene)*:

116. Otto L. Jiriczek, *Deutsche Heldensagen*. I. Strassburg, 1898. 331 pp. [Weland; Ermanaric; Theodoric.]

117. Friedrich Panzer, *Deutsche Heldensage im Breisgau*. Heidelberg, 1904. 90 pp.

118. A. Brandl, "Zur Gotensage bei den Angelsachsen." *Arch.* cxx (1908), 1-8.

119. R. C. Boer, *Die Sagen von Ermanarich und Dietrich von Bern*, espec. pp. 181 ff. Halle a. S., 1910.

119 a. Henning Larsen, "Wudga: A Study in the Theodoric Legends." *Ph.Q.* i (1922), 128-36. Cf. notes on ll. 1197 ff.

119 b. Alexander Haggerty Krappe, *La Légende des Harlungen*, in *Études de Mythologie et de Folklore germaniques*, pp. 137-74. Paris, 1928.

119 c. Howard W. Hintz, "The 'Hama' Reference in Beowulf: 1197-1201." *JEGPh.* xxxiii (1934), 98-102.

C. LITERARY CRITICISM

a. General and Historical¹

120. W. P. Ker, (1) *Epic and Romance. Essays on Medieval Literature*. London and New York, 1897, 451 pp.; 2d ed. ('Eversley Series,' cheaper), 1908. [A most stimulating study throwing into relief the nature of the narrative art of *Beowulf*.] R.: A. Brandl, *Arch.* c (1898),

¹ Entirely popular are (1) J. Wight Duff's *Homer and Beowulf: a Literary Parallel*. (Saga-Book of the Viking Club, Vol. iv, Part ii, pp. 382-406.) London, 1906; (2) Sarah J. McNary's "Beowulf and Arthur as English Ideals." *Poet-Lore* vi (1894), 529-36. — A stimulating lecture on "Beowulf" is contained in William W. Lawrence's *Medieval Story* (Columbia University Lectures), pp. 27-53. New York, 1911; 2. ed., 1931. See also W. Macneile Dixon, *English Epic and Heroic Poetry* (The Channels of English Literature Series), ch. 3. London, 1912.

198-200; (2) *The Dark Ages*, espec. pp. 249-54. Edinburgh and London, 1904.

121. Francis B. Gummere, (1) *The Beginnings of Poetry*, espec. pp. 192 f., 222 ff., 331, 434 ff. New York and London, 1901; (2) *The Popular Ballad*, espec. ch. i, § 3. Boston and New York, 1907.

122. Irene T. Myers, *A Study in Epic Development* (Yale Studies in English xi). New York, 1901. 159 pp.

123. Friedr. Panzer, *Das altdeutsche Volksepos*. Halle a. S., 1903. 34 pp.

124. Andreas Heusler, (1) *Lied und Epos in germanischer Sagedichtung*. Dortmund, 1905. 52 pp. [Supplements Ker's study (L 4.120.1).] (2) "Dichtung," *R.-L.* i, 439 ff. (1912/13.) (3) "Heliand, Liedstil und Epenstil." *ZfdA.* lvii (1919/20), 1-48. [Contains a lucid comment on style and meter of Germanic poems.]

125. Walter Morris Hart, *Ballad and Epic. A Study in the Development of the Narrative Art*. (Harvard Studies and Notes in Philology and Literature xi.) Boston, 1907. 315 pp. [Traces the development of narrative method, through the different classes of the Ballad (simple ballads, border and outlaw ballads, Gest of Robin Hood, heroic ballads), to the Epic (Beowulf, Roland).]

126. (1) Levin Ludwig Schücking, "Das angelsächsische Totenklagelied." *ESt.* xxxix (1908), 1-13. — (2) Ernst Sieper, *Die altenglische Elegie*. Strassburg, 1915. 294 pp. Introduction, *passim*. R.: L. L. Schücking, *ESt.* li (1917), 97-115. — Sister Mary Angelica O'Neill's *Elegiac Elements in Beowulf* (Cath. Univ. of Amer. Diss., 1932) has not been accessible.

127. Axel Olrik, "Epische Gesetze der Volksdichtung." *ZfdA.* li (1909/10), 1-12. A (somewhat different) Danish version: "Episke love i folkedigtningen." *Danske Studier*, 1908, 69-89.

128. George Arnold Smithson, *The Old English Christian Epic. A Study in the Plot Technique of the Juliana, the Elene, the Andreas, and the Christ, in comparison with the Beowulf and with the Latin Literature of the Middle Ages*. (University of California Publications in Modern Philology, Vol. i, No. 4.) Berkeley, 1910. [A useful study; the Latin sources are not considered.]

129. Fr. Klaeber, "Aeneis und Beowulf." *Arch.* cxxvi (1911), 40-8, 339-59. [On the possible influence of the *Aeneid*.]

129 a. Cf. R. Imelmann's *Forschungen zur altenglischen Poesie* (L 4.106 a), *passim*, and review by A. Heusler, *Anz.fdA.* xli (1922), 27-35.

129 b. Albert S. Cook, (1) "Greek Parallels to Certain Features of the Beowulf." *Ph. Q.* v (1926), 226-34. (2) "Beowulfian and Odyssean Voyages." *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences* xxviii (1926), 1-20. (3) "The Beowulfian *maðelode*." *JEGPh.* xxv (1926), 1-6. (4) "Hellenic and Beowulfian Shields and Spears." *MLN.* xli (1926), 360-63. [Traces of Homeric influence. See L 4.146 c. Cf. M. Daunt, *Year's Work* vii, 54-57.] (5) "Beowulf 1039 and the Greek ἀρχι." *Speculum* iii (1928), 75-81.

129 c. Fr. Klaeber, "Attila's and Beowulf's Funeral." *Publ. MLAss.* xlii (1927), 255-67. [Discussion of the Jordanes parallel and the classical parallels of Bēowulf's obsequies.]

129 d. Richard Leicher, *Die Totenklage in der deutschen Epik von der ältesten Zeit bis zur Nibelungen-Klage.* (German. Abhandl. lviii.) Breslau, 1927. 172 pp. (§ 5: Jordanes, ch. 49; § 10: Beowulf.) [Largely a collection of material.]

129 e. A. Brandl, "Hercules und Beowulf." *Sitzungsberichte der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Phil.-hist. Klasse*, 1928, No. xiv, pp. 161-67. [Vergil (*Æn.* viii, 193 ff., vi, 131 ff.) a direct source of prime importance. (Cf. Imelmann L 4.129 a. 464 ff.) The semi-learned character of Beowulf is emphasized.] Cf. *id.*, "Zur Entstehung der germanischen Heldensage, gesehen vom angelsächsischen Standpunkt." *Arch.* clxii (1933), 191-202. [Classical origins (for legends of Eormenric, Theodoric, Niblungs) suggested.]

129 f. James A. Work, "Odyssean Influence on the Beowulf." *Ph. Q.* ix (1930), 399-402. [Odyssean parallel (Book viii) of the Bēowulf-Unferð incident.]

129 g. Tom Burns Haber, "A Comparative Study of the Beowulf and the *Æneid*." Princeton, 1931. 145 pp. [A copious collection of parallels.] R.: P. F. Jones, *MLN.* xlvii (1932), 264-66; Fr. Klaeber, *Beibl.* xliii (1932), 229-32; R. Girvan, *MLR.* xxvii (1932), 466-70; M. Ashdown, *RESt.* viii (1932), 462 f.; F. M., *Revue germanique* xxiv (1933), 52.

129 h. Coolidge Otis Chapman, "Beowulf and Apollonius of Tyre." *MLN.* xlv (1931), 439-43. [Some parallels touching upon Bēowulf's reception at Heorot.]

b. Composition; Date

130. K. Müllenhoff, "Die innere Geschichte des Beowulfs." *ZfdA.* xiv (1869), 193-244. (Reprinted in Müllenhoff's *Beowulf* (L 4.19), pp. 110-60.) [Famous application of the *Liedertheorie*.]

131. Artur Köhler, (1) "Die Einleitung des Beowulfliedes. Ein Beitrag zur Frage über die Liedertheorie." *ZfdPh.* ii (1870), 305-14; (2) "Die beiden Episoden von Heremod im Beowulfliede," *ib.* ii, 314-20. [Favors multiple authorship.]

132. Anton Schönbach, in a review of Ettmüller's edition (L 2.18), *Anz.fdA.* iii (1877), 36-46. [Endorses Müllenhoff.]

133. Dr. Hornburg, *Die Composition des Beowulf.* Metz Progr., 1877 (= *Arch.* lxxii (1884), 333-404). [Opposes Müllenhoff.]

134. Hermann Möller, *Das altenglische Volksepos in der ursprünglichen strophischen Form. I. Teil: Abhandlungen.* Kiel, 1883. (Cf. L 2.19.) [Multiple authorship; the original parts composed in four-line stanzas.] R.: R. Heinzel, *Anz.fdA.* x (1884), 215-33.

135. Friedrich Schneider, *Der Kampf mit Grendels Mutter. Ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Komposition des Beowulf.* Berlin Progr., 1887. [Supports without much skill the patch-work theory.]

136. Max Hermann Jellinek & Carl Kraus, "Die Widersprüche im Beowulf." *ZfdA.* xxxv (1891), 265-81. [Apparent contradictions cleared up by proper interpretation.]

137. Henrik Schück in the Introduction to E. Björkman's translation (L 3.41), *Världslitteraturen* ii, 463-74. Stockholm, 1902. [The poem based on Geatish and Danish originals.]

138. James Edward Routh, Jr., *Two Studies on the Ballad Theory of the Beowulf*. Johns Hopkins Diss. Baltimore, 1905. [1. The legend of Grendel. 2. Irrelevant episodes and parentheses.] R.: L. L. Schücking, *D.Lit.z.* xxvi (1905), 1908-10; A. Heusler, *Anz.f.d.A.* xxxi (1908), 115 f.

139. Levin Ludwig Schücking, *Beowulfs Rückkehr*. (St.Eph. xxi.) Halle a. S., 1905. 74 pp. R.: A. Brandl, *Arch.* cxv (1905), 421-23.

140. R. C. Boer, *Die altenglische Heldendichtung. I. Beowulf*. Halle a. S., 1912. 200 pp. [Composite formation of the poem (cf. L 4.130, 18); comparison with Scandinavian analogues, cf. L 4.58.] R.: R. Imelmann, *D.Lit.z.* xxxiv (1913), 1064-66; W. E. Berendsohn, *Lit.bl.* xxxv (1914), 152-54.

141. Walter A. Berendsohn, (1) "Drei Schichten dichterischer Gestaltung im Beowulf-Epos." *Münchener Museum für Philologie des Mittelalters und der Renaissance* ii (1913), 1-32. [Definitely marked strata of tradition and formation confidently distinguished.] — (2) "Die Gelage am Dänenhof zu Ehren Beowulfs," *ib.* iii, 31-55. [Similar analysis.] Cf. L 4.40 a, 82 f. — (3) *Zur Vorgeschichte des "Beowulf."* Kopenhagen, 1935. 302 pp. [Could not yet be utilized.]

On dating:

142. G. Sarrazin, "Die Abfassungszeit des Beowulfliedes." *Angl.* xiv (1892), 399-415. (L 4.16.2.) [Cynewulf's redaction dated after *Christ* (A+B), and before *Elene* and *Andreas*.]

143. Lorenz Morsbach, "Zur Datierung des Beowulfepos." *Nachrichten der K. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, Philologisch-historische Klasse*, 1906, pp. 251-77. [Linguistic criteria.] Cf. F. Holt-hausen, *Beibl.* xviii (1907), 77; H. M. Chadwick, L 4.22.66-72; C. Richter, L 6.6.1.

144. G. Sarrazin, "Zur Chronologie und Verfasserfrage angelsächsischer Dichtungen." *ESL* xxxviii (1907), 145-95 (espec. 170 ff.).

145. Fr. Klaeber, (1) "Die Ältere Genesis und der Beowulf." *ESL* xlii (1910), 321-38. [On the influence of *Genesis* on *Beowulf*.] (2) *id.*, "Concerning the Relation between 'Exodus' and 'Beowulf.'" *MLN* xxxiii (1918), 218-24.

145 a. Levin L. Schücking, "Noch einmal: *enge ānpaðas, uncūð gelād*." *Kl. Misc.* (1929), 213-16. [Even if the *Beowulf* poet should have recalled a Vergilian passage, he adopted the phrasing of *Exodus*.] Cf. L 6.22.12 ff., 37 ff.

146. P. G. Thomas, "'Beowulf' and 'Daniel A.'" *MLR* viii (1913), 537-39. [Priority of *Daniel A* and its influence on *Beowulf*.]

146 a. Levin L. Schücking, (1) "Wann entstand der Beowulf? Glossen, Zweifel und Fragen." *Beitr.* xlii (1917), 347-410. [An important study including a criticism of the current chronological criteria and an examination of the literary and cultural background of the poem. It is suggested that *Beowulf* may have been composed about the end of the ninth century, at the request of a Scandinavian prince reigning in the Danelaw territory.] (2) "Die Beowulfdatierung. Eine Replik." *Beitr.* xlvii (1923), 293-311. [Includes a defense of his noteworthy theory against the criticism of Liebermann (L 4.146 b) and of Chambers (Introd. 322 ff.).]

146 b. F. Liebermann, "Ort und Zeit der Beowulfdichtung." *Nachrichten von der K. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, Philol.-hist. Klasse*, 1920, pp. 255-76. [The epic may have been composed at the court of Cūpborg, sister of King Ine of Wessex, who became queen of Northumbria and later presided over the monastery at Wimborne.]

146 c. Albert S. Cook, (1) "The Possible Begetter of the Old English *Beowulf* and *Widsith*." *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences* xxv (1922), 281-346. [King Aldfrīð of Northumbria (685-705) the author's royal patron; influence exerted by Aldhelm; Homeric parallels of Bēowulf's funeral.] R.: F. Liebermann, *Arch.* cxliii (1922), 281 f.; E. Ekwall, *Beibl.* xxxiv (1923), 37-39; H. M. Fladieck, *ESl.* lviii (1924), 124-26. — (2) "The Old English *Andreas* and Bishop Acca of Hexham," *ib.* xxvi (1924), 245-332. [Pp. 270 ff.: the chronological position of *Andreas* and *Beowulf*; pp. 324 ff.: classical parallels.] — (3) "Cynewulf's Part in our *Beowulf*," *ib.* xxvii (1925), 385-406. [Cynewulfian influence on Hrōðgār's 'sermon,' ll. 1724-52 denied. The author of *Beowulf* drew his inspiration and knowledge from Gregory directly. Homeric parallels.] R.: S. J. Crawford, *MLR.* xxii (1927), 94-96. — (4) "'Beowulf' 1422," *MLN.* xxxix (1924), 77-82; "Aldhelm and the Source of 'Beowulf' 2523," *ib.* xl (1925), 137-42. [Influence of Aldhelm.]

146 d. Alois Brandl, "Beowulf und die Merowinger." *Sitzungsberichte der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Phil.-hist. Klasse*, 1929, No. xi, pp. 207-11; *Kl. Misc.* (1929), 182-88. [The true significance of the allusion of ll. 2920 f. is explained from Ags. history: bitter feeling of Mercians against Merovingian princesses.]

146 e. B. S. Phillpotts, "'The Battle of Maldon': Some Danish Affinities." *MLR.* xxiv (1929), 172-90. [Pp. 183 ff.: relation between *Beowulf*, *Maldon*, and Danish verse.]

c. Christian Coloring; Spirit of the Poem

147. George Lyman Kittredge, "Zu Beowulf 107 ff." *Beitr.* xiii (1888), 210.

148. F. A. Blackburn, "The Christian Coloring in the *Beowulf*." *Publ. MLaass.* xii (1897), 205-25. [The various Christian passages examined.]

149. Oliver F. Emerson, "Legends of Cain, especially in Old and Middle English." *Publ. MLA*ss. xxi (1906), 831-929 (*passim*). [Important investigation.]

149 a. S. J. Crawford, "Grendel's Descent from Cain." *MLR*. xxiii (1928), 207 f.; xxiv (1929), 63.

150. Gustav Grau, *Quellen und Verwandtschaften der älteren germanischen Darstellungen des Jüngsten Gerichtes*. (St.EPh. xxxi.) Halle a. S., 1908. Pp. 145-56. [Concludes that Cynewulf is the author of *Beowulf*.] R.: H. Hecht, *Arch*. cxxx (1913), 424-30.

151. G. Ehrismann, "Religionsgeschichtliche Beiträge zum germanischen Frühchristentum." *Beitr*. xxxv (1909), 209-39.

152. Fr. Klaeber, "Die christlichen Elemente im *Beowulf*." *Angl*. xxxv (1911), 111-36, 249-70, 453-82; xxxvi (1912), 169-99. (Further references: *Angl*. xxxv, 111 f., etc. Cf. also L 4.45 (Bouterwek, pp. cvii-cxiv), L 4.14 (Bouterwek, pp. 396, 401); L 7.25 (Rankin).)

153. Enrico Pizzo, "Zur Frage der ästhetischen Einheit des *Beowulf*." *Angl*. xxxix (1915), 1-15. [Recognizes a consistent representation of the early Ags.-Christian ideal.]

154. Oliver F. Emerson, "Grendel's Motive in Attacking Heorot." *MLR*. xvi (1921), 113-19. [The motive of envy according to Christian conceptions.]

155. H. V. Routh, *God, Man, and Epic Poetry. A Study in Comparative Literature*. Vol. ii: *Medieval*. Cambridge, 1927. 283 pp. *Passim*; esp. pp. 1 ff., 64 ff., 78 ff. [P. 79: "it seems . . . incontestable that the man who put his soul into *Beowulf* was not . . . a Christian in thought and spirit."] A [destructive] review by F. P. Magoun, Jr., *Speculum* iii (1928), 124-27.

156. Bertha S. Phillpotts, "Wyrd and Providence in Anglo-Saxon Thought." *Essays and Studies by Members of the English Association* (1927) xiii (1928), 7-27. [P. 21: "*Beowulf* may . . . be considered the first English compromise."] R.: S. B. Liljegren, *Beibl*. xl (1929), 12 f.; M. Daunt, *Year's Work* ix, 64-66. (Cf. also L 6.23.)

157. Levin L. Schücking, "Das Königsideal im *Beowulf*." *Bulletin of the Modern Humanities Research Association* iii (1929), 143-54, = *ESt*. lxvii (1932), 1-14. [While both Germanic-heroic and Christian elements are to be recognized, the ideal of royalty represented by *Bēowulf* and *Hrōðgār* recalls St. Augustine's *imperator felix* or *rex justus*. Considered broadly, the ethical standard is characterized by the basic virtue of 'mensura' or 'sobrietas,' poise and self-restraint. An admirable exposition of the general spirit of the poem.]

158. Arthur E. Du Bois, "The Unity of *Beowulf*." *PMLA*. xlix (1934), 374-405. [Theme and structure; historical element; fabulous elements; the poet's philosophy of history.]

For special studies of the 'Style' see Bibliography VII.

V. TEXTUAL CRITICISM AND INTERPRETATION

1. Joseph Bachlechner, "Die Merovinge im Beowulf," *ZfdA.* vii (1849), 524-26 [l. 2921].¹

2. K. W. Bouterwek, "Zur Kritik des Beowulfliedes," *ZfdA.* xi (1859), 59-113. [Some useful comments by the side of unprofitable guesses.]

3. Franz Dietrich, "Rettungen," *ZfdA.* xi (1859), 409-48 (*passim*).

4. Adolf Holtzmann, *Germ.* viii (1863), 489-97.

5. Wilhelm Scherer, in a review of L 2.7.1, 2d ed., *ZföG.* xx (1869), 89-112 (= W. Scherer's *Kleine Schriften* i (1893), 471-96).

6. Sophus Bugge, (1) *Tidskrift for Philologi og Pædagogik* viii (1868/69), 40-78; 287-305; (2) *ZfdPh.* iv (1873), 192-224; (3) in his "Studien über das Beowulfepos" (cf. L 4.28), *Beitr.* xii (1887), 79-112; 366-75. [Masterly.]

7. Max Rieger, *ZfdPh.* iii (1871), 381-416. [Penetrating.]

8. Karl Körner, (1) in a review of L 4.70, *ESt.* i (1877), 481-95; (2) in a review of H. Sweet, *An Anglo-Saxon Reader*, *ib.* i, 500; (3) in a review of L 3.33, *ib.* ii (1879), 248-51 [ll. 168 ff., 287, 489 f.].

9. H. Kern, *Taalkundige Bijdragen* i (1877), 193 ff. (*passim*). [l. 2766; *ofsittan*.]

10. P. J. Cosijn, (1) *Taalkundige Bijdragen* i (1877), 286 [l. 1694]; (2) *Beitr.* viii (1882), 568-74; (3) *Aanteekeningen op den Beowulf*. Leiden, 1892. [Concise, acute, illuminating.]

11. Richard Wülcker, in a review of L 2.9, *Angl.* i (1878), 177-86.

12. Eugen Kölbing, (1) *ESt.* iii (1880), 92 f. [ll. 168 f.]; (2) *ib.* xxii (1896), 325 [ll. 1027 ff.]; (3) in a review of L 4.12.1, *ib.* xxiii (1897), 306 [l. 748].

13. Hugo Gering, in a review of L 2.7.1, 4th ed., *ZfdPh.* xii (1881), 122-25 [ll. 303, 208 f., 643].

14. Oscar Brenner, in a review of L 2.7.1, 4th ed., *ESt.* iv (1881), 135-39 [*colot*, l. 224: cp. Gr. *ἐλαβω*].

15. F. Kluge, (1) *Beitr.* viii (1882), 532-34 [ll. 63, 1026, 1234 & 1266]; (2) *ib.* ix (1884), 187-92; (3) *ESt.* xxii (1896), 144 f. (cf. L 4.31.3) [ll. 62, 752, 924, 1677 (*Gyldenhill*)].

16. E. Sievers, (1) *Beitr.* ix (1884), 135-44; 370 [acute observations]; (2) in a review of L 2.7.2, 5th ed., *ZfdPh.* xxi (1889), 354-65 [helpful corrections]; (3) *Angl.* xiv (1892), 133-46 [in opposition to Schröder L 5.24]; (4) *Beitr.* xviii (1894), 406 f. [on *earfoðþræg*]; (5) *Beitr.* xxvii (1902), 572 [l. 33]; (6) *ib.* xxviii (1903), 271 f. [ll. 48 f.]; (7) *ib.* xxix (1904), 305-31 [against Trautmann, L 5.34.1]; (8) *ib.* xxix, 560-76 [concerning Kock's note on l. 6, L 5.44.1]; (9) *ib.* xxxvi (1910), 397-434 [against von Grienberger, L 5.45.3]; (10) *ESt.* xlv (1912), 295-97 [on L 5.48.4]; (11) "Beowulf 3066 ff.," *Beitr.* lv (1931), 376. [ll. 3069-73 a "Chris-

¹ Only in the case of certain shorter papers can the lines discussed be added.

- tian-Kentish interpolation" inserted in a Northumbrian text; etc.]
17. Th. Krüger, *Beitr.* ix (1884), 571-78.
 18. H. Corson, *MLN.* iii (1888), 97 [l. 2724].
 19. Thomas Miller, "The position of Grendel's arm in Heorot." *Angl.* xii (1889), 396-400. [ll. 834 ff., 925 ff., 982 ff.]
 20. R. Heinzel, in a review of L 2.7.2, 5th ed., *Anz.fdA.* xv (1889), 189-94.
 21. J. Zupitza, *Arch.* lxxxiv (1890), 124 f. [l. 850].
 22. Eugen Joseph, "Zwei Versversetzungen im Beowulf." *ZfdPh.* xxii (1890), 385-97.
 23. Max Hermann Jellinek and Carl Kraus, "Die Widersprüche im Beowulf," *ZfdA.* xxxv (1891), 265-81. (Cf. L 4.136.)
 24. A. Schröer, *Angl.* xiii (1891), 333-48.
 25. (1) J. W. Pearce, "Ags. scūrheard." *MLN.* vii (1892), 193 f., 253 f. Cf. (2) Albert S. Cook, *ib.* vii, 253; (3) Arthur H. Palmer, *ib.* viii (1893), 61; (4) James M. Hart, *ib.* viii, 61; (5) George Philip Krapp, *ib.* xix (1904), 234.
 26. Ferd. Holthausen, (1) *Beitr.* xvi (1892), 549 f. [l. 1117: *ēame*]; (2) in a review of L 3.13, *Beibl.* iv (1894), 33-6; (3) *IF.* iv (1894), 384 f. [l. 2706]; (4) in a review of L 5.10.3, *Lit. bl.* xvi (1895), 82 [l. 600]; (5) *Angl.* xxi (1899), 366 [ll. 2298 f., 2488]; (6) in a review of L 3.22, 2d ed., *Arch.* ciii (1899), 373-76; (7) *Arch.* cv (1900), 366 f. [ll. 497 f., 568]; (8) in a review of L 2.7.2, 6th ed., *Beibl.* x (1900), 265-74 [extensive list of scholarly corrections]; (9) in a review of L 2.12, 2d ed., *Lit. bl.* xxi (1900), 60-62; (10) in a review of Trautmann (L 5.34.1), *ib.* xxi, 64; (11) *Angl.* xxiv (1901), 267 f. [l. 719]; (12) *Beibl.* xii (1901), 146 [l. 3157]; (13) *ib.* xiii (1902), 78 f. [l. 2577], 204 f. [l. 665], 363 f. [ll. 1107 f., 1745 ff.]; (14) in a review of L 3.5, *ib.* xiii, 227; (15) *ib.* xiv, 49 [*wægbora*, l. 1440], 82 f. [*īsig*, l. 33]; (16) *IF.* xiv (1903), 339 [*hrinde*, l. 1363]; (17) "Beiträge zur Erklärung des altenglischen Epos," *ZfdPh.* xxxvii (1905), 113-25 [notes on numerous passages]; (18) *Beibl.* xviii (1907), 77 [l. 719]; (19) *Viotor-Festschrift (Die Neueren Sprachen (1910))*, 127 [ll. 224, 2251]; (20) *Beibl.* xxi (1910), 300 f. [l. 1440]; (21) *ESt.* li (1917), 180 [l. 1141]; (22) *Beibl.* xl (1929), 90 f. [ll. 489 f., 3114 f.]; "onsæġ meoto," *ib.* xlii (1931), 249 f.; (23) "Zu Beowulf 3074 f.," *ib.* xliii (1932), 157 [*goldhwæt*, and *næfde*]; (24) *ESt.* lxix (1935), 433 [l. 224: *eoleces*, = **ēa-lāces*].
 27. H. Lübke, in a review of L 5.10.3, *Anz.fdA.* xix (1893), 341 f. [l. 305, etc.].
 28. Clarence G. Child, (1) "stapol=patronus," *MLN.* viii (1893), 252 f. [l. 926]; (2) "Beowulf 30, 53, 1323, 2957," *ib.* xxi (1906), 175-77; 198-200.
 29. Albert S. Cook, (1) *MLN.* viii (1893), 59 [ll. 572 f.]; (2) "Beowulf 1009," *ib.* ix (1894), 237 f.; (3) "Beowulf 1408 ff.," *ib.* xvii (1902), 209 f.; *ib.* xxii (1907), 146 f. [Classical and English parallels]; (4) "Bitter Beer-Drinking," *ib.* xl (1925), 285-88 [*Andr.* 1526, cf. *Beow.* 769]; *ib.*, 352-54 [ll. 159-63]. And see L 5.25.2.

30. A. Pogatscher, *Beitr.* xix (1894), 544 f. [ll. 168 f.]
31. James W. Bright, (1) *MLN.* x (1895), 43 f. [ll. 30, 306, 386 f., 622, 736]; (2) "An Idiom of the Comparative in Anglo-Saxon," *MLN.* xxvii (1912), 181-83 [l. 69]; (3) "Anglo-Saxon *umbor* and *seld-guma*," *MLN.* xxxi (1916), 82-4; (4) "Beowulf, 489-490," *ib.* xxxi, 217-23.
32. E. Martin, in a review of L 8.9.1 & 2, *Est.* xx (1895), 295 [ll. 1514, 3027].
33. W. Konrath, *Arch.* xcix (1897), 417 f. [ll. 445 f.].
34. Moritz Trautmann, (1) *Berichtigungen, Vermutungen und Erklärungen zum Beowulf. Erste Hälfte* (Bonn. B. ii, pp. 121-92), Bonn, 1899 [numerous conjectures]. R.: Holthausen (L 5.26.10), Binz (L 5.39), Sievers (L 5.16.7); (2) in a review of Heyne-Socin's ed.⁶, Wyatt's ed.², Holder's ed.², *Beibl.* x (1900), 257-62; (3) *Finn und Hildebrand*, see Bibliography of *The Fight at Finnsburg*; (4) *Auch zum Beowulf* (Bonn. B. xvii, pp. 143-74), Bonn, 1905 [reply to Sievers's criticisms].
35. Fr. Klaeber, (1) "Aus Anlass von Beowulf 2724 f.," *Arch.* civ (1900), 287-92; (2) *MLN.* xvi (1901), 15-8 [ll. 459, 423 and 1206, 847 f., 3170, 3024 ff., 70; on normalizations]; (3) *Arch.* cviii (1902), 368-70 [ll. 1745 ff., 497 f.]; (4) *ib.* cxv (1905), 178-82; (5) "Hrothulf," *MLN.* xx (1905), 9-11 (L 4.87); (6) "Beowulf, 62," *ib.* xxi (1906), 255 f., xxii (1907), 160 (cf. L 5.42 & 43); (7) in a review of L 2.14, *ib.* xx, 83-7; (8) "Studies in the Textual Interpretation of 'Beowulf,'" *MPh.* iii (1905/6), 235-65; 445-65 [I. Rhetorical notes. II. Syntactical notes. III. Semasiological notes. IV. Notes on various passages]; (9) *Angl.* xxviii (1905), 439-47 (cf. *ib.* xxix, 272); (10) *ib.* xxviii (1905), 448-56 [1. "Zur Þryðo-Episode" (L 4.105). 2. "Textkritische Rettungen"]; (11) *ib.* xxix (1906), 378-82; (12) *JEGPh.* vi (1907), 190-96; (13) *Est.* xxxix (1908), 463-67; (14) in a review of L 2.7.3, *ib.* xxxix, 425-33; (15) *JEGPh.* viii (1909), 254-59; (16) in a review of L 2.16, *Est.* xlv (1911/12), 119-26; (17) *Beibl.* xxii (1911), 372-74 [ll. 769 (*ealuscerwen*), 1129 f.]; (18) *MLN.* xxxiv (1919), 129-34; (19) "Beowulfiana." *Angl.* l (1926), 107-22, 195-244. [1. Textual Notes. 2. Finnsburg. 3. The Þryð-Offa Episode. 4. A Note on the two Dragon Fights. 5. The Date of Hygelāc's Death.]; (20) *Angl.* lvi (1932), 421-31 [ll. 850, 1140 ff., 1724 ff., 3074 f.; etc.]; (21) in reviews, L 5.60.5, 6; also L 5.60.3.
36. G. Sarrazin, in a review of L 2.7.2, 6th ed., *Est.* xxviii (1900), 408-10. [ll. 2561, 3084].
37. A. J. Barnouw, *Textkritische Untersuchungen etc.* (L 6.7.3), p. 232 ('Stellingen'). Leiden, 1902. [ll. 987 ff., 1151 f., 2524 ff.]
38. Elizabeth M. Wright, *Est.* xxx (1902), 341-43 [*hrinde*, l. 1363].
39. Gustav Binz, in a review of L 5.34.1, *Beibl.* xiv (1903), 358-60.
40. Otto Krackow, *Arch.* cxi (1903), 171 f. [ll. 1224, 2220].
41. James M. Hart, (1) *MLN.* xviii (1903), 117 f. [þryð; Bēanstān]; (2) *ib.* xxvii (1912), 198 [ll. 168 f.].
42. Wilbur C. Abbott, "Hrothulf," *MLN.* xix (1904), 122-25 (cf. L 4.86).

43. Frank E. Bryant, "*Beowulf* 62," *MLN.* xix (1904), 121 f.; *ib.* xxi (1906), 143-45, *ib.* xxii (1907), 96; cf. replies by Fr. Klaeber (*L* 5.35.5 and 6).

44. Ernst A. Kock, (1) "Interpretations and Emendations of Early English Texts. III," *Angl.* xxvii (1904), 218-37; (2) *ib.* xxviii (1905), 140-42 [reply to Sievers's criticism, cf. *L* 5.16.8]; (3) "Interpretations and Emendations etc. IV," *ib.* xlii (1918), 99-124 (cf. *L* 5.35.18); (4) "Jubilee Jaunts and Jottings: 250 Contributions to the Interpretation and Prosody of Old West Teutonic Alliterative Poetry." *Lunds Universitets Årsskrift*, N. F. Avd. 1, Bd. 14, No. 26 (1918), pp. 7-9, and *passim*; (5) *Angl.* xliii (1919), 303-5 [ll. 2030, 2423]; (6) *ib.* xlv (1920), 98-104 [ll. 24, 154 ff., 189 f., 489 f., 583, 1747, 1820 f., 1931 f., 2164]; *ib.*, 246-48 [l. 1231, 1404, 1555 f.]; (7) *ib.* xlv (1921), 105-22 [notes on numerous passages]; (8) *ib.* xlv (1922), 63-96 (esp. 75-96), 173-90. See also, *passim*, his papers in *Lunds Universitets Årsskrift*, N. F. Avd. 1, Vol. 17, No. 7 (1922) ("Plain Points and Puzzles, 60 Notes on Old English Poetry"); Vol. 18, No. 1 (1922) ("Fornjermansk Forskning"); cf. "Notationes Norrœnæ," *ib.*, Vols. 19 ff. (1923 ff.). [By his consistent use of the comparative method, with especial reference to the important stylistic figure of variation, Kock has been enabled to throw much valuable light on textual interpretation.]

45. von Grienberger, (1) *Angl.* xxvii (1904), 331 f. [l. 1107: *ondicgel*]; (2) in a review of *L* 2.7.2, 7th ed., *ZföG.* lvi (1905), 744-61 [suggestive]; (3) *Beitr.* xxxvi (1910), 77-101 [notes on certain words and passages]. (Cf. *L* 5.16.9.)

46. George Philip Krapp, (1) "*Scúrheard*, *Beowulf* 1033, *Andreas* 1133," *MLN.* xix (1904), 234 (cf. *L* 5.25); (2) *MPh.* ii (1905), 405-7 [*waroð*, *faroð*].

47. Grace F. Swearingen, "Old Norse *bauni*," *MLN.* xx (1905), 64.

48. L. L. Schücking, (1) in a review of *L* 2.14, *Arch.* cxv (1905), 417-21; (2) in a review of Barnouw *L* 6.7.3, *Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen*, 167. Jahrgang (1905), Vol. ii, pp. 730-40 [instructive]; (3) in reviews of *L* 2.15, *Est.* xxxix (1908), 94-111, xlii (1910), 108-11 [scholarly comments]; (4) *Est.* xlv (1911/12), 155-57 [ll. 106, 1174]; (5) "Wiðergyld (*Beowulf* 2051)," *Est.* liii (1919/20), 468-70; (6) in a review, *L* 2.13.2. And see *L* 6.15; *L* 4.139; *L* 4.126.1.

49. Chauncey B. Tinker, *MLN.* xxiii (1908), 239 f. [ll. 166 ff., 311, 760, 783 ff.].

50. John R. Clark Hall, *MLN.* xxv (1910), 113 f. [ll. 1142-5].

51. W. J. Sedgefield, *MLR.* v (1910), 286-88; *ib.* xviii (1923), 471 f. [ll. 223 f.]; *ib.* xxvii (1932), 448-51 [emendations: 33 (*ūrig*), 367, 489 f., 617, 936, 1107, 1375, 2577, 2766, 2989, 3074 f.]; *ib.* xxviii (1933), 226-30 [further emendations]; in a review, *L* 5.60.6. And see *LF.* 4.41.

52. F. A. Blackburn, "Note on *Beowulf* 1591-1617," *MPh.* ix (1912), 555-66. [Assumes a misplacement of some lines in the MS.]

53. R. W. Chambers, "The 'Shifted Leaf' in 'Beowulf,'" *MLR.* x (1915), 37-41. [Refutes Blackburn.]

54. L. M. Hollander, "Beowulf 33," *MLN.* xxxii (1917), 246 f.
55. Alexander Green, "An Episode in Ongentheow's Fall, ll. 2957-60," *MLR.* xii (1917), 340-43.
56. Frank G. Hubbard, "Beowulf 1598, 1996, 2026; uses of the impersonal verb *geweorpan*," *JEGPh.* xvii (1918), 119-24. Cf. Fr. Klaeber, *ib.* xviii (1919), 250 ff.
57. Cyril Brett, *MLR.* xiv (1919), 1-17. [ll. 2385, 2771 ff., 2792 ff., 2999 ff., 3066 ff., etc.]
58. Samuel Moore, (1) "Beowulf Notes," *JEGPh.* xviii (1919), 205-16. [ll. 489 f., 599, 1082 ff., 3005 f., 3074 f., 3123 f., etc.]; (2) "Notes on *Beowulf*," *Kl. Misc.* (1929), 208-12. [ll. 1106, 2032 ff., 2037 f., 3119.]
59. W. F. Bryan, "Beowulf Notes," *JEGPh.* xix (1920), 84 f. [ll. 306, 534, 868.] And see L 6.29, 7.25 g.
60. Johannes Hoops, (1) "Das Verhüllen des Haupts bei Toten, ein angelsächsisch-nordischer Brauch," *Est.* liv (1920), 19-23 [l. 446]; (2) "War Beowulf König von Dänemark?" *För. Misc.* (1929), 26-30, and Hoops St. 78 ff. [l. 3005: *hwate scildwigan*]; (3) (a) "Altenglisch *ealuscerwen*, *meoduscerwen*," *Est.* lxxv (1931), 177-80. Cf.: (b) Fr. Klaeber, *Est.* lxxvi (1931), 1-3, J. Hoops, *ib.*, 3-5; (c) R. Imelmann, L 5.76; (d) W. Krogmann, *Est.* lxxvi (1932), 346, lxxvii (1932), 15-23; (e) Fr. Klaeber, *ib.*, 24-26; (f) Hoops St. 41 ff.; (4) "Das Preislied auf Beowulf und die Sigemund-Heremod-Episode." *Beiträge zur neueren Literaturgeschichte* xvi (*Deutschkundliches*, Fr. Panzer überreicht), Heidelberg, 1930, pp. 34-36, = Hoops St. 52-55. [A single lyrical-narrative lay of praise.] (5) *Beowulfstudien.* (Ang. F. lxxiv.) Heidelberg, 1932. 140 pp. [A large number of difficult passages (and words) judiciously discussed; distinctly conservative attitude.] R.: F. Holthausen, *Beibl.* xliii (1932), 357 f.; Fr. Klaeber, *Est.* lxxvii (1932/33), 399-402; R. Girvan, *MLR.* xxviii (1933), 244-46; Kemp Malone, *Eng. Studies* xv (1933), 94-96; C. L. W., *RESt.* x (1934), 94 f. (review of (5) and (6)). (6) *Kommentar zum Beowulf.* Heidelberg, 1932, 333 pp. [An extremely helpful, up-to-date commentary on the entire text.] R.: W. J. Sedgfield, *MLR.* xxviii (1933), 373-75; Fr. Klaeber, *Est.* lxxviii (1933), 112-15; F. Holthausen, *Beibl.* xlv (1933), 225-27; Kemp Malone, *Eng. Studies* xv (1933), 149-51. (7) *Est.* lxx (1935), 77-80. [l. 457: *werefyhtum*.]
61. J. D. Bush, *MLN.* xxxvi (1921), 251. [l. 1604.]
62. P. G. Thomas, *MLR.* xvii (1922), 63 f. [ll. 1604 f., 2085-91]; *ib.* xxii (1927), 70-73.
63. E. D. Laborde, "Grendel's Glove and his Immunity from Weapons," *MLR.* xviii (1923), 202-04.
64. H. Patzig, "Zum Beowulf-Text." *Angl.* xlvii (1923), 97-104.
65. William A. P. Sewell, "A Reading in Beowulf." *The Times Literary Supplement.* London, Sept. 11, 1924. [l. 6: *egsode Eorlas*.]
66. A. C. Dunstan, *MLR.* xx (1925), 317 f. [ll. 223 f.]
67. W. S. Mackie, "Beowulf, ll. 223-24." *MLR.* xxi (1926), 301. [*þā was sundlidan/eoletes at ende*.]

68. S. J. Crawford, (1) "Ealu-scerwen," *MLR*. xxi (1926), 302 f.; (2) "Beowulf, ll. 168-9," *ib.* xxiii (1928), 336; (3) "Beowulfiana," *REST*. vii (1931), 448-50 [1. ll. 1724-68, cp. letter of St. Boniface to Æðilbald of Mercia; 2. *sendep* 600; 3. a dragon in 15th century England.]

69. Oliver Farrar Emerson, "The Punctuation of *Beowulf* and Literary Interpretation." *MPh*. xxiii (1926), 393-405. [The logical basis of the sentence structure is emphasized.] (It should be borne in mind, however, that our modern stylistic feeling is not necessarily a safe guide for properly judging of OE. sentences, periods, and paragraphs.)

Note. It will often be found difficult to agree on the best mode of punctuation. The ubiquitous figure of variation, e.g., would seem to call for an abundance of commas; but, in practice, awkward cases of over-punctuation are liable to result from a rigorous regard for logical distinctions of this nature. Cf. *MPh*. iii, 241 f.; Ed., notes on 36 f., 55 f., also on 398 (asyndetic parataxis like *wudu walsceaftas*; cp., e.g., 3049^a, 2378^a). If the student thoroughly understands the principle of variation, the constant insertion of commas may be dispensed with. On the other hand, it should be noted that a rather frequent use of semicolons and of dashes is necessitated by the quality of the old style.

70. F. P. Magoun, Jr., "The Burning of Heorot: an Illustrative Note." *MLN*. xlii (1927), 173 f. [ll. 82 f.; cf. Bede, *Eccl. Hist.* iii 16 & 10.]

71. Kemp Malone, (1) "A Note on *Beowulf* 1231," *MLN*. xli (1926), 466 f. [in defense of *dōð*]; (2) "The Kenning in 'Beowulf' 2220," *JEGPh*. xxvii (1928), 318-24 [*bū folcbeorna*]; *ib.* xxix (1930), 233-36 [ll. 303 ff., 646 f., (708 f.), 1056]; (3) "A Note on *Beowulf* 2928 and 2932," *Ph. Q.* viii (1928), 406 f. [Ōhtthere the elder brother; cf. Intr., pp. xl, xxxviii]; (4) "A Note on 'Beowulf,' l. 2034," *MLR*. xxiv (1929), 322 f. [*mid = tō* (?)]; *ib.* xxv (1930), 191 [in defense of *felasinnigne secg* 1379; cf. 445, 2220]; (5) "Notes on *Beowulf*," *Angl.* liii (1929), 335 f. [l. 51: *selerædenne*]; *ib.* liv (1930), 1-7, 97 f. [ll. 3005, 3059, 3074 f., 2003 ff.]; *ib.* lvi (1932), 436 f. [Ecg-wēla, 'sword-vexer,' i.e., = Scyld]; *ib.* lvii (1933), 218-20 [l. 2061], 313-16 ['dative of accompaniment,' l. 1068, etc. (?)]; (6) "Beowulfiana," *Medium Ævum* ii (1933), 58-64 [ll. 304, 3005, 646 f., 3074 f.] And see L 4.85 a, LF. 4.36, 37; L 5.60.5, 6; L 6.6 a.

72. E. E. Wardale, "'Beowulf,' ll. 848 ff." *MLR*. xxiv (1929), 62 f. [*dēog*, pret. of **dēagan*, 'to conceal.']

73. Margaret Ashdown, "'Beowulf,' ll. 1543 ff." *MLR*. xxv (1930), 78.

74. Putnam Fennell Jones, "*Beowulf* 2596-99." *MLN*. xlv (1930), 300 f.

75. Henry G. Lotspeich, "*Beowulf* 1363, *hrinde bearwas*." *JEGPh*. xxix (1930), 367-69.

76. Rudolf Imelmann, "*Beowulf* 489 f." *ESl.* lxv (1931), 190-96

[*onsæl mē tō*]; *ib.* lxvi (1932), 321-45 [ll. 489 f., 600, 769]; *ib.* lxvii (1932/33), 325-39 [ll. 303 ff., 3074 f.], *ib.* lxviii (1933), 1-5 [3074 f.]. And see L 4.106 a.

77. Åke Furuhielm, (1) "Note on a Passage in Beowulf," *Neuphilol. Mitteilungen* xxxii (1931), 107-09 [ll. 3066-75]; (2) "Beowulfiana," *Angl.* lvii (1933), 317-20 [ll. 224 (*ēfenes æt ende*), 303 ff., 3074 f.].

78. Heinrich Henel, *Angl.* lv (1931), 273-81. [*stānboga*, like *hring-boga*, = the dragon. (?)]

79. Edmund Weber, "Seelenmörder oder Unholdtöter?" *Neuphilol. Monatsschrift* ii (1931), 293-95. [On ll. 171-79.]

80. Clifford P. Lyons, "A Note on *Beowulf* 760." *MLN.* xli (1931), 443 f.

81. Willy Krogmann, "Bemerkungen zum Beowulf." *Est.* lxviii (1933), 317-19; "Ae. *æolet*." *A.* lviii (1934), 351-57 [etymol. attempt]. And see L 5.60.3, 6.30.

82. D. E. Martin Clarke, "Beowulfiana." *MLR.* xxix (1934), 320 f. [On ll. 984 ff., 760, etc.]

83. Hope Traver, *Arch.* clxvii (1935), 253-56. [ll. 646 ff.]

VI. LANGUAGE

a. Studies of Phonology and Inflection

1. James A. Harrison, "List of irregular (strong) verbs in Beowulf." *Am. Jour. Phil.* iv (1883), 462-77.

2. Bernhard ten Brink, *Beowulf* (L 4.18), 1888. Ch. xiv: *Die Beowulf-handschrift und ihre Vorstufen*. Cf. H. Möller, *Est.* xiii (1889) (L 4.18), 258-62, 314 f., and *passim*.

3. Charles Davidson, "Differences between the scribes of 'Beowulf.'" *MLN.* v (1890), 43-5. Cf. Charles F. McClumpha, *ib.* v, 123; Chas. Davidson, *ib.* v, 189 f.

4. Charles Davidson, "The Phonology of the stressed vowels of Beowulf." *Publ. MLAss.* vi (1891), 106-33. R.: G. E. Karsten, *Est.* xvii (1892), 417-20.

5. P. G. Thomas, "Notes on the Language of Beowulf." *MLR.* i (1906), 202-7. [Convenient summary of dialectal forms.]

5 a. Gerhard Heidemann, "Die Flexion des Verb. subst. im Ags." *Arch.* cxlvii (1924), 30-46. [Includes a study of dialectal differences.]

6. (1) Carl Richter, *Chronologische Studien zur angelsächsischen Literatur auf Grund sprachlich-metrischer Kriterien*. (St.EPh. xxxiii.) Halle a. S., 1910. (2) Friedrich Seiffert, *Die Behandlung der Wörter mit auslautenden ursprünglich silbischen Liquiden oder Nasalen und mit Kontraktionsvokalen in der Genesis A und im Beowulf*. Halle Diss., 1913. — See also Morsbach, L 4.143; Sarrazin, L 4.144.

6 a. Kemp Malone, "When did Middle English Begin?" *Curme Volume of Linguistic Studies*, 1930, pp. 110-17. [On the leveling of vowels of final unstressed syllables.]

Syntactical and Lexical Studies

7. (1) A. Lichtenheld, "Das schwache Adjectiv im Angelsächsischen." *ZfdA.* xvi (1873), 325-93. [Careful investigation.] (2) Hermann Osthoff, *Zur Geschichte des schwachen deutschen Adjectivums.* Jena, 1876. 183 pp. (*Passim.*) (3) A. J. Barnouw, *Textkritische Untersuchungen nach dem Gebrauch des bestimmten Artikels und des schwachen Adjectiv in der allenglischen Poesie.* Leiden, 1902. 236 pp. [Serviceable, but not always reliable.] R.: E. A. Kock, *ESL.* xxxii (1903), 228 f.; L. L. Schücking, see L 5.48.2. (4) B. Delbrück, *IF.* xxvi (1909), 187-99. (5) George O. Curme, *JEGPh.* ix (1910), 439-82.

8. E. Nader, (1) *Zur Syntax des Beowulf (Accusativ).* I. II. Brünn Progr., 1879, 1880; (2) *Der Genetiv im Beowulf*, Brünn Progr., 1882; (3) *Dativ und Instrumental im Beowulf*, Wien Progr., 1883. R.: E. Klinghardt, *ESL.* vii (1884), 368-70. (4) George Shipley, *The Genitive Case in Anglo-Saxon Poetry.* Johns Hopkins Diss., Baltimore, 1903. (5) Alexander Green, *The Dative of Agency. A Chapter of Indo-European Case-Syntax.* (Columbia Univ. Germanic Studies.) Pp. 95-102. New York, 1913.

9. Karl Köhler, *Der syntaktische Gebrauch des Infinitivus und Participis im "Beowulf."* Münster Diss., 1886.

10. (1) E. Sievers, *Beitr.* xii (1887), 188-200 (cf. L 4.17). [On verbs of motion and of rest.] (2) Wilhelm Denning, *Zur Lehre von den Ruhe- und Richtungskonstruktionen.* Leipzig Diss., 1912.

11. (1) E. Nader, "Tempus und Modus im Beowulf." *Angl.* x (1888), 542-63; xi (1889), 444-99. (2) Cf. Berthold Delbrück, "Der germanische Optativ im Satzgefüge." *Beitr.* xxix (1904), 201-304. (3) V. E. Mourek, "Zur Syntax des Konjunktivs im Beowulf." *Prager Deutsche Studien* viii (1908), 121-37. (4) Hans Glunz, *Die Verwendung des Konjunktivs im Allenglischen* (*Beitr. z. engl. Phil.* hrsg. von M. Förster. xi.). Leipzig, 1930. 144 pp. (5) Morgan Callaway, Jr., *The Temporal Subjunctive in Old English.* University of Texas, 1931. 222 pp. (6) Frank Behre, *The Subjunctive in Old English Poetry.* Göteborg, 1934. 320 pp.

12. (1) August Todt, "Die Wortstellung im Beowulf." *Angl.* xvi (1894), 226-60. (2) John Ries, *Die Wortstellung im Beowulf.* Hallea. S., 1907. 416 pp. [Elaborate investigation with a view to finding the laws of the Old Germanic word order.] R.: B. Delbrück, *Anz.fdA.* xxxi (1907/8), 65-76; G. Binz, *Beibl.* xxii (1911), 65-78. Cf. G. Hübener, *Angl.* xxxix (1915), 277 ff. [Psychological interpretation.] (3) Martin Cohn, "Ist die Wortstellung ein brauchbares Kriterium für die Chronologie angelsächsischer Denkmäler?" *ESL.* lvii (1923), 321-29. (Cf. G. Hübener, *Beitr.* xlv, 85 ff., whose view is combated.) [The late *Metra* of *Boethius* show about the same trend toward end-position of the verb as *Beowulf* and *Genesis A*. The word-order remained conventional in poetry.]

13. (1) Ernst A. Kock, *The English Relative Pronouns.* Lund, 1897, 4to. 94 pp. (2) Berthold Delbrück, *Abhandl. der philol.-hist. Klasse der Königl. Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften*, Vol. xxvii, No. 19.

Leipzig, 1909; (3) George O. Curme, *JEGPh.* x (1911), 335-59, xi (1912), 10-29, 180-204, 355-80.

14. (1) V. E. Mourek, *Zur Negation im Altgermanischen* [i.e., Otfrid, *Heliand*, *Beowulf*]. Prag, 1903. 67 pp. (2) Richard Schuchardt, *Die Negation im Beowulf*. Berlin, 1910. 149 pp. (3) Eugen Einenkel, "Die englische Verbalnegation." *Angl.* xxxv (1911), 187-248; 401-24.

15. Levin Ludwig Schücking, *Die Grundzüge der Satzverknüpfung im Beowulf. I. Teil.* (St.EPh. xv.) Halle a. S., 1904. 149 pp. [Thorough study.] R.: H. Grossmann, *Arch.* cxviii (1907), 176-79.

15 a. Ernst Glogauer, *Die Bedeutungsübergänge der Konjunktionen in der angelsächsischen Dichtersprache.* (Neue angl. Arbeiten hrsg. von L. L. Schücking u. M. Deutschbein, No. 6.) Leipzig, 1922. 48 pp. (Cf. L 6.22.)

15 b. L. L. Schücking, "Sōna im Beowulf." *För. Misc.* (1929), 85-88. [*sōna*=*sōna swā*?]

16. Fr. Klaeber, "Syntactical Notes," "Semasiological Notes." *MPh.* iii (1905/6), 249-65. (Cf. L 5.35.8.)

17. Anton Lorz, *Aktionsarten des Verbums im Beowulf.* Würzburg Diss., 1908.

17 a. George F. Lussy, "The Verb Forms Circumscribed with the Perfect Participle in the Beowulf." *JEGPh.* xxi (1922), 32-69.

18. Reinhard Wagner, *Die Syntax des Superlativs im Gotischen, Altniederdeutschen, Althochdeutschen, Frühmittelhochdeutschen, im Beowulf und in der älteren Edda.* (Palaestra xci.) Berlin, 1910.

19. Paul Grimm, *Beiträge zum Pluralgebrauch in der altenglischen Poesie.* Halle Diss., 1912.

19 a. Walter Phoenix, *Die Substantivierung des Adjektivs, Partizips und Zahlwortes im Angelsächsischen.* Berlin Diss., 1918.

20. Richard Jordan, *Eigentümlichkeiten des englischen Wortschatzes.* (Ang. F. xvii.) Heidelberg, 1906.

21. Albert S. Cook, *A Concordance to Beowulf.* Halle a. S., 1911. 436 pp. R.: Fr. Klaeber, *JEGPh.* xi (1912), 277-79. Cf. Holder's *Wortschatz*, L 2.12.

22. Levin L. Schücking, *Untersuchungen zur Bedeutungslehre der angelsächsischen Dichtersprache.* Heidelberg, 1915. 109 pp. [Searching analysis of a number of words.]

23. Alfred Wolf, *Die Bezeichnungen für Schicksal in der angelsächsischen Dichtersprache.* Breslau Diss., 1919. — Cf. also Alois Brandl, "Zur Vorgeschichte der *weird sisters* im 'Macbeth.'" *Texte und Untersuchungen zur englischen Kulturgeschichte, Festgabe für Felix Liebermann*, Halle, 1921, pp. 252-70.

24. Richard Jente, *Die mythologischen Ausdrücke im altenglischen Wortschatz.* (Ang. F. lvi.) Heidelberg, 1921. 344 pp. *Passim*. [Helpful lexical collections, including etymologies.]

25. Fr. Klaeber, "Zum Bedeutungsinhalt gewisser altenglischer

Wörter und ihrer Verwendung." *Angl.* xlv (1922), 232-38. [*bēorscealc, weorod, cyst, lof.*]

26. Walther Heinrich Vogt, *Stilgeschichte der eddischen Wissensdichtung*. Vol. i: *Der Kultredner (pǫlr)*. Kiel, 1927. R.: E. Mogk, *Beibl.* xxxix (1928), 254-56; Kemp Malone, *MLN.* xlv (1929), 129 f.; H. de Boor, *Anz.f.d.A.* xlviii (1929), 9-14; L. M. Hollander, *JEGPh.* xxviii (1929), 414 f.

27. Johannes Hoops, (1) "Altenglisch *gēap, horngēap, sǣgēap,*" *Est.* lxiv (1929), 201-11; (2) "Das Meer als Schwanenstrasse." *Wörter und Sachen* xii (1929), 251 f. [*cygnus musicus.*]

28. Ernst A. Kock, "Old West Germanic and Old Norse." *Kl. Misc.* (1929), 14-20. [On *heaðu-, hilde-, gryre-, wæl-, heoru-* and similar compounds showing a generalized meaning of the first element; etc.]

29. W. F. Bryan, "*Ærgōd* in *Beowulf*, and Other Old English Compounds of *ær.*" *MPh.* xxviii (1930), 157-61.

30. Willy Krogmann, "Altengl. *isig.*" *Angl.* lvi (1932), 438 f. [Cf. *L* 5.26.15.] *Angl.* lviii 351 ff. [*ēolet*]; *Est.* lxx 40 ff. [*āntid*].

See also under "Style": Krapp (*L* 7.21); Merbach (*L* 7.27); Mead (*L* 7.29); Schemann (*L* 7.5); Banning (*L* 7.10); Sonnefeld (*L* 7.14); Scheinert (*L* 7.22); Wyld (*L* 7.25 f); Bryan (*L* 7.25 g); Magoun (*L* 7.25 h); Buckhurst (*L* 7.33 d); under "Old Germanic Life": Keller (*L* 9.42); Stroebe (*L* 9.45.2); Padelford (*L* 9.15).

VII. STYLE

1. Jacob Grimm, in his edition of *Andreas und Elene*, pp. xxiv-xlv. Cassel, 1840.

2. Richard Heinzel, (1) *Über den Stil der altgermanischen Poesie* (Quellen und Forschungen x). Strassburg, 1875. 54 pp. [Very suggestive essay]; (2) in a review of Möller (*L* 4.134) and of Rönning (*L* 4.15), *Anz.f.d.A.* x (1884), 215-39; (3) in a review of ten Brink (*L* 4.18), *Anz.f.d.A.* xv (1889), 153-82.

3. Francis B. Gummere, *The Anglo-Saxon Metaphor*. Freiburg Diss. Halle a. S., 1881. [Scholarly, interesting.]

4. Francis A. March, "The World of *Beowulf*." *Transactions of the Am. Philol. Assoc.* xiii (1882). Proceedings, pp. xxi-xxiii.

5. Karl Schemann, *Die Synonyma im Beowulfliede mit Rücksicht auf Composition und Poetik des Gedichtes*. Münster Diss. Hagen, 1882.

6. A. Hoffmann, "Der bildliche Ausdruck im *Beowulf* und in der *Edda*." *Est.* vi (1883), 163-216. (Part I also published as Breslau Diss., 1882.) [Useful observations.]

7. Reinhold Merbot, *Ästhetische Studien zur angelsächsischen (altenglischen) Poesie*. Breslau Diss., 1883. [Meagre.]

8. Otto Hoffmann, *Reimformeln im Westgermanischen*. Freiburg Diss. Darmstadt, 1885. [Copulative formulas like *ord* and *ecg.*]

9. Wilhelm Bode, *Die Kenningar in der angelsächsischen Dichtung*. Strassburg Diss. Darmstadt und Leipzig, 1886.

10. Adolf Banning, *Die epischen Formeln im Beowulf. I. Teil: Die verbalen Synonyma*. Marburg Diss., 1886.

11. Albert H. Tolman, "The Style of Anglo-Saxon Poetry." *MLAss. Transactions and Proceedings* iii (1887), 17-47. (Reprinted in Tolman's *The Views about Hamlet and other Essays*, pp. 337-82. Boston and New York, 1904.)

12. Richard M. Meyer, *Die altgermanische Poesie nach ihren formelhafte Elementen beschrieben*. Berlin, 1889. 549 pp. [Abundance of material and ideas.]

13. J. Kail, "Über die Parallelstellen in der angelsächsischen Poesie." *Angl.* xii (1889), 21-40. (See L 4.17.)

14. Gottfried Sonnefeld, *Stilistisches und Wortschatz im Beowulf*. Strassburg Diss. Würzburg, 1892.

15. Bernhard ten Brink, *Altenglische Literatur* in *P. Grdr.*¹, ii^a, pp. 522-32. 1893. (L 4.7.) [Excellent sketch.]

16. Richard Kistenmacher, *Die wörtlichen Wiederholungen im Beowulf*. Greifswald Diss., 1898. [Cursory.]

17. Ernst Otto, *Typische Motive in dem weltlichen Epos der Angelsachsen*. Berlin, 1901. 99 pp.

18. Andreas Heusler, "Der Dialog in der altgermanischen erzählenden Dichtung." *ZfdA.* xlvi (1902), 189-284. [A luminous paper.] (Cf. also Werner Schwartzkopff, *Rede und Redeszene in der deutschen Erzählung bis Wolfram von Eschenbach*. (Palaestra lxxiv.) Berlin, 1909. 148 pp.)

19. Otto Krackow, *Die Nominalcomposita als Kunstmittel im altenglischen Epos*. Berlin, 1903. 86 pp.

20. Bruno Haeuskel, *Die Technik der Erzählung im Beowulfliede*. Breslau Diss., 1904. [Serviceable survey.]

21. George Philip Krapp, "The parenthetic exclamation in Old English Poetry." *MLN.* xx (1905), 33-7.

22. Moritz Scheinert, "Die Adjectiva im Beowulfepos als Darstellungsmittel." *Beitr.* xxx (1905), 345-430.

23. Fr. Klæber, "Rhetorical Notes." *MPh.* iii (1905/6), 237-49. (L 5.35.8.)

24. Walther Paetzel, *Die Variationen in der altgermanischen Alliterationspoesie*. (Palaestra xlvi.) Berlin, 1913. 216 pp. (The first part issued as Berlin Diss., 1905.) [Attempts a more precise definition and grouping of variations.] R.: J. Franck, *Anz.f.d.A.* xxxvii (1914), 6-14. (Cf. Krauel, L 8.25.)

25. James Walter Rankin, "A Study of the Kennings in Anglo-Saxon Poetry." *JEGPh.* viii (1909), 357-422, ix (1910), 49-84. [Traces the kennings back to their (Christian) Latin sources.]

25 a. Alberta J. Portengen, *De Oudgermaansche dichtertaal in haar ethnologisch verband*. Leiden Diss., 1915. 208 pp. [Speculations on the origin of kennings.]

25 b. Cf. Rudolf Meissner, *Die Kenningar der Skalden. Ein Beitrag zur skaldischen Poetik.* Bonn u. Leipzig, 1921. 437 pp.

25 c. Hendrik van der Merwe Scholtz, *The Kenning in Anglo-Saxon and Old Norse Poetry.* Utrecht Diss., 1927. 180 pp.

25 d. Wolfgang Krause, *Die Kenning als typische Stilfigur der germanischen und keltischen Dichtersprache.* Halle, 1930. 4to. 26 pp. R.: S. Singer, *IF.* li (1933), 164-67. — Wolfgang Mohr, *Kenningstudien.* Stuttgart, 1933. Cf. *Arch.* clxv, 290.

25 e. Ludwig Wolff, "Über den Stil der altgermanischen Poesie." *Deutsche Vierteljahrsschrift für Literaturwissenschaft und Geistesgeschichte* i (1923), 214-29. [Brief survey of salient features.]

25 f. Henry Cecil Wyld, "Diction and Imagery in Anglo-Saxon Poetry." *Essays and Studies by Members of the English Association* xi (1925), 49-91. [1. 'Poetical' words and phrases. 2. Figurative or metaphorical use of words (ref. to sea, ships, sun, body, death, etc.) and typical epithets used in connection with these. 3. Individual use of words and phrases with striking poetic effect.]

25 g. William Frank Bryan, "Epithetic Compound Folk-Names in *Beowulf*." *Kl. Misc.* (1929), 120-34. [The characterizing folk-name compounds were, in most instances, chosen by the poet with particular reference to the specific situation in which they are used.]

25 h. Francis P. Magoun, Jr., "Recurring First Elements in Different Nominal Compounds in *Beowulf* and in the *Elder Edda*." *Kl. Misc.* (1929), 73-78. Cf. J. R. Hulbert, "A Note on Compounds in *Beowulf*." *JEGPh.* xxxi (1932), 504-08.

And see L 6.28.

25 i. Levin L. Schücking, "Heldenstolz und Würde im Angelsächsischen. Mit einem Anhang: Zur Charakterisierungstechnik im *Beowulfepos*." *Abhandlungen der Sächsischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Philol.-histor. Klasse*, Vol. xlii, No. 5. 1933. 4to, 46 pp. [Illuminating exposition.] Cf. L 4.157.

25 k. John O. Beaty, "The Echo-Word in *Beowulf* with a Note on the *Finnsburg* Fragment." *PMLA.* xlix (1934), 365-73. [Cf. A. xxviii, 453 f.]

26. Sidney Lanier, *Shakespeare and his Forerunners.* Vol. i, ch. iii: "Nature in Early English and in Shakspeare: 'Beowulf' and 'Midsummer Night's Dream.'" New York, [printed:] 1902. (S. Lanier died in 1881.)

27. Hans Merbach, *Das Meer in der Dichtung der Angelsachsen.* Breslau Diss., 1884.

28. Otto Lüning, *Die Natur in der altgermanischen und mittelhochdeutschen Epik.* Zürich, 1889. 314 pp.

29. William E. Mead, "Color in Old English Poetry." *Publ. MLAss.* xiv (1899), 169-206.

30. J. E. Willms, *Untersuchung über den Gebrauch der Farbenbezeich-*

nungen in der Poesie Altenglands. Münster Diss., 1902. [Covers the OE. and ME. periods.]

31. Edmund Erlemann, *Das landschaftliche Auge der angelsächsischen Dichter.* Berlin Diss., 1902. [Incomplete.]

32. Frederic W. Moorman, *The Interpretation of Nature in English Poetry from Beowulf to Shakespeare*, ch. i. (Quellen und Forschungen xcv.) Strassburg, 1905.

33. Elizabeth Deering Hanscom, "The Feeling for Nature in Old English Poetry." *JEGPh.* v (1905), 439-63.

33 a. Emile Pons, "Le thème et le sentiment de la nature dans la poésie anglo-saxonne." *Publications de la Faculté des Lettres de l'Université de Strasbourg*, Fasc. 25. 1925. 162 pp. R.: C[arleton] B[rown], *MLR.* xxi (1926), 343 f.; E. C. B[atho], *Review of English Studies* ii (1926), 496 f.; Fr. Klaeber, *Beibl.* xxxviii (1927), 129-32; Kemp Malone, *MLN.* xliii (1928), 406-08.

33 b. Robert Ashton Kissack, Jr., "The Sea in Anglo-Saxon and Middle English Poetry." *Washington University Studies, Humanistic Series*, Vol. xiii, No. 2 (1926), 371-89. [A suggestive little sketch.]

33 c. Anne Treneer, *The Sea in English Literature from Beowulf to Donne.* Liverpool and London, 1926. 299 pp. (Ch. i: 'The Sea in Old English Literature.') [A pleasing general survey.]

33 d. Helen Thérèse McMillan Buckhurst, "Terms and Phrases for the Sea in Old English Poetry." *Kl. Misc.* (1929), 103-19. [Study of single terms, epithets, compounds, and phrases. Old Norse poetry is referred to for comparison.]

33 e. James R. Hulbert, "A Note on the Psychology of the *Beowulf* Poet." *Kl. Misc.* (1929), 189-95. [The poet was not accustomed to visualizing anything (hence, e.g., inconsistencies in the description of the haunted mere), but was interested in moods and states of mind.]

Supplementary:

34. Eduard Sievers, Edition of the *Heliand*, pp. 389-495: *Formelverzeichnis.* Halle, 1878. [Valuable collection including numerous OE. parallels.]

35. F. Schulz, *Die Sprachformen des Hildebrands-Liedes im Beowulf.* Königsberg Progr., 1882. [Lexical and phraseological parallels.]

36. R. Heinzel, "Beschreibung der isländ. Saga." *Sitzungsberichte der philos.-histor. Classe der Kaiserl. Akademie der Wissenschaften*, xcvi, 107-308. Wien, 1881.

37. Georg Radke, *Die epische Formel im Nibelungenliede.* Kiel Diss., 1890.

38. John S. P. Tatlock, (1) "Epic Formulas, especially in *Lazamon*," *Publ. MAss.* xxxviii (1923), 494-529; (2) "*Lazamon's Poetic Style and its Relations.*" *The Manly Anniversary Studies in Language and Literature*, Chicago, 1923, pp. 3-11.

And see R. Koegel (*L* 4.8), Vol. i^a, pp. 333-40 [excellent sketch], Vol. i^b, pp. 27 ff., 88 ff., 335 ff.; Heusler (*L* 4.124.3).

VIII. VERSIFICATION

1. Hermann Schubert, *De Anglo-Saxonum arte metrica*. Berlin Diss., 1870.
2. Max Rieger, "Die alt- und angelsächsische Verskunst." *ZfdPh.* vii (1876), 1-64. (Also printed separately.) [Still of considerable value.]
3. Eduard Sievers, "Zur Rhythmik des germanischen Alliterationsverses." *Beitr.* x (1885), 209-314 (220-314: "Die Metrik des Beowulf"); 451-545. Anastatic reprint, New York, 1909. [Masterly presentation of Sievers's system of types; of fundamental importance.] Also *Beitr.* xii (1887), 454-82: "Der angelsächsische Schwellvers."
4. Eduard Sievers, *Altgermanische Metrik*. Halle, 1893. 252 pp. [Has been largely regarded as standard.] (An abridged version in *P. Grdr.*, ii^a (1893), pp. 861-97; 2d ed., ii^b (1905), pp. 1-38 (under the supervision of F. Kauffmann and H. Gering).)
5. James W. Bright, *An Anglo-Saxon Reader*. Appendix II (pp. 229-40): "Anglo-Saxon Versification." New York, 1891; 4th ed., 1917. [Admirable, condensed account of Sievers's system.]
6. Karl Fuhr, *Die Metrik des westgermanischen Alliterationsverses. Sein Verhältnis zu Otfried, den Nibelungen, der Gudrun etc.* Marburg, 1892. 147 pp.
7. Bernhard ten Brink, *Altenglische Literatur* (L 4.7) in *P. Grdr.*¹ ii^a (1893), pp. 515-22.
8. H. Frank Heath, "The Old English Alliterative Line." *Transactions of the Philological Society*, 1891-1894, pp. 375-95. London, 1894. [Presentation of ten Brink's views; on the construction of the expanded line.]
9. Max Kaluza, *Der altenglische Vers: eine metrische Untersuchung*. (1) *I. Teil: Kritik der bisherigen Theorien*. [Attempts to reconcile the four-accent theory with Sievers's types.] (2) *II. Teil: Die Metrik des Beowulfliedes*. [Including a scansion of the first 1000 lines.] Berlin, 1894. 96+102 pp. Cf. R. Fischer (in a review of F. Graz, *Die Metrik der sog. Cædmonschen Dichtungen*), *Anz.f.d.A.* xxiii (1897), 40-54. [Criticism of Kaluza's system, and suggestions as to the psychological function of the OE. rhythm.] (3) Max Kaluza, *Englische Metrik in historischer Entwicklung dargestellt*. Berlin, 1909. 384 pp. [A practical handbook; contains a clear, concise survey of existing theories.] English translation by A. C. Dunstan: *A Short History of English Versification*. New York, 1911.
10. Edwin B. Setzler, *On Anglo-Saxon Versification from the standpoint of Modern-English Versification*. (University of Virginia Studies in Teutonic Languages, No. v.) Baltimore, 1904. [Exposition of Sievers's system, for students.]
11. J. Schipper, (1) *Grundriss der englischen Metrik*. Wien and Leipzig, 1895. (2) English translation: *A History of English Versification*. Oxford, 1910. 390 pp. (An older handbook by J. Schipper: *Altenglische Metrik*. Bonn, 1881. [OE. and ME. versification.]

12. Moritz Trautmann, (1) "Zur Kenntnis des altgermanischen Verses. vornehmlich des altenglischen." *Beibl.* v (1894/5), 87-96; (2) *Die neuste Beowulfausgabe und die altenglische Verslehre* (Bonn. B. xvii, pp. 175-91). Bonn, 1905; (3) *Verhandlungen der 50. Versammlung deutscher Philologen und Schulmänner* (Graz, 1909), pp. 15-19. Leipzig, 1910; (4) *Est.* xlv (1912), 303-42; cf. also L 3.44. (5) Cf. Theodor Schmitz, "Die Sechstakter in der altenglischen Dichtung," *Angl.* xxxiii (1910), 1-76, 172-218. [Study of the expanded lines on the basis of Trautmann's theory.]

13. For certain other treatises setting forth views dissenting from Sievers (such as those of Möller, Hirt, Heusler, Franck), see references in Sievers (L 8.4), Schipper (L 8.11), Kaluza (L 8.9.3), Brandl's bibliography (L 4.11); R. C. Boer, *Studien over de Metriek van het Alliteratievers*, 1916, cf. Frantzen, *Neophilologus* iii (1917), 30-35; also W. E. Leonard (L 3.44); a paper by John Morris, "Sidney Lanier and Anglo-Saxon Verse-Technic," *Am. Jour. Phil.* xx (1899), 435-38 [opposing the fundamentals of Sievers's system]. — See further P. Fijn van Draat, "The Cursus in Old English Poetry." *Angl.* xxxviii (1914), 377-404; *id.*, *Est.* xlviii (1915), 394-428.

Cf. also Franz Saran's summary in *Ergebnisse und Fortschritte der germanistischen Wissenschaft im letzten Vierteljahrhundert* ed. by R. Bethge (1902), pp. 158-70. — Ernst Martin, *Der Versbau des Heliand und der altsächsischen Genesis*. (Quellen und Forschungen c.) Strassburg, 1907.

13 a. Wilhelm Heims, *Der germanische Alliterationsvers und seine Vorgeschichte. Mit einem Exkurs über den Saturnier*. Münster Diss., 1914.

13 b. James Routh, "Anglo-Saxon Meter." *MPh.* xxi (1923-24), 429-34. [Explains Sievers's five types from a common basis, unstressed syllables being allowed to interchange with pauses.]

13 c. W. W. Greg, "The 'Five Types' in Anglo-Saxon Verse." *MLR.* xx (1925), 12-17. [Sievers's types "represent the abstractly possible mutations of a two-stressed group, with the exclusion of such forms as we may reasonably suppose were unsuited to OE. Verse." D and E are declared non-fundamental types.] (Kaluza (L 8.9) had classed D1 (Da) with C, D2 (Db) with B.)

13 d. Eduard Sievers, "Metrische Studien IV. Die altschwedischen Upplandslagh nebst Proben formverwandter germanischer Sagdichtung." *Abhandlungen der K. Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, Philol.-hist. Klasse*, Vol. xxxv. Leipzig, 1918. 1919. 4to. 620 pp. §§ 163 ff., and *passim*. [Sievers's later views on certain aspects of metrics, speech-melody, etc.] For a practical application of his system to textual criticism, see E. Sievers, "Zum Widsith." *Texte und Forschungen zur englischen Kulturgeschichte, Festgabe für Felix Liebermann*, pp. 1-19. Halle a. S., 1921.

13 e. Eduard Sievers, "Zu Cynewulf." *Neusprachliche Studien, Festgabe für Karl Luick (Die Neueren Sprachen, 6. Beiheft, 1925)*, pp. 60-81.

[Showing Sievers's radically changed metrical views, together with certain new linguistic observations. S. recognizes the musical element of regularly recurring measures, rejects the dynamic basis of alliteration, admits deviations from the normal (prose) accentuation, relies on his feeling for speech melody. The thesis that alliteration is not confined to rhythmically accented syllables, raises serious doubts.]

13 f. Andreas Heusler, *Deutsche Versgeschichte mit Einschluss des altenglischen und altnordischen Stabreimverses*. Vol. i: 1. Einführendes; Grundbegriffe. 2. Der altgermanische Vers. (*P. Grdr.* 8.1.) Berlin u. Leipzig, 1925. 314 pp. (See also *Die altgermanische Dichtung* (L 4.13 a), ch. 6: 'Verskunst; Vortrag'; *R.-L.* iv, 231-40: 'Stabreim.' Cf. L 4.124.3; also L 8.13.) [An inspiring book. The different forms of verse (half-line) are viewed as variations of the general *rhythmical* type of two bars¹ ('2 Langtakete'), . . | x x x x | x x x x, freely admitting, however, pauses in place of speech-material. The 'swelling' lines are not 'hypermetrical.' The valuable statistical material embodied in Sievers's researches (L 8.3 & 4) now appears capable of being fitted into a new interpretative scheme.]

13 g. William Ellery Leonard, "Four Footnotes to Papers on Germanic Metrics." *Kl. Misc.* (1929), 1-13. (See L 3.44.) [The basic eight-beat long-line; the rest-beat; the "expanded" lines are expanded in speech-material only. L. remarks on Heusler's *Deutsche Versgeschichte* (L 8.13 f): "In spite of great differences in terminology and manner of approach, and above all in the detail and comprehensiveness of his overwhelming scholarship, I feel I have at last found a friend and helper." Cf. *id.*, "The Recovery of the Metre of the *Cid*," *Publ. MAss.* xlv (1931), 289-306. (An extensive version in Spanish: *Revista de Archivos*, 1928 ff.) But note also: *PMLA.* xlviii, 965 ff.

13 h. E. W. Scripture, "Die Grundgesetze des altenglischen Stabreimverses," *Angl.* lii (1928), 69-75; *id.*, "Experimentelle Untersuchungen über die Metrik in *Beowulf*," *Archiv für die gesamte Psychologie* lxvi (1928), 203-15; cf. *id.*, *Grundzüge der englischen Verswissenschaft*, Marburg, 1929. 98 pp. [Experimental (kymographic) researches on the physical nature of verse.] R.: R. A. Williams, *Beibl.* xli (1930), 357-62.

13 i. Paull F. Baum, "The Character of Anglo-Saxon Verse." *MPh.* xxviii (1930-31), 143-56. [A suggestive, slight sketch.]

13 k. S. O. Andrew, *The Old English Alliterative Measure*. Croydon, 1931. 82 pp. [A refreshingly subjective, rather amateurish criticism of Sievers's views of 1885 A.D.] R.: A. Brandl, *Arch.* clxi (1932), 145 f.; S. Potter, *RESt.* ix (1933), 85-87; K. Brunner, *Beibl.* xlv (1933), 71-73.

. Studies of special features:

14. F. Kluge, "Zur Geschichte des Reimes im Altgermanischen." *Beitr.* ix (1884), 422-50.

¹ "Each line consists of four bars" — this was the formula laid down by Sidney Lanier, poet and musician (*The Science of English Verse*, 1880, p. 150).

14 a. Cf. also J. W. Rankin, "Rhythm and rime before the Norman Conquest." *Publ. MLAss.* xxxvi (1921), 401-28. [On traces of popular, non-literary songs.]

14 b. (Cf. L 4.146 c 4) Albert S. Cook, "'Beowulf' 1422." *MLN.* xxxix (1924), 77-82. [The employment of 'internal rime,' like *flōd blōde*, is attributed to the example of Aldhelm (thus, *fluenta cruenta*).]

15. John Lawrence, *Chapters on Alliterative Verse*. London Diss., 1893. [E.g., crossed alliteration, vowel alliteration.]

16. O. Brenner, "Zur Verteilung der Reimstäbe in der alliterierenden Langzeile." *Beitr.* xix (1894), 462-66.

17. James W. Bright, "Proper Names in Old English Verse." *Publ. MLAss.* xiv (1899), 347-68.

18. Edward Schröder, "Steigerung und Häufung der Allitteration in der westgermanischen Dichtung. I. Die Anwendung allitterierender Nominalcomposita." *ZfdA.* xliii (1899), 361-85.

19. Oliver F. Emerson, "Transverse Alliteration in Teutonic Poetry." *JGPh.* iii (1900), 127-37.

20. Julian Huguenin, *Secondary Stress in Anglo-Saxon (determined by metrical criteria)*. Johns Hopkins Diss., Baltimore, 1901.

21. Eduard Sokoll, "Zur Technik des altgermanischen Alliterationsverses," in *Beiträge zur neueren Philologie, Jakob Schipper dargebracht*, pp. 351-65. Wien and Leipzig, 1902. [Inquiry as to laws governing the union of rhythmical types in the full line.]

22. M. Deutschbein, *Zur Entwicklung des englischen Alliterationsverses*. Leipzig Habilitationsschrift. Halle a. S., 1902. 69 pp. [Enjambment; statistics of the frequency of the different types. Follows the Sievers school.]

23. B. Q. Morgan, "Zur Lehre von der Alliteration in der westgermanischen Dichtung." *Beitr.* xxxiii (1908), 95-181 (also Leipzig Diss., 1907). [Application of the theory of speech-melody¹ to the problems of alliteration; discussion of crossed alliteration; criteria for punctuation.]

24. Adolf Bohlen, *Zusammengehörige Wortgruppen, getrennt durch Cäsur oder Versschluss, in der angelsächsischen Epik*. Berlin Diss., 1908.

25. Hans Krauel, *Der Haken- und Langzeilenstil im Beowulf*. Göttingen Diss., 1908. ['Mid-stopped' and 'end-stopped' lines; variation. Opposes Sievers and Deutschbein.]

26. E. Classen, *On Vowel Alliteration in the Old Germanic Languages*. (University of Manchester Publ., Germanic Series, No. i.) Manchester, 1913. 91 pp. R.: E. Noreen, *IF.Anz.* xxxiii (1914), 62-5; E. Brate, *AfNF.* xxxii (1915), 125-28. Cf. F. N. Scott, "Vowel Alliteration in MnE.," *MLN.* xxx (1915), 233-37.

26 a. Erich Neuner, *Über ein- und dreiehebige Halbverse in der altenglischen alliterierenden Poesie*. Berlin Diss., 1920. R.: J. W. Bright, *MLN.* xxxvi (1921), 59-63.

¹ See E. Sievers, *Rhythmisch-melodische Studien*. Heidelberg, 1912. 141 pp. [Collection of five papers.]

26 b. Alfred Bognitz, *Doppelt-steigende Alliterationsverse (Sievers' Typus B) im Angelsächsischen*. Berlin Diss., 1920.

27. See also H. Möller, *Das altenglische Volksepos in der ursprünglichen strophischen Form* (L 4.134, 2.19).

IX. OLD GERMANIC LIFE

1. John M. Kemble, *The Saxons in England*, 1849; 2d ed., 1876. 2 vols. (Cf. L 4.44.)

2. Jacob Grimm, "Über das Verbrennen der Leichen" (paper read in the Berlin Academy of Sciences, Nov. 29, 1849). *Kleinere Schriften* ii (Berlin, 1865), 211-313. [Famous essay.]

3. Thomas Wright, *The Celt, the Roman and the Saxon*. London, 1852; 4th ed., 1885. (Cf. xv: 'Anglo-Saxon Antiquities'.)

4. (1) Moritz Heyne, *Ueber die Lage und Construction der Halle Heorot*. Paderborn, 1864. 60 pp. — (2) K. G. Stephani, *Der älteste deutsche Wohnbau und seine Einrichtung*. i, 388 ff. Leipzig, 1902-3.

5. Artur Köhler, "Germanische Alterthümer im Beowulf." *Germ.* xiii (1868), 129-58.

6. W. Scherer, *ZföG*. xx (1869), 89 ff. (L 5.5), *passim*. [Legal antiquities, etc.]

7. Artur Köhler, "Über den Stand berufsmässiger Sänger im nationalen Epos germanischer Völker." *Germ.* xv (1870), 27-50.

8. Martin Schultze, *Altheidnisches in der ags. Poesie, speciell im Beowulfsliede*. Berlin, 1877. 31 pp. — On Germanic heathendom, see also Kemble (L 9.1), Vol. i, ch. xii; Bouterwek (L 4.45), Introd., ch. iv; handbooks of mythology (L 4.42, note), also Philippon (ib., 10).

9. James A. Harrison, "Old Teutonic Life in Beowulf." *The Overland Monthly* iv [Second Series] (San Francisco, 1884), 14-24, 152-61. See also F. A. March, L 7.4.

10. (1) Karl von Amira, *Recht*, in *P. Grdr.* ii^b (1889), pp. 35-200; 2d ed., iii (1900), pp. 51-222; 3d ed. (separate, 1913), 302 pp. — (2) Cf. F. Liebermann, *Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen*. ii. 2 (pp. 255-758): *Rechts- und Sachglossar*. Halle a. S., 1912.

11. Francis B. Gummere, *Germanic Origins. A Study in Primitive Culture*. New York, 1892. 490 pp. [Excellent.] Re-issued under the title *Founders of England*, by Francis P. Magoun, Jr. New York, 1930. [With supplementary notes (pp. 485-99) containing up-to-date bibliographies.]

12. J. R. Green, *A Short History of the English People. Illustrated Edition*. Ed. by Mrs. J. R. Green and Miss Kate Norgate. London and New York, 1893.

13. *Social England*. Ed. by H. D. Traill. Vol. i, ch. ii; 2d ed., London and New York, 1894. Illustrated ed. by H. D. Traill and J. S. Mann, 1909.

14. (1) Karl Müllenhoff, *Deutsche Altertumskunde*, Vol. iv. Berlin,

1900. 751 pp. 2d ed., 1920. [Elaborate commentary on Tacitus' *Germania*.] — (2) Theodor Schauffler, *Zeugnisse zur Germania des Tacitus aus der altnord. und ags. Dichtung*. Ulm Progr. I. II. Ulm, 1898. 1900.

15. Frederick Morgan Padelford, *Old English Musical Terms*. (Bonn. B. iv.) Bonn, 1899.

16. Moriz Heyne, *Fünf Bücher deutscher Hausaltertümer*. 3 vols. Leipzig, 1899-1903. 406+408+373 pp.

17. Frederic Seebohm, *Tribal Custom in Anglo-Saxon Law*. Ch. iii. London and New York, 1902.

18. L. F. Anderson, *The Anglo-Saxon Scop*. (University of Toronto Studies, Philological Series, No. i.) 1903. 45 pp. Cf. R. Merbot (L 7.7).

19. Laurence Marcellus Larson, *The King's Household in England before the Norman Conquest*. University of Wisconsin Diss., 1904. (Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, No. 100.)

20. Wilhelm Pfändler, "Die Vergnügungen der Angelsachsen." *Angl.* xxix (1906), 417-526.

21. Erich Budde, *Die Bedeutung der Trinksitten in der Kultur der Angelsachsen*. Jena Diss., 1906.

22. H. Munro Chadwick, *The Origin of the English Nation*, 1907 (L 4.38), and *The Heroic Age*, 1912 (L 4.22).

23. Edmund Dale, *National Life and Character in the Mirror of Early English Literature*. Cambridge, 1907. [Collection of illustrative material.]

24. Vilhelm Grønbech, *Vor Folkeæt i Oldtiden: I. Lykkemand og Niding*. København, 1909. 220 pp. [A psychological study of Old Germanic ideals; clanship, honor, duty of revenge. Decidedly original.] R.: L. M. Hollander, *JEGPh.* ix (1910), 269-78. — II. *Midgård og Menneskelivet*. III. *Hellighed og Helligdom*. IV. *Menneskelivet og Guderne*. 1912. 269+208+133 pp. R.: G. Neckel, *ESt.* xlvii (1913/14), 108-16; L. M. Hollander, *JEGPh.* xiv (1915), 124-35. — An English translation, entitled *The Culture of the Teutons*, appeared 1932, Copenhagen and London. 2 vols.

25. Klara Stroebe, "Altgermanische Grussformen." *Beitr.* xxxvii (1911/12), 173-212.

26. Friedrich Kauffmann, *Deutsche Alttertumskunde*. I. München, 1913. 4to. 508 pp.

27. Arthur Bartels, *Rechtsaltertümer in der ags. Dichtung*. Kiel Diss., 1913.

28. Johannes Müller, *Das Kulturbild des Beowulfepos*. (St.EPh. liii.) Halle a. S., 1914. 88 pp. [Claims Beowulfian conditions of life as Ags.]

28 a. Gustav Neckel, "Adel und Gefolgschaft. Ein Beitrag zur germanischen Alttertumskunde." *Beitr.* xli (1916), 385-436.

28 b. Gustav Neckel, *Altgermanische Kultur* ('Wissenschaft und Bildung,' No. 208), Leipzig, 1925. 131 pp.

28 c. Andreas Heusler, "Altgermanische Sittenlehre und Lebens-

weisheit," in *Germanische Wiedererstehung* ed. by Hermann Nollau, Heidelberg, 1926, pp. 156-204. Cf. *id.*, *Germanentum: Vom Lebens- und Formgefühl der alten Germanen*. Heidelberg, 1934. 143 pp.

28 d. G. Baldwin Brown, *The Arts and Crafts of our Teutonic Forefathers*. Edinburgh and Chicago, 1911. 250 pp. [General survey.]

28 e. G. Baldwin Brown, *Saxon Art and Industry in the Pagan Period* (= Vols. 3 and 4 of *The Arts in Early England*). London, 1915. 825 pp.

28 f. Edmund Weber, "Die Halle Heorot als Schlafsaal." *Arch.* clxii (1932), 114-16. [Historical evidence of a large hall being used for sleeping purposes.]

29. Fritz Roeder, *Die Familie bei den Angelsachsen. I: Mann und Frau*. (St.EPh. iv.) Halle a. S., 1899.

30. Francis B. Gummere, *The Sister's Son*, in *An English Miscellany presented to Dr. Furnivall*, pp. 133-49. Oxford, 1901.

30 a. Cf. Albert William Aron, "Traces of Matriarchy in Germanic Hero-Lore." *Univ. of Wisconsin Studies in Language and Literature*, No. 9 (1920). 77 pp.

31. Ada Broch, *Die Stellung der Frau in der ags. Poesie*. Zürich Diss., 1902.

32. Karl Weinhold, *Altnordisches Leben*. Berlin, 1856. 512 pp. [Comprehensive account.]

33. Oscar Montelius, (1) *The Civilisation of Sweden in Heathen Times*. Translated, from the 2d Swedish edition, by F. H. Woods. London and New York, 1888. 214 pp. German translation, *Die Kultur Schwedens in vorchristlicher Zeit*, by C. Appel. Berlin, 1885. [With numerous illustrations; famous sketch.] (2) *Kulturgeschichte Schwedens von den ältesten Zeiten bis zum elften Jahrhundert nach Christus*. Leipzig, 1906. [With 540 illustrations.]

34. Kristian Kålund, *Sitte: Skandinavische Verhältnisse*, in *P. Grdr.* ii^b (1889), pp. 208-52; 2nd ed., iii (1900), pp. 407-79 (by Valtýr Guðmundsson & Kristian Kålund).

35. Paul B. du Chaillu, *The Viking Age*. London, 1889. 2 vols. 591+562 pp. [With numerous illustrations; popular.]

36. Oliver Elton, *The first nine Books of the Danish History of Saxo Grammaticus translated*. Introduction, § 7: 'Folk-lore Index' (by F. York Powell). London, 1894. Cf. *Corpus Poeticum Boreale* (L 10.1), Vol. ii, pp. 685-708, Index III: 'Subjects.' Oxford, 1883.

37. Sophus Müller, *Nordische Altertumskunde nach Funden und Denkmälern aus Dänemark und Schleswig gemeinfasslich dargestellt*. Translated (from the Danish) by O. L. Jiriczek. 2 vols. Strassburg, 1897, 1898. 472+324 pp. The Danish version: *Vor Oldtid, Danmarks Forhistoriske Archæologi*, Kjøbenhavn, 1897. [With numerous illustrations; admirable.]

38. Axel Olrik, *Nordisches Geistesleben in heidnischer und frühchrist-*

licher Zeit. Translated (from the Danish) by Wilhelm Ranisch. Heidelberg, 1908. 230 pp. The Danish version in the *Encyclopedia Verdenskulturen*, Vol. iii, pp. 253-352, København and Kristiania. [A lucid, popular account.] Translated into English (by Jacob W. Hartmann and Hanna A. Larsen): *Viking Civilization*, revised by Hans Ellekilde. New York, The American-Scandinavian Foundation, 1930.

39. Knut Stjerna, *Essays on Questions connected with the Old English Poem of Beowulf*. Translated and edited by John R. Clark Hall. Viking Club Publications, Extra Series, Vol. iii. Coventry, 1912. 4to, xxxv + 284 pp. [Archæological papers issued between 1903 and 1908 in various Swedish journals and special publications. 1. Helmets and Swords in Beowulf. 2. Archæological Notes on Beowulf. 3. Vendel and the Vendel Crow (L 4.93). 4. Swedes and Geats during the Migration Period. 5. Scyld's Funeral Obsequies (L 4.82). 6. The Dragon's Hoard in Beowulf. 7. The Double Burial in Beowulf. 8. Beowulf's Funeral Obsequies.] — R.: *Nation* xcv (New York, 1912), 386^b-87^a (anon.); A. Mawer, *MLR*. viii (1913), 242 f.; Fr. Klaeber, *JEGPh*. xiii (1914), 167-73; Gudmund Schütte, *AfNF*. xxxiii (1917), 64-96 [discusses, e.g., (pp. 86 f.) the theory that the Geats may have been a Gautic colony in N.E. Jutland].

40. Hans Lehmann, (1) *Brünne und Helm im ags. Beowulfliede*. Göttingen Diss., Leipzig, 1885; (2) "Über die Waffen im ags. Beowulfliede." *Germ*. xxxi (1886), 486-97.

41. Richard Wegner, *Die Angriffswaffen der Angelsachsen*. Königsberg Diss., 1899. [Spear only.]

42. May Lansfield Keller, *The Anglo-Saxon Weapon Names treated archæologically and etymologically*. (Ang.F. xv.) Heidelberg, 1906. 275 pp.

43. Karl Pfannkuche, *Der Schild bei den Angelsachsen*. Halle Diss., 1908.

44. Hjalmar Falk, "Altnordische Waffenkunde." *Videnskapsselskapets Skrifter. II. Hist.-Filos. Klasse*, 1914, No. 6, Kristiania. 4to. 211 pp. [Comprehensive study.]

45. Cf. (1) S. A. Brooke (L 4.6.1), ch. viii: 'Armor and War in Poetry.' — (2) Lilly L. Stroebe, *Die altenglischen Kleidernamen*. Heidelberg Diss., Leipzig, 1904. — (3) Knut Stjerna (L 9.39), ch. 1. — (4) The old work by L. Lindenschmit, *Handbuch der deutschen Alterthumskunde*, Part I: *Die Alterthümer der merovingischen Zeit*, Braunschweig, 1880-89 (514 pp.) may still be mentioned.

46. George H. Boehmer, "Prehistoric Naval Architecture of the North of Europe." *Report of the U. S. National Museum, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution*, pp. 527-647. 1891. [With numerous illustrations.]

47. Heinrich Schnepfer, *Die Namen der Schiffe und Schiffsteile im Altenglischen*. Kiel Diss., 1908. Cf. Merbach, L 7.27.

48. Hjalmar Falk, "Altnordisches Seewesen." *Wörter und Sachen* iv (1912), 1-122. 4to.

48 a. W. Vogel, "Schiff (und seine Teile)." *R.-L.* iv, 94-114.

49. (1) *Reallexikon der germanischen Altertumskunde. Unter Mitwirkung zahlreicher Fachgelehrten* hrsg. von Johannes Hoops. Strassburg-Berlin, 1911-19. 4 vols. [Standard.] (2) O. Schrader's excellent *Reallexikon der indogermanischen Altertumskunde*, Strassburg, 1901 may serve as a supplement. Revised edition by A. Nehring, 1917-29. 2 vols. (3) A new encyclopedic reference work: *Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte* ed. by Max Ebert. Berlin, 1924-32. 15 vols.

50. Valuable material is found also in the translations of *Beowulf* by L. Simons (L 3.31), Clark Hall (L 3.5) [useful Index], and W. Huyshe (L 3.8). — Besides, studies of 'Teutonic Antiquities' in other poems deserve notice: A. F. C. Vilmar (*Heliand*) [full of enthusiasm], C. W. Kent (*Andreas and Elene*), M. Rau (*Exodus*), C. Ferrell (*Genesis*), M. B. Price ('*Cynewulf*'), F. Brincker (*Judith*); F. Tupper (Edition of *Riddles*, *passim*); E. Lagenpusch, *Das germanische Recht im Heliand*, Breslau, 1894; O. Hartung, *Die deutschen Altertümer des Nibelungenliedes und der Kudrun*, Cöthen, 1894; H. Althof, *Waltharii Poesis, Das Waltharilied Ekkehards I. hrsg. und erläutert*, Part II: Commentary, Leipzig, 1905 (*passim*, and pp. 372-416: 'Kriegsaltertümer').

X. OLD NORSE PARALLELS

1. *The Elder Edda* [*Eddic Poems*]. (9th to 13th century.) (1) Ed. by Sophus Bugge (Christiania, 1867); K. Hildebrand (Paderborn, 1904; re-edited by H. Gering, 1904, 1912, 1922); B. Sijmons (Halle, 1888-1906); F. Detter and R. Heinzel (Leipzig, 1903; with copious annotations); G. Vigfusson and F. York Powell, *Corpus Poeticum Boreale*, Vol. i (Oxford, 1883; with introduction, notes, and English translation; Vol. ii: Court Poetry); G. Neckel (Heidelberg, 1914, 2. ed., 1927; Vol. ii: 'Kommentierendes Glossar,' 1927); R. C. Boer, 's-Gravenhage, 1922 (Vol. i: Introduction and Text, Vol. ii: Commentary). — A commentary by H. Gering (ed. by B. Sijmons), 2 vols., Halle, 1927, 1931. — (2) English translations by Vigfusson and Powell, see (1); O. Bray; London, 1908: I. The mythological poems (includes ON. text); Henry A. Bellows ('Scandinavian Classics,' Vols. xxi & xxii), New York, The American-Scandinavian Foundation, 1923 (with introduction and notes); Lee M. Hollander, Univ. of Texas, 1928 (with introduction and explanatory notes). — German translations by H. Gering (Leipzig, 1892; with notes); F. Genzmer ('Thule,' Nos. 1 and 2, Jena, 1912, 1920, I. Helden-dichtung, II. Götterdichtung und Spruchdichtung; with notes by A. Heusler). K. Simrock's German translation was re-edited (with introductions) by G. Neckel, Berlin, 1926. — (3) Glossaries by H. Gering:

Glossar etc. (Paderborn, 4th ed., 1915), and *Vollständiges Wörterbuch* (Halle a. S., 1903; 1404 cols.). — (4) *Eddica Minora* ed. by A. Heusler and W. Ranisch. Dortmund, 1903. [Pp. xxi-xxvi, 21-32: *Biarkamál*, i.e., the fragments of the Icelandic poem and Saxo's Latin version.]

2. Snorri Sturluson (A.D. 1178-1241), [*Prose*] *Edda*. Ed. by Þorleifr Jónsson (Kaupmannahöfn, 1875), E. Wilken (Paderborn, 1877, incomplete; 2d ed., 1912-13), Finnur Jónsson (København, 1900 [used for quotations in this edition]). — Important selections translated into English by I. A. Blackwell (London, 1847; reprinted, with B. Thorpe's transl. of the Elder Edda (1866), in the *Norrœna Series*, 1906); by A. G. Brodeur (American-Scandinavian Foundation, New York, 1916; more complete); into German, by H. Gering (in the Appendix to his translation of the Elder Edda). A complete German translation by G. Neckel and F. Niedner ('Thule,' No. 20, 1925; with introduction by G. Neckel).

Other 'Thule' volumes (see L 10.3, 5, 6, 8):

Heimskringla translated by F. Niedner (Nos. 14-16, 1922-23); *Völ-sungasaga*, and *Hrólfs saga*, by P. Herrmann (No. 21, 1923, pp. 39-136; 221-306, a revision of his earlier translation); *Grettissaga*, by P. Herrmann (No. 5, 1913).

Peter Andreas Munch's *Norse Mythology, Legends of Gods and Heroes* ('Norrøne Gude- og Heltesagn, ordnet og fremstillet,' Kristiania, 1840, as revised by Magnus Olsen (1922)), translated by Sigurd B. Hustvedt. New York, The American-Scandinavian Foundation, 1926. 392 pp. [Intended as a companion volume to Bellows's *Poetic Edda* and Brodeur's *Prose Edda*. A pleasing, helpful handbook.]

3. Snorri Sturluson, *Heimskringla: Noregs Konunga Sögur*. Ed. by Finnur Jónsson. 4 vols. København, 1893-1901. Vol. i, pp. 9-85: *Ynglingasaga*. — English translation by William Morris and Eiríkr Magnússon in *The Saga Library*, Vols. iii-vi. London, 1893-1905. Vol. iii, pp. 11-73: *Ynglingasaga*. Translation by Erling Monsen (and A. H. Smith), Cambridge, 1932.

4. Saxo Grammaticus (born cir. A.D. 1150), *Gesta Danorum*. Ed. by P. E. Müller and J. M. Velschow (Vol. i. Havnæ, 1839. Vol. ii [*Prolegomena et notae uberiores*]. Havnæ, 1858); by Alfred Holder (Strassburg, 1886; used for quotations); *Saxonis Gesta Danorum* primum a C. Knabe et P. Herrmann recensita recognoverunt et ediderunt J. Olrik et H. Ræder. Vol. i: Text. Copenhagen, 1931. fol., li+609 pp. — Translation of the first nine books into English by Oliver Elton (London, 1894) (L 9.36); into German by Hermann Jantzen (Berlin, 1900; with notes and index of subjects); Paul Herrmann (Leipzig, 1901). (Cf. L 4.35 a, 35, 100).

For minor Latin chronicles see Appendix I: Par. § 8.

5. *Völsungasaga* (cir. A.D. 1250). Ed. by S. Bugge (Christiania, 1865); E. Wilken (Paderborn, 1877, see L 10.2); W. Ranisch (Berlin, 1891). English translation by E. Magnússon and W. Morris (London, 1870;

reprinted and supplemented with Legends of the Wagner Trilogy, in the *Norrœna Series*, 1906). German translation by A. Edzardi (Stuttgart, 1880, and 1881).

6. *Grettis Saga Ásmundarsonar* (cir. A.D. 1300). Ed. by R. C. Boer (Altnordische Saga-Bibliothek, No. viii). Halle a. S., 1900. Chs. 64-66 also in F. Holthausen's *Altisländisches Lesebuch*, pp. 79 ff. Weimar, 1896; ch. 35 also in Vigfusson and Powell's *Icelandic Prose Reader*, pp. 209 ff. Oxford, 1879; chs. 32-35 and 64-66 (with translation) in Cha. Intr. 146 ff.; ch. 35 in E. V. Gordon's *Introduction to Old Norse*, Oxford, 1927 (No. 8). — English translations by Eiríkr Magnússon and William Morris (London and New York, 1900), and by George A. Hight (Everyman's Library, 1914). (Cf. L 4.48, 54.)

7. *Orms þáttir Stórolfssonar* (early 14th century). Ed. by G. Vigfússon and C. R. Unger in *Flateyjarbók* i, 521-33. Christiania, 1860. Extract with translation in Cha. Intr. 186 ff.

8. *Hrólfs Saga Kraka* (14th century). Ed. by Finnur Jónsson. København, 1904. (On pp. 109-63 the *Bjarkarímur* (15th century).) Part of ch. 23 in Cha. Intr. 138 ff. (with translation) and in Gordon's *Introduction* (No. 3). Complete translation by Stella M. Mills (with an introduction by E. V. Gordon), Oxford, 1933. Extracts from *Bjarkarímur* with translation in Cha. Intr. 182 ff. — German translation (with useful notes) by Paul Herrmann. Torgau Progr., 1905. (Cf. L 4.65.)

9. Finnur Jónsson, *Den Oldnorske og Oldisländske Litteraturs Historie*. København, 1894-1901; 2. ed., 1920-24. — Eugen Mogk, *Norwegisch-Isländische Literatur* in *P. Grdr.*², ii^a, pp. 555-923. 1902. — Primers: W. Golther, *Nordische Literaturgeschichte*. I. (Sammlung Götschen, No. 254.) 1905; 2. ed., 1921. G. Neckel, *Die altnordische Literatur* ('Aus Natur und Geisteswelt,' No. 782.) 1923. Bertha S. Phillpotts, *Edda and Saga*. (Home University Library, No. 155.) 1931.

NOTE 1. — A list of the best books in English suitable for an introduction to the subject and its wider relations should, by all means, include Chadwick's *Heroic Age* (L 4.22)

Ker's *Epic and Romance* (L 4.120)

Chambers's *Widsith* (L 4.77) and *Introduction* (L 4.22 a)

Lawrence's *Beowulf and Epic Tradition* (L 4.22 c)

Gummere's *Germanic Origins* (L 9.11).

To these we may add the two most helpful translations, viz. those of Gummere and Clark Hall (Hall's prose translation).

Of books in other languages, Brandl's *Angelsächsische Literatur* (L 4.11) and Olrik's *Danmarks Heltedigtning* (L 4.35) — each in its own way — invite particular attention on the part of students. (The latter now also available in English.) Bugge's *Studien über das Beowulfepos* (L 4.28, L 5.6.3) may serve as a model of philological method. Hoops's *Kommentar* (L 5.60.6) is a most useful guide.

NOTE 2. — Reports of the progress of *Beowulf* studies have appeared

at various times. See Wülker's *Grundriss* (L 4.4); J. Earle, L 3.4, pp. ix–liii; F. Dieter in *Ergebnisse und Fortschritte der germanistischen Wissenschaft im letzten Vierteljahrhundert* ed. by R. Bethge (1902), pp. 348–56; cf. A. Brandl, “Über den gegenwärtigen Stand der Beowulf-Forschung,” *Arch.* cviii (1902), 152–55; R. C. Boer, L 4.140, pp. 1–24. (Th. Krüger, *Zum Beowulfliede*, Bromberg Progr. (1884), and *Arch.* lxxi (1884), 129–52; C. B. Tinker, L 3.43, *passim*.) Bohumil Trnka, “Dnešní stav badání o Beowulfovi,” *Časopis pro moderní filologii* xii (1925–26), 35–48, 124–36, 247–54. (Has not been read by the editor.) Walther Fischer, “Von neuerer deutscher Beowulf-Forschung,” *Germanische Philologie, Festschrift für O. Behaghel* (1934), pp. 419–31.

NOTE 3. — For biographical accounts of some prominent *Beowulf* scholars, see Salmonsens's *Konversationsleksikon*: G. J. Thorkelin (1752–1829), N. F. S. Grundtvig (1783–1872); — *JEGPh.* vii, No. 2, pp. 105–114 (E. Mogk): S. Bugge (1833–1907); — *The Dictionary of National Biography*: J. M. Kemble (1807–1857), B. Thorpe (1782–1870); — *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*: C. W. M. Grein (1825–1877) (a fuller statement in Grein-Wülker's *Bibliothek der ags. Poesie* iii. 2, pp. vii–xii), K. Müllenhoff (1818–1884), J. Zupitza (1844–1895), B. ten Brink (1841–1892); — Heyne's *Das altdeutsche Handwerk*, pp. vii–xiv (E. Schröder): M. Heyne (1837–1906); — *Est.* I, 192–97 (L. L. Schücking): Gregor Sarrazin (1857–1915); *Arch.* cxxxvi, 1–15 (A. Heusler), *Danske Studier* 1917, 1–12 (Marius Kristensen): Axel Olrik (1864–1917); *GRM.* ii, 577–92 (W. Streitberg), *Beitr.* lvii, pp. i–xviii (Th. Frings), *PMLA.* xlvii, 607 f. (F. H. Wilkens): Eduard Sievers (1850–1932).

TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

NOTE. *L* (Bibliographical List) signifies the Bibliography of this edition, pp. ccxv ff. In referring to it, the ten main divisions are denoted by Arabic numerals separated by a period from the given number of the respective title; thus *L* 2.16 means W. J. Sedgefield, *Beowulf*. Figures referring to subdivisions of the numbered items and to pages of books and articles are preceded by additional periods; thus *L* 6.12.2.379 means John Ries, *Die Wortstellung im Beowulf*, p. 379.

- Aant.* Cosijn's Aanteekeningen op den Beowulf. (*L* 5.10.3.)
AfNF. Arkiv för Nordisk Filologi.
Ang.F. Anglistische Forschungen hrsg. von J. Hoops.
Angl. or *A.* Anglia.
Anz.f.d.A. Anzeiger für deutsches Altertum.
Arch. Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen und Literaturen.
Arn(old). Arnold's edition. (*L* 2.9.)
Barnouw. Barnouw's Textkritische Untersuchungen etc. (*L* 6.7.3.)
Beibl. Beiblatt zur Anglia.
Beitr. Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur.
Binz. Binz's Zeugnisse zur germanischen Sage in England. (*L* 4.31.1.)
Björk. Eig. Björkman's Eigennamen im Beowulf. (*L* 4.31.8.)
Boer. Boer, Die altenglische Heldendichtung. (*L* 4.140.)
Bonn. B. Bonner Beiträge zur Anglistik hrsg. von M. Trautmann.
Bout. Bouterwek's paper in *ZfdA.* xi. (*L* 5.2.)
Brandl. Brandl's Angelsächsische Literatur. (*L* 4.11.)
B.-T. Bosworth and Toller, Anglo-Saxon Dictionary; *B.-T. Suppl.* Supplements thereto (1908, 1916, 1921).
Bu(gge). Bugge's Studien über das Beowulfepos, Beitr. xii (*L* 4.28, 5.6.3); *Bu.Tid.* Bugge's paper in *Tidskrift for Philologi* etc. viii. (*L* 5.6.1); *Bu.Zs.* Bugge's paper in *ZfdPh.* iv. (*L* 5.6.2.)
Bulb. Bülbring's Altenglisches Elementarbuch. I. 1902.
Cha(mbers). Chambers's edition of Beowulf (*L* 2.13.2); *Cha. Intr.* Chambers's Introduction (*L* 4.22 a); *Cha.Wid.* Chambers's edition of Widsið (*L* 4.77).
Chadwick H. A. Chadwick's Heroic Age (*L* 4.22); *Chadwick Or.* Chadwick's Origin of the English Nation (*L* 4.38).
Cl. Hall. Clark Hall's prose translation. (*L* 3.5.)
Cos. VIII. Cosijn's paper in Beitr. viii. (*L* 5.10.2.)
Dial.D. English Dialect Dictionary.
D. Lit. z. Deutsche Literaturzeitung.
E. Ettmüller's edition (*L* 2.18); *E.Sc.* his Engla and Seaxna Scopas etc. (*L* 2.20); *E.tr.* his translation (*L* 3.19).

- Earle*. Earle's translation: Deeds of Beowulf. (L 3.4.)
- ESl*. Englische Studien.
- För. Misc.* Britannica, Festschrift für Max Förster, 1929.
- Germ.* Germania, Vierteljahrsschrift für deutsche Alterthumskunde, 1856-92.
- Gr.* (*Gr.*¹, *Gr.*²). Grein's editions (L 2.5, L 2.8); *Gr.Spr.* Grein's Sprachschatz der angelsächsischen Dichter, 1861-64. (Re-issued by Köhler & Holthausen, 1912.)
- Grienb.* von Grienberger's paper in ZföG. lvi. (L 5.45.2.)
- Grimm D. M.* Jacob Grimm's Deutsche Mythologie. (L 4.42.) References are to the 4th edition, with the page numbers in Stallybrass' translation added in parentheses. *Grimm R. A.* Jacob Grimm's Deutsche Rechtsalterthümer. References are in accordance with the pagination of the 1st ed. (1828), which is indicated also in the margin of the 4th ed. (1899).
- GRM.* Germanisch-Romanische Monatsschrift.
- Gru.* Grundtvig's edition (L 2.6); *Gru.tr.* his translation, 1st ed. (L 3.27.)
- Gummere.* Gummere's translation (L 3.15); *Gummere G. O.* his Germanic Origins (L 9.11).
- Heusler V.* Heusler's Deutsche Versgeschichte. (L 8.13 f.)
- He(yne)* (also: *He.-Soc.*, *He.-Schü.*). Heyne's editions. (L 2.7.)
- Hold.* Holder's editions. (L 2.12.)
- Holt.* Holthausen's editions. (L 2.15.) (References are primarily to the 6th ed.) *Holt.Zs.* his paper in ZfdPh. xxxvii. (L 5.26.17.)
- Holt.Et.* his Altenglisches etymologisches Wörterbuch, 1934.
- Holtzm.* Holtzmann's paper in Germ. viii. (L 5.4.)
- Hoops.* Hoops's Kommentar (L 5.60.6); *Hoops St.* his Beowulfstudien (L 5.60.5.)
- IF.* Indogermanische Forschungen.
- J(E)GPh.* The Journal of (English and) Germanic Philology.
- Jesp. Misc.* A Grammatical Miscellany offered to Otto Jespersen, 1930.
- Kal(uzs).* Kaluza's Metrik des Beowulfliedes. (L 8.9.2.)
- Ke(mble).* Kemble's edition (of 1835); *Ke. II* the second volume (of 1837). (L 2.2.)
- Keller.* Keller's Anglo-Saxon Weapon Names. (L 9.42.)
- Ker.* Ker's Epic and Romance, 1897. (L 4.120.)
- Kl. Misc.* Studies in English Philology, a Miscellany in Honor of Frederick Klaeber, 1929.
- Klu. IX.* Kluge's paper in Beitr. ix. (5.15.2.)
- Kock.* Kock's paper in Angl. xxvii (L 5.44.1); *Kock*² his paper in Angl. xlii (L 5.44.3); so *Kock*³, Angl. xlv; *Kock*⁴, Angl. xlv; *Kock*⁵, Angl. xlv.
- Lit.bl.* Literaturblatt für germanische und romanische Philologie.
- Lorz.* Lorz's Aktionsarten des Verbums im Beowulf. (L 6.17.)

- Luick*. Luick's Historische Grammatik der englischen Sprache, 1914 ff.
- Malone Haml.* Malone's Literary History of Hamlet. I. (L 4.78 e.)
- MLN*. Modern Language Notes.
- MLR*. Modern Language Review.
- Mö(ller)*. Möller, Das altenglische Volksepos. (L 4.134, 2.19.)
- Montelius*. Montelius, The Civilisation of Sweden in Heathen Times. (L 9.33.1.)
- MPh*. Modern Philology.
- Müll(enhoff)*. Müllenhoff's Beowulf (L 4.19); *Müll.* XIV his paper in *ZfdA*. xiv (see L 4.130).
- NED*. New English Dictionary.
- Notat. Norr.* Kock's Notationes Norrœnæ (Lunds Universitets Årsskrift), 1923 ff.
- Olrik*. Olrik's Danmarks Heltedigtning. (Also *Olrik-Hollander*.) (L 4.35.)
- Pal*. Palaestra, Untersuchungen und Texte aus der deutschen und englischen Philologie.
- Panzer*. Panzer's Studien etc. I. Beowulf. (L 4.61.)
- P. Grdr.* Grundriss der germanischen Philologie hrsg. von H. Paul.
- Ph. Q.* Philological Quarterly. (University of Iowa.)
- Publ. MLAss. or PMLA*. Publications of the Modern Language Association of America.
- RESt*. Review of English Studies.
- Rie. L.* Rieger's Lesebuch (L 2.21); *Rie. V.* his Alt- & angelsächsische Verskunst (L 8.2); *Rie. Zs.* his paper in *ZfdPh*. iii. (L 5.7.)
- Ritter*. O. Ritter's Vermischte Beiträge zur englischen Sprachgeschichte, 1922.
- R.-L.* Reallexikon der germanischen Altertumskunde. (L 9.49.)
- Sarr(azin)* *St.* Sarrazin's Beowulf-Studien (L 4.16.1); *Sarr. Käd.* Sarrazin, Von Kädmon bis Kynewulf (L 4.16.3).
- Schü.* Schücking's editions (L 2.7.3). (References are primarily to the 14th ed.) *Schü. Bd.* his Untersuchungen zur Bedeutungslehre (L 6.22); *Schü. Sa.* his Grundzüge der Satzverknüpfung (L 6.15); *Schü. XXXIX* his paper in *ESt*. xxxix (L 5.48.3).
- Sed.* Sedgfield's editions (L 2.16) (References are primarily to the 2d ed.)
- Siev.* (§). Sievers's Angelsächsische Grammatik, 3d ed., 1898; also Cook's translation of it, 1903; *Siev. A. M.* Sievers's Altgermanische Metrik (L 8.4); *Siev. R.* his paper, Zur Rhythmik des germanischen Alliterationsverses (L 8.3); *Siev. IX, XXIX, XXXVI* his papers in *Beitr.* (L 5.16.1, 7, 9.)
- S. Müller*. Sophus Müller's Nordische Altertumskunde. (L 9.37.)
- St.EPh*. Studien zur englischen Philologie hrsg. von L. Morsbach.
- Stjer*. Stjerna's Essays etc. (L 9.39.)
- t.Br. or ten Brink*. ten Brink's Beowulf. (L 4.18.)

Thk. Thorkelin's edition. (L 2.1.)

Tho. Thorpe's edition. (L 2.4.)

Tr(autmann). Trautmann's edition (L 2.14); *Tr.*¹ his paper in Bonn. B. ii (L 5.34.1); *Tr. F.* his Finn & Hildebrand (LF. 2.10); *Tr. Kyn.* his Kynewulf, Bonn. B. i, 1898.

Wright (§). Wright (J. & E. M.), Old English Grammar. 2d ed., 1914.

Wy. Wyatt's edition. (L 2.13.1.)

Year's Work. The Year's Work in English Studies.

Z. or Zupitza. Zupitza's facsimile edition. (L 1.5.)

ZfdA. Zeitschrift für deutsches Altertum.

ZfdPh. Zeitschrift für deutsche Philologie.

ZföG. Zeitschrift für die österreichischen Gymnasien.

ZfvgL. Spr. Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung.

The poems of *Brun(anburh)*, *Dan(iel)*, *Ex(odus)*, *Jud(ith)*, *Mald(on)* have been quoted from the editions in the Belles-Lettres Series; *Andr(eas)*, *Chr(ist)*, *Fat(a) Ap(ostolorum)*, *Rid(dles)*, from the editions in the Albion Series; other OE. poems, from the Grein-Wülker *Bibliothek der angelsächsischen Poesie*. (For Tupper's *Riddles*, see also L 9.50.) — *Hel(iand)* has been quoted from Heyne's (4th) edition; *Hildebr(ands-lied)*, from Braune's *Althochd. Lesebuch*; *Nibel(ungenlied)*, from Lachmann's edition.

The following abbreviations of references to this edition need to be mentioned. *Intr.* = Introduction; *Lang.* (§) = Introduction, VII: Language; — *LF.* = Bibliography of the Fight at Finnsburg; — *Par.* = Appendix I: Parallels; *Antiq.* = Appendix II: Index of Antiquities; *T.C.* = Appendix III: Note on Textual Criticism; — (*n.*) refers to the Notes on the Text; thus (*n.*), placed after 2195, means: see note on l. 2915; — *Varr.* = Variant Readings.

BEOWULF

THE TEXT

ITALICS indicate alteration of words by emendation. Letters or words added by emendation are placed within square brackets. Parentheses are used when the conjecturally inserted letters correspond to letters of the MS. which on account of its damaged condition are missing or illegible and were so when the Thorkelin transcripts were made. Expansion of the usual scribal contractions for *þæt*, *-um*, etc., is not marked.

The apparatus of variant readings, it is believed, has been made sufficiently full, although a system of careful selection had, necessarily, to be applied. Indeed, the inclusion of many useless guesses would have served no legitimate purpose. The emendations adopted are regularly credited to their authors. Of other conjectures, a number of the more suggestive and historically interesting ones have been added. Scholars who have given their support to certain readings have been frequently mentioned; also the expedient of the impersonal *et al.* has been freely — no doubt somewhat arbitrarily — employed. (?) after a name or a citation indicates that an emendation has been regarded as more or less doubtful by its author. In many cases it has seemed helpful to record the views of the four most recent editors. 4 *Edd.* = Holt.⁶, Schü.¹⁴, Sed.², Cha.; 3 *Edd.* = the same editions except the one specified. — *Edd.* = (all, or most) editions, or the subsequent editions, with the exception of those specified. (Readings of the previous issues (1922, 1928) of the present edition which have been abandoned are not mentioned.) In quoting the readings of various scholars normalization has been practised to the extent of providing the proper marks of quantity, etc., in every instance.

A and B denote the two Thorkelin transcripts, see L 1.3; whenever they are referred to, it is understood that the MS. in its present condition is defective. *MS. Ke.*, etc., means Kemble's (etc.) reading of the MS. The number of colons used in citing MS. readings (see, e.g., 159^a) marks the presumable number of lost letters; in case their approximate number cannot be made out, dots are used. In quoting the readings of A and B — from Zupitza's notes — the plain dots have been kept. The beginning of a new line in the MS. is sometimes indicated by a bar; thus, 47^b *MS. g . . / denne. Fol. (130^a, etc.)* followed by a word (or part of it) signifies that a page of the MS. begins with that word, which, however, is very often no longer fully visible in the MS. itself.

For other abbreviations see the Table of Abbreviations.

Regarding the somewhat uncertain matter of punctuating, it has been held desirable that the punctuation, while facilitating the student's understanding of the text, should also, in a measure, do justice to the old style and sentence structure. Cf. L 5.69.

The student is advised to go carefully through the Note on Textual Criticism (T.C.) in Appendix III, and to study the explanatory Notes constantly in connection with the variant readings.

BEOWULF

HWÆT, WĒ GĀR-Dena in gēardagum,
þeodcyninga þrym gefrūnon,
hū ðā æþelingas ellen fremedon!

- Oft Scyld Scēfing sceapena þrēatum,
5 monegum mægþum meodosetla oftēah,
egsode eorl[as], syððan ærest wearð
fēasceaft funden; hē þæs frōfre gebād,
wēox under wolcnum weorðmyndum þāh,
oð þæt him æghwylc ymsbittendra
10 ofer hronrāde hýran scolde,
gomban gyldan; þæt wæs gōd cyning!
Ðām eafera wæs æfter cenned
geong in geardum, þone God sende
folce tō frōfre; fyrenðearfe ongeat,
15 þē hīe ār drugon aldor(lē)ase
lange hwile; him þæs Liffreā,
wuldres Wealdend woroldāre forgeaf,
Bēowulf wæs brēme — blæd wīde sprang —
Scyldes eafera Scedelandum in.
20 Swā sceal (geong g)uma gōde gewyrcean
fromum feohgiftum on fæder (bea)rme,

1^a Fol. 129^a begins. — 4^b MS. (now), AB sceapen, Wanley L 1.2 sceapena. — 6^a MS. feared over egsode 'in a 16th century hand' (Z.). — Schubert L 8.1.7 inserts [hie]. — Ke., Siev. L 4.33.188 f., xxix 560 ff., 4 Edd. eorl[as]. — 9^b MS. para y; Siev. R. 256, L 4.33.190 cancels para; so 4 Edd. Cf. T.C. § 24. — 14^b Schü.⁸⁻¹⁴ (Krauel) fyrn-. — 15^a MS. þ; Holt., Cha. þæt; Bousterwek L 4.45, Tr., Schü., Sed., (cf. Z.) þā; Thk., Ke. þē. — 15^b MS. aldor (:): ase; Rask (in Gru. tr. 267), Edd. -lēase; Holt.²⁻⁴ -lēaste. — 18^a Bēowulf, see 53^b Varr. — 19^a Ke. eafera[n]; so Schü. See note. — 20^a MS. ::::: (:):uma; Ke. gūðfruma; Gr.¹ glēaw guma; Gr.² geong guma, so 4 Edd. — 21^b Fol. 129^b MS. Z. (:): rme; Ke. feorme; Bousterwek L 4.45, Holt., Cha. bearme; Gr.¹, Schü., Sed. ærne.

- þæt hine on ylde eft gewunigen
 wilgesīþas, þonne wīg cume,
 lēode gelæsten; lofdædum sceal
 25 in mægþa gehwære man geþeôn.
 Him ðā Scyld gewāt tō gescæphwile
 felahrōr fēran on Frēan wære;
 hī hyne þā ætbæron tō brimes faroðe,
 swæse gesīþas, swā hē selfa bæd,
 30 þenden wordum wēold wine Scyldinga —
 lēof landfruma lange āhte. *There is a gap*
 þær æt hýðe stōd hringedstefna
 isig ond ūtfūs, æþelinges fær;
 alēdon þā lēofne þeoden,
 35 bēaga bryttan on bearm scipes,
 mærne be mæste. þær wæs mādma fela
 of feorwegum frætwa gelæded;
 ne hýrde ic cýmlicor cēol gegyrwan
 hildewæpnum ond heaðowædum,
 40 billum ond byrnum; him on bearme læg
 mādma mænigo, þā him mid scoldon
 on flōdes āht feor gewitan.
 Nalæs hī hine læssan lācum tēodan,
 þeodgestrēonum, þon þā dydon,
 45 þē hine æt frumsceafte forð onsendon
 ænne ofer yðe umborwesende.

25^a *Siev. R. 485, Holt., Schü., Sed. gehwām. Cf. T.C. § 11. — 28^b Krapp MPh. ii 407 waroðe (so Thk.). See Angl. xxviii 455 f. — 30^a Bright MLN. x 43 wordum geweald; so Child ib. xxi 175 f. — 31^a Rie. Zs. 381 f. lif (for leof). — 31^b Gr.¹ (?), (*Siev. ix 136 ?*), *Aant. 1 f. þrage (for āhte); Klu. ix 188 lændagas (for lange); Holt. 2-5 [hi] āhte. — Cf. Bu. 80; Kock 221 ff. — 33^a isig; Tr.¹ 127 icig or itig (cp. icge 1107 ?) ‘resplendent’ (?); Holt. Beibl. xiv 82 f. isig, cp. ON. eisa ‘rush on,’ si. Krogmann A. lvi 438 f.; Tr. Bonn. B. xvi 151 f. isig ‘ready’ (cp. eoset 224^a Varr.); Hollander MLN. xxxii 246 f. itig ‘splendid’ (cp. ON. ittr); cf. Grienb. Beitr. xxxvi 95. — 44^b MS., Arn., Tr. þon; Thk., Edd. þon[ne]. — Tr., Holt.¹ dædon. Cf. Lang. § 23.6. — 46^b Fol. 130^a sende.**

þā gýt hīe him āsetton segen g(yl)denne
 hēah ofer hēafod, lēton holm beran,
 gēafon on gārsecg; him wæs geōmor sefa,
 50 murnende mōd. Men ne cunnon
 secgan tō sōðe, selerædende,
 hæleð under heofenum, hwā þām hlæste onfēng.

1 Ðā wæs on burgum Bēowulf Scyldinga,
 lēof lēodcýning longe þrāge
 55 folcum gefrāge fæder ellor hwearf,
 aldor of earde —, op þæt him eft onwōc
 hēah Healfdene; hēold þenden lifde
 gamol ond gūðrēow glæde Scyldingas.
 Ðām fēower bearn forðgerīmed

60 in worold wōcun, weoroda ræswa[n],
 Heorogār ond Hrōðgār ond Hālgā til,
 hýrde ic þæt [.] wæs On]elan cwēn,
 Heaðo-Scilfingas heaþgebedda.

þā wæs Hrōðgāre herespēd gyfen,
 65 wīges weorðmynd, þæt him hīs winemāgas
 georne hýrdon, oðð þæt sēo geogoð gewēox,
 magodriht micel. Him on mōd bearn,
 þæt healreced hātan wolde,
 medoærn micel men gewyrcean

47^b MS. g. / denne; Ke. gyldenne. — 51^b MS. rædenne; Ke. ii -rædende (cp. 1346). — 53^b *Intr.* xxvi n. 6: Bēow or Bēaw; cp. 18^a. — *Fuhr* L 8.6.49, Kal. 56, Tr.¹ 128, Tr. Bēowulf Scylding; but see *Siev.* xxix 309 ff.; T.C. § 20. — 58^a Gr.¹, et al. -rēow (so *Conybeare* L 1.4 misread MS.); *Bu.Zs.* 193 -rōf; E., *Griemb.* 746 -hrēow 'weary' [?]; Tr. -rōuw 'weary.' See T.C. § 2. — 60^b MS. ræswa (and period after heoro gar); Ke., et al., *Holt.*, *Cha.* ræswa[n]. Cf. *Lang.* § 19.3. — 62 MS. no gap; He.¹ (cf. E. tr.), Gr.² Elan cwēn [Ongen-þēowes wæs]; *Gru.* in: *Brage og Idun iv* (1841) 500 [On]elan cwēn, cf. *Gru.*; *Bu. Tid.* 42 f., *Holt.*, *Cha.*, *Schü.* [. was On]elan cwēn; *Klu. Est.* xxii 144 f., et al., *Sed.* [Sigenēow wæs Sēw]elan cwēn, see *Intr.* xxiv. Cf. E., Tr. *Beibl.* x 261, Tr., *Holt.* ii 105; *Belden MLN.* xxviii 149, xxxiii 123 f. (Yrse, cf. *Intr.* xxxiv n. 4.) See note. — 68^a Rask L 2.23, et al. þæt [hē]. See *Lang.* § 25.4. — 69 *Fol.* 130^b medo. *Schönbach Anz. f.d.A.* iii 42 mære for micel (cf. E.); *Harrison-Sharp*⁴ L 2.10 micle mā, Tr. micel, mā, *Bright* L 5.31.2 micle mære (*Holt.*^{4,5} mēre) gewyrcean.

70 þon[n]e ylde bearn æfre gefrūnon,
 ond þær on innan eall gedælan
 geongum ond ealdum, swylc him God sealde,
 būton folcscare ond feorum gumena.

Ðā ic wīde gefrægn weorc gebannan
 75 manigre mægþe geond þisne middangeard,
 folcstede frætwan. Him on fyrste gelomp,
 ædre mid yldum, þæt hit wearð ealgearo,
 healærna mæst; scōp him Heort naman
 sē þe his wordes geweald wīde hæfde.

80 Hē bēot ne ālēh, bēagas dælde,
 sinc æt symle. Sele hlifade
 hēah ond horngēap; heaðowylma bād,
 lāðan līges; ne wæs hit lenge þā gēn,
 þæt se ecghete āþumswēoran

85 æfter wælnīðe wæcnan scolde.

Ðā se ellengæst earfoðlice
 þrāge geþolode, sē þe in þystrum bād,
 þæt hē dōgōra gehwām drēam gehyrd
 hlūdne in healle; þær wæs hearpan swēg,

90 swutol sang scopes. Sægde sē þe cūþe
 frumsceaft fīra feorran reccan,
 cwæð þæt se Ælmihtiga eorðan worh(te),
 wlitebeorhtne wang, swā wæter bebūgeð,
 gesette sigehrēþig sunnan ond mōnan

95 lēoman tō lēohte landbūendum,
 ond gefræt Wade foldan scēatas
 leomum ond lēafum, lif ēac gesceōp

70^a MS. þone; Gr.¹, 4 Edd. þon[n]e; Tr. þon (cp. 44). — 77^b Ke., et al., Cha. eal gearo. So 1230^b (2241^b). — 84^a MS. secg; Gr.¹ ecg-. — 84^b MS. aþum swerian; Bu. Tid. 45 f. āþumswerian; Tr.¹ 130-swēorum, Binz Beibl. xiv 359-swēoran. — 86^a Gr.¹ (?), Rie.Zs. 383 ellorgæst, Tr.¹ 130, Tr. ellorgæst. See 1617^a Varr. — 92^a Fol. 132^a cwæð. — 92^b Ke. worh(te).

- cynna gehwylcum þāra ðe cwise hwyrfaþ. —
 Swā ðā drihtguman drēamum lifdon,
 100 ēadiglice, oð ðæt ān ongan
 fyrene fre(m)man fēond on helle;
 wæs se grimma gæst Grendel hāten,
 mære mearcstapa, sē þe mōras hēold,
 fen ond fæsten; fifelcynnes eard
 105 wonsæli wer weardode hwile,
 siþðan him Scyppend forscrifen hæfde
 in Caines cynne — þone cwealm gewræc
 ēce Drihten, þæs þe hē Ābel slōg;
 ne gefeah hē þære fāhðe, ac hē hine feor forwræc,
 110 Metod for þy mæne mancynne fram.
 þanon untýdras ealle onwōcon,
 eotenas ond ylfe ond orcnēas,
 swylce gīgantas, þā wið Gode wunnon
 lange þrāge; hē him ðæs lēan forgeald.
 II 115 Gewāt ðā nēosian, syþðan niht becōm,
 hēan hūses, hū hit Hring-Dene
 æfter bēorþege gebūn hæfdon.
 Fand þā ðær inne æþelinga gedriht
 swefan æfter symble; sorge ne cūðon,
 120 wonsceaft wera. Wiht unhælo,
 grim ond grædig, gearo sōna wæs,
 rēoc ond rēþe, ond on ræste genam
 þrītig þegna; þanon eft gewāt
 hūðe hrēmig tō hām faran,
 125 mid þære wælfylle wīca nēosan.

101^a *Ke.* fre(m)man. — 101^b *Bu.* 80 healle for helle. — 106^a *MS.* scyppen with d added above the line. — 107^a *MS.* caines altered from cames. (*Confusion of Cain and Cham. Cf. Intr. xxi n. 7.*) *Siev.* *Zum ags. Vocalismus* (1900) p. 7 Caines (*perh.* diphthong ai?). — 113^a *Fol.* 132^b gantas. — 115^a *Siev. R.* 298 nēosan. *Cf. T.C.* § 9. — 120^a *Siev. ix* 137, *Holt.* weras. — 120^b *Rie.Zs.* 383 unfælo.

- Ðā wæs on ūhtan mid ærdæge
 Grendles gūðcræft gumum undyrne;
 þā wæs æfter wiste wōp up āhafen,
 micel morgenswēg. Mære þēoden,
 130 æþeling ærgōð, unbliðe sæt,
 þolode ðrȳðswȳð þegnsorge drēah,
 syðþan hīe þæs lāðan lāst scēawedon,
 wergan gāstes; wæs þæt gewin tō strang,
 lāð ond longsum! Næs hit lengra fyrst,
 135 ac ymb āne niht eft gefremede
 morðbeala mære, ond nō mearn fore,
 fāhðe ond fyrene; wæs tō fæst on þām.
 þā wæs ēaðfynde þē him elles hwær
 gerūmlīcor ræste [sōhte],
 140 bed æfter būrum, ðā him gebēacnod wæs,
 gesægd sōðlice sweotolan tācne
 healðegnes hete; hēold hyne syðþan
 fyr ond fæstor sē þām fēonde ætwand.
 Swā rīxode ond wið rihte wan,
 145 āna wið eallum, oð þæt īdel stōð
 hūsa sēlest. Wæs sēo hwīl micel;
 twelf wintra tīd torn gepolode
 wine Scyldinga, wēana gehwelcne,
 sīdra sorga; forðām [secgum] wearð,
 150 ylða bearnum undyrne cūð
 gyddum geōmōre, þætte Grendel wan
 hwīle wið Hrōþgār, hetenīðas wæg,
 fyrene ond fāhðe fela missēra,

134^b *Fol.* 133^a fyrst. — 139^a *Gr.*¹ ge rūmlīcor. — 139^b *Gr.*¹ [sōhte]. — 142^a *E. tr.* (?), *Bu.* 80, *Sed.* helðegnes. — 148^a *MS.* scyldenda; *Gru.tr.* 269 Scyldinga. — 149^b *Tho.* (*in Ke.*) [syððan], *so Sed., Cha.*; *Gr.*² [sorgcearu]; *E.* [sōcen]; *Bu.* 367 [sārcwidum]; *Tr.*¹ 132 f. sārleoðum, *Tr.* sārspellum (*for forðām*); *Siev.* xxix 313 *for ðām* [sōcnum]; *JEGPh.* vi 191, *Schū.* xxxix 101 f., *Schū.*, *Holt.*⁶ [secgum]; *Holt.*²⁻⁵ [sōna].

- singāle sæce; sibbe ne wolde
 155 wið manna hwone mægenes Deniga,
 feorhbealo feorran, fēa þingian,
 nē þær nānig witenā wēnan þorfte
 beorhtre bōte tō banan folmum;
 (ac se) æglæca ēhtende wæs,
 160 deorc dēaþscua, duguþe ond geogoþe,
 seomade ond syrede; sinnihte hēold
 mistige mōras; men ne cunnon,
 hwyder helrūnan hwyrftum scrīpað.
 Swā fela fyrena fēond mancynnes,
 165 atol āngengea oft gefremede,
 heardra hȳnða; Heorot eardode,
 sincfāge sel sweartum nihtum; —
 nō hē þone gīfstōl grētan mōste,
 māþðum for Metode, nē his myne wisse. —
 170 þæt wæs wræc micel wine Scyldinga,
 mōdes brecða. Monig oft gesæt
 rīce tō rūne; ræd eahtedon,
 hwæt swiðferhðum sēlest wære
 wið færgryrum tō gefremmanne.
 175 Hwīlum hīe gehēton æt hærgratrum
 wīgweorþunga, wordum bādon,
 þæt him gāstbona gēoce gefremede
 wið þeodþrēaum. Swylc wæs þēaw hyra,
 hāþenra hyht; helle gemundon
 180 in mōdsefan, Metod hīe ne cūþon,
 dāda Dēmend, ne wiston hīe Drihten God,

156^b *Ke.* fēo, so *Holt.*, *Schül.*, *Sed.* See *Lang.* § 15.1. — 157^a *Holt.*, *Sed.* witenā nānig
 (cf. *Siev. R.* 286). — 158^b *MS.* banū; *Ke.* banan. *Cp.* 2821^b, 2961^b. — 159^a *Fol.* 133^b : : : ;
Tho. (in *Ke.*) atol, so *Sed.*, *Cha.*; *Rie.Zs.* 384 ac se, so *Holt.*, *Schül.* — 175^b *MS.* hrærg;
Ke. hearg-; *Gru.*, *Edd.* hær-g-.

nē hīe hūru heofena Helm herian ne cūþon,
wuldres Waldend. Wā bið þām ðe sceal
þurh slīðne nīð sāwle bescūfan

185 in fýres fæþm, frōfre ne wēnan,
wihte gewendan! Wēl bið þām þe mōt
æfter dēaðdæge Drihten sēcean
ond tō Fæder fæþmum freoðo wilnian!

III Swā ðā mælceare maga Healfdenes
190 singāla sēað; ne mihte snotor hæleð
wēan onwenden; wæs þæt gewin tō swyð,
lāþ ond longsum, þē on ðā lēode becōm,
nýdwracu nīþgrim, nihtbealwa mæst.

þæt fram hām gefrægn Higelāces þegn
195 gōð mid Gēatum, Grendlēs dāda;

sē wæs moncynnes mægenes strengest
on þām dæge bysses lifes,
æþele ond ēacen. Hēt him yðlidan
gōðne gegyrwan; cwæð, hē gūðcýning

200 ofer swanrāde sēcean wolde,
mārne þēoden, þā him wæs manna þearf.
Ðone sīðfæt him snotere ceorlas
lythwōn lōgon, þēah hē him lēof wære;
hwetton hige(r)ōfne, hæl scēawedon.

205 Hæfde se gōða Gēata lēoda
cempa gecorone þāra þe hē cēnoste
findan mihte; fiftýna sum
sundwudu sōhte, secg wísade,
lagucræftig mon landgemyrcu.

210 Fyrst forð gewāt; flota wæs on yðum,
bāt under beorge. Beornas gearwe

182^a Fol. 134^a ne. — 186^a Ric. Zs. 385 wite. (Cf. Boul. 74; Gr. note.) — 203^b Fol. 134^b
þeah. — 204^a A þofne, B forne; Rask (in Gru. tr. 270) -rōfne. — 207^b MS. .xxv. — 210^a
Gru. (?) fyrd.

223^b *Tho. sundlida*, so *Holt.*²⁻⁵, *Sed.* — 224^a *Tho. ĕäläde* (ȳlāde?); *Gr.* ĕälondes (?); *ten Brink L* 4.7.527 n. eodores; *Tr.* eosetes; *Holt. L* 5.26.19 ĕäres; *Holt.*³⁻⁶ ĕöledes. See *L* 5.14. — 226^b *Schlutter Est.* xxxviii 301 n. 2 (?) hryscedon (cf. *ib.* xxxix 344 f.). — 229^a *Fol.* 135^a þa. — 232^a *Siev. R.* 280 (?), *Holt.* füslic; cf. *Siev.* xxix 566, 568; *T.C.* § 19.

- 240 hider ofer holmas? [Hwæt, ic hwīlle wæs
 endesāta, ægwearde hēold,
 þē on land Dena lāðra nānig
 mid scipherge sceðþan ne meahste.
 Nō hēr cūðlicōr cuman ongunnon
 245 lindhæbbende, nē gē læafnesword
 gūðfremmendra gearwe ne wisson,
 māga gemēdu. Nāfre ic mārān geseah
 eorla ofer eorþan, ðonne is ēower sum,
 secg on searwum; nis þæt seldguma,
 250 wāpnum geweorðad, nāfne him his wlite lēoge,
 ænlic ansyn. Nū ic ēower sceal
 frumcyn witan, ær gē fyr heonan
 lēasscēaweras on land Dena
 furþur fēran. Nū gē feorbūend,
 255 mereliðende, mīn[n]e gehyrað
 ānfealdne geþōht: ofost is sēlest
 tō gecyðanne, hwanan ēowre cyme syndon.'

- IIII Him se yldesta andswarode,
 werodes wisa, wordhord onlēac:
 260 'Wē synt gumcynnes Gēata lēode
 ond Higelāces heorðgenēatas.
 Wæs mīn fæder folcum gecyþed,
 æþele ordfruma, Ecgbēow hāten;
 gebād wintra worn, ær hē on weg hwurfe,

240^b *Bu.* 83 [hwile ic on wealle]; *Siev. Angl.* xiv 146 [hwæt, ic hwīlle, so *Holt.*, *Sed.*, *Cha.*; *Kal.* 47, *Schü.* [ic hwille]; *Tr.*¹ 140 [ic on hylle, cf. *Siev.* xxix 327 f. — 242^a *MS.* þe; *Thk.*, *Tho.* þæt; *Gru.* [þæt] þe. See *Gloss.*: þē. — 243^b *Cos.* viii 572 sceaðana (=lāðra). — 245^b *Ke.*, *E.Sc.*, *Tho.*, *Gru.*, *E.*, *Z.*, *Holt.* nē gelæafnesword. — 249^b *Cl.* Hall (?), *Bright MLN.* xxxi 84 is for nis. — *Thk.*, *Ke.*, *E.Sc.*, *Tho.*, *He.*¹, *E.* seld (cp. 'seldom') guma; *Gr.*¹ seldguma. — 250^b *MS.* nāfre; *Ke.* nāfne. — 252^b *Fol.* 135^b heonan. — 253^a *E.Sc.*, *E.*, *Tho.*, et al. lēase; *Holt.Zs.* 113 [swā] l. Cf. *Earle* 117. — 255^b *MS.* mine; *Ke.* mīn[n]e. — 262 *Tr.*¹ 141 f. fæder [monegum]; *Tr.* f. [foldan]. *Holt.Zs.* 113 f. [on foldan]; *Holt.*², *Sed.* [frod] f.; *Holt.*³⁻⁶ f. folcum [feor]. See *T.C.* § 17.

- 265 gamol of gearðum; hīne gearwe geman
 witena wēlhwylc wīde geond eorþan.
 Wē þurh holdne hige hlāford þinne,
 sunu Healfdenes sēcean cwōmon,
 lēodgebyrgean; wes þū ūs lārena gōd!
 270 Habbað wē tō þæm mæran micel ærende
 Deniga frēan; ne sceal þær dyrne sum
 wesan, þæs ic wēne. þū wāst, gif hit is
 swā wē sōþlice secgan hýrdon,
 þæt mid Scyldingum sceaðona ic nāt hwylc,
 275 dēogol dædhata deorcum nihtum
 ēaweð þurh egsan uncūðne nið,
 hýnðu ond hrāfyl. Ic þæs Hrōðgār mæg
 þurh rūmne sefan ræd gelæran,
 hū hē frōd ond gōd fēond oferswýðeþ —
 280 gyf him edwenden æfre scolde
 bealuwa bisigu bōt eft cuman — ,
 ond þā cearwylmas cōlran wurðað;
 oððe ā syþðan earfoðþrāge,
 þreanýd þolað, þenden þær wunað
 285 on hēahstede hūsa sēlest.'

Weard maþelode, ðær on wicge sæt,
 ombeht unforht: 'Æghwæpres sceal
 scearp scyldwiga gescād witan,
 worda ond worca, sē þe wēl þenceð.

- 290 Ic þæt gehýre, þæt þis is hold weorod
 frēan Scyldinga. Gewītaþ forð beran
 wæpen ond gewædu, ic ēow wísige;
 swylce ic maguþegnas mīne hāte
 wið fēonda gehwone flotan ēowerne,

273^b *Fol.* 136^a secgan. — 275^a *Klu.* ix 188 dædhwata. — 280^a *AB* edwenden; *Bu. Tid.* 291 (*cf. Gru. p.* 117) edwenden = edwenden; *Hold.*¹, *Holt.* *Sed.* edwenden. — 282^b *Gr.*¹ (?), *t. Br.* 49 wurðan; *E.* weorðan.

295 niwtyrwydne nacan on sande
 ārum healdan, oþ ðæt eft byreð
 ofer lagustrēamas lēofne mannan
 wudu wundenhals tō Wedermearce,
 gōdfremmendra swylcum gifeþe bið,
 300 þæt þone hilderæs hāl gedigeð.'

Gewiton him þā fēran, — flota stille bād,
 seomode on sāle sīdfæþmed scip,
 on ancre fæst. Eoforlic scionon
 ofer hlēorber[glan gehroden golde,
 305 fāh ond fȳrheard, — ferhwearde hēold
 gūpmōd grimmon. Guman ōnetton,
 sigon ætsomne, oþ þæt hȳ [s]æl timbred
 geatolic ond goldfāh ongyton mihton;
 þæt wæs foremārost foldbūendum

310 receda under roderum, on þām se rīca bād;
 lixte se lēoma ofer landa fela.

Him þā hildedēor [h]of mōdigra
 torht getæhte, þæt hīe him tō mihton
 gegnum gangan; gūðbeorna sum

315 wicg gewende, word æfter cwæð:

'Mæl is mē tō fēran; Fæder alwalda
 mid ārstafum ēowic gehealde
 sīða gesunde! Ic tō sǣ wille,
 wið wrāð werod wearde healdan.'

297^a Fol. 136^b mas. — 299^a Gru., et al. gūdfremmendra. — 302^a MS. sole; E.Sc. sǣle. — 303^b E.Sc. scione (or scionum); Bu.Zs. 196 licscionon; Sed. scionon (wk. apn.). — 304^a MS. beran; E.Sc. ofer hlēor bēron; Sed. ofer hleoþu bēran; E., Gering ZfdPh. xii 123 hlēorber[glan. — 305^b Gr., et al. ferh (=fearh) w. h.; Aant. 7 (?), Lübke Anz.f.d.A. xix 342, Tr. (cf. Tr.¹ 145) færwearde h. — 306^a MS. gūpmōd grimmon; Ke., et al. gūdmōd[e] grimmon (from grimman 'rage'); — construed w. 305^b: Bu. 83 f. gūpmōdgum men; Lübke l.c. gūpmōdegra sum; Bright MLN. x 43 gūpmōd grimmon (adv.), so Sed. (grimmon, dp.); Tr.¹ 145, Tr. g. grimmon; Holt.¹⁻³ g. gummon. — 307^b MS. æltimbred; Ke. ii [s]æl timbred. — 312^b MS. of; Ke. [h]of. — 319^a Fol. 137^a wrāð.

- v 320 Stræt wæs stānfāh, ^{path} stīg wisode
 gumum ætgædere. Gūðbyrne scān
 heard hondlocen, hringīren scīr
 song in searwum, þā hīe tō sele furðum
 in hyra gryregeatwum gangan cwōmon.
 325 Setton sāmēbe side scyldas,
 rondas regnhearde wið þæs recedes weal;
 bugon þā tō bence, — byrnan hringdon,
 gūðsearo gumena; gāras stōdon,
 sāmanna searo samod ætgædere,
 330 æscholt ufan græg; wæs se īrenþrēat
 wāpnūm gewurþad.

- þā ðær wlonc hāleð
 ōretmeccas æfter æþelum frægn:
 ‘Hwanon ferigeað gē fætte scyldas,
 græge syrcan, ond grīmhelmas,
 335 heresceafta hēap? Ic eom Hrōðgāres
 ār ond omþiht. Ne seah ic elþeodige
 þus manige men mōdiglicran.
 Wēn’ ic þæt gē for wlenco, nalles for wræcsiðum,
 ac for higeþrymmum Hrōðgār sōhton.’
 340 Him þā ellenrōf andswarode,
 wlaꝅc Wedera lēod, word æfter spræc
 heard under helme: ‘Wē synt Higelāces
 bēodgenēatas; Bēowulf is mīn nama.
 Wille ic āseccan sunu Healfdenes,
 345 mārūm þeodne mīn ærende,
 aldre þinum, gif hē ūs geunnan wile,
 þæt wē hine swā gōdne, grētan mōton.’
 Wulfgār mabelode — þæt wæs Wendla lēod,

323^b *Tr.* furður. — 332^b *MS.* hāleþum; *Gr.* æþelum (*cp.* 392). — 339^a *Fol.* 137^b þrym-
 mum. — 344^b *Ke., et al., Sed.* suna. See *Lang.* § 18.2.

wæs his mōdsefa manegum gecyðed,
 356 wig ond wiðdōm — : ‘ Ic þæs wine Deniga,
 frēan Scildinga frinan wille,
 bēaga bryttan, swā þū bēna eart,
 þēoden mārne ymb þinne sið,
 ond þē þā andsware ædre gecyðan,
 355 ðē mē se gōda āgifan þenceð.’

Hwearf þā hrædlīce þær Hrōðgār sæt
 eald ond anhār mid his eorla gedriht;
 ēode ellenrōf, þæt hē for eaxlum gestōd
 Deniga frēan; cūpe hē duguðe þeaw.
 360 Wulfgār maðelode tō his winedrihtne:
 ‘ Hēr syndon geferede, feorran cumene
 ofer geofenes begang Gēata lēode;
 þone yldestan ðretmecgas
 Bēowulf nemnað. Hȳ bēnan synt,
 365 þæt hīe, þēoden mīn, wið þē mōton
 wordum wrixlan; nō ðū him wearne getēoh
 ðīnra gegncwida, glædman Hrōðgār!
 Hȳ on wiggetāwum wyrðe þinceað
 eorla geæhtlan; hūru se aldor dēah,
 370 sē þām heaðorincum hider wiðaðe.’

VI Hrōðgār maðelode, helm Scyldinga:
 ‘ Ic hine cūðe cnihtwesende; *he heung a bay,*
 wæs his ealdfæder Ecgbēo hāten,
 ðæm tō hām forgeaf Hrēpel Gēata
 375 āngan dohtor; is his eafōra nū,
 heard hēr cumen, sōhte holdne wine.

357^a *MS.* un hār; *Tr.* 147 (?), *Tr.*, *Holt.*, *Cha.* anhār. — 360^b *Fol.* 138^a to. — 361^b *Klu.* 188, *Holt.* 1-5 feorrancumene. — 367^b *E.Sc.*, *Gr.* 2, *E.* glæd man; *Gru.*, *Sed.* glædmōd. — 368^a *He.* 2-4, *Siev. R.* 273 f. (?), *Kal.* 75, *Holt.*, *Schü.*, *Sed.* wiggeatwum. See *T.C.* § 23. — 373^a *Gr.* 1, *Gru.*, *Tr.*, *Cha.* eald fæder. — 375^b *MS.* eafōran; *Gru.* *tr.* 272, *Ke.* eafōra.

- Ðonne sægdon þæt sælþende,
 þā ðe gifsceattas Gēata fyredon
 þyder tō þance, þæt hē þritiges
 380 manna mægen-cræft on his mundgripe
 heaþorōf hæbbe. Hine hālig God
 for ārstafum ūs onsende,
 tō West-Denum, þæs ic wēn hæbbe,
 wið Grendles gryre. Ic þæm gōdan sceal
 385 for his mōðþræce mādmas bēodan.
 Bēo ðū on ofeste, hāt in gân
 sēon sibbegedriht samod ætgædere,
 gesaga him ēac wordum, þæt hīe sint wilcuman
 Deniga lēodum.' [þā tō dura ēode
 390 wīdcūð hæleð,] word inne ābēad:
 'Ēow hēt secgan sigedrihten mīn,
 aldor Ēast-Dena, þæt hē ēower æpelu can,
 ond gē him syndon ofer sǣwylmas
 heardhigende hider wilcuman.
 395 Nū gē mōton gangan in ēowrum gūðgetāwum,
 under heregrīman Hrōðgār gesēon;
 lætað hildeþord hēr onbīdan,
 wudu wælsceaftas worda gepinges.'
 Ārās þā se riça, ymb hine rinc manig,
 400 þrȳðlic þegna hēap; sume þær bidon,
 heaðorēaf hēoldon, swā him se hearda bebēad.
 Snyredon ætsomne, þā secg wisode,

378^b *Tho.*, *Bu.* 85 f., *Tr.* Gēatum. — 379^a *Aant.* 7 hyder. — 379^b *MS.* xxxtiges. *Fol.* 138^b tiges. — 386^b *Rie.V.* 47 gan[gan], *Siev.* R. 268 f., 477 gā[an]. See *T.C.* § 1. — *Bright MLN* x 44 hāt [þæt] in gæ. — 387^a *t.Br.* 53 n. on sǣlfor sēon; *Bright l.c.* sēo. — *t.Br. l.c.*, *Holt.* (cf. *Beibl.* x 267) sib(b)gedriht, see *Gloss.* — 389^b–90^a [þā wið duru healle/Wulfgār ēode] supplied by *Gr.* 1, 4 *Edd.* (4 half-lines inserted by *E.Sc.*); *A. l.* 120: as in text above. — 395^b *MS.* geata/wum; *E.Sc.*, et al. -getāwum; *Siev.* R. 246 -geatwum; *Holt.* -searwum. Cf. *T.C.* § 28, also § 23. — 397^b *MS.* Z. on bidman w. incomplete erasure of m; *Thk.* on bīdian, *Gr.*, et al., *Holt.*, *Schü.* onbīdian. — 401^b *Fol.* 139^a hearda. — 402^b *AB* þa (before secg), canceled by *Siev.* R. 256, *Holt.*, *Sed.* Cf. *T.C.* § 24.

- under Heorotes hrōf; [heāporinc ēode,
 heard under helme, þæt hē on heo[r]ðe gestōd.
 405 Bēowulf maðelode — on him byrne scān,
 searonet seowed smiþes orþancum — :
 ‘ Wæs þū, Hrōðgār, hāl! Ic eom Higelāces
 mæg ond magoðegn; hæbbe ic mārða fela
 ongunnen on geogoþe. Mē wearð Grendles þing
 410 on minre ēþeltyrf undyrne cūð;
 secgað sǣlīðend, þæt þæs sele stande,
 reced sēlesta rinca gehwylcum
 idel ond unnyt, siððan æfenlēoht
 under heofenes hādor beholen weorþeð.
 415 þā mē þæt gelærdon lēode mīne,
 þā sēlestan, snotere ceorlas,
 þēoden Hrōðgār, þæt ic þē sōhte,
 forþan hīe mægenes cræft mīn[n]e cūþon;
 selfe ofersāwon, ðā ic of searwum cwōm,
 420 fāh from fēondum, þær ic fife geband,
 yðde eotena cyn, ond on yðum slōg
 niceras nihtes, nearoþearfe drēah,
 wræc Wedera nīð — wēan āhsodon — ,
 forgrand gramum; ond nū wið Grendel sceal,
 425 wið þām āglæcan āna gehēgan
 ðing wið þyrse. Ic þē nū ðā,

403^b Gr.¹, *Edd.* [hygerðf ēode]; *E.Sc.*, *E.* [(þā) mid (his) hǣleðum gē(o)ng]. — 404^b *Tho.* (*in Ke.*), *Holtz.* 490, *Holt.*, *Sed.* heo[r]ðe; but cf. *Hoops* 64; *Bu.* 86 hlēoðe ('hearing distance?'). — 407^a *MS.*, *Holt.* 2, *Tr.*, 4 *Edd.* wæs; *Ke.*, et al. wes. Cf. *Lang.* § 7.1. — 411^b *MS.* þæs, so *Cha.*; *Thk.*, *Ke.*, 3 *Edd.* þes. Cf. *Lang.* § 7.1. — 414^a *MS.* hador; *Gr.* 1, *Holt.* 1-8, *Schul.* haðor. Cf. also *Sed.* *MLR.* v 286 & *Ed.*, note. — 418^b *MS.* mine; *Gr.* 1 mīn[n]e. Cf. 255^b; note on 2181. — 419^b *Gr.* 1 (?), *Bu.* 368 on (for of). — 420^b *Gr.* 1 fifel or fife (?); *Bu.* 367 [on] fifelgeban (=geofon), *t.Br.* 50 fifelgeban (and 421^a hām for cyn); *L. Hall L* 3.13 fifelgeband, *Tr.* 1 150, *T.* fifa gebann ('levy?'). — 423^a *Fol.* 130^b wedra A, .edera (*altered to wedera w. another ink*) B. Cf. *Lang.* § 18.10 n.; *Intr.* xc. — 424^b *Ke.* ii, *E.Sc.*, *E. Krüger Beitr.* ix 571 Grendle. See *Lang.* § 25.6.

- brego Beorht-Dena, biððan wille,
 eodor Scyldinga, ānre bēne,
 þæt ðū mē ne forwyrne, wīgendra hlēo,
 430 frēowine folca, nū ic þus feorran cōm,
 þæt ic mōte āna [ond] mīnra eorla gedryht,
 þes hearda hēap, Heorot fālsian.
 Hæbbe ic ēac geāhsod, þæt se æglæca
 for his wonhȳdum wæpna ne recceð;
 435 ic þæt þonne forhicge, swā mē Higelāc sīe,
 mīn mondrihten mōdes blīðe,
 þæt ic sweord bere oþðe sīðne scyld,
 geolorand tō gūpe, ac ic mid grāpe sceal
 fōn wið fēonde ond ymb feorh sacan,
 440 lāð wið lāpum; ðær gelȳfan sceal
 Dryhtnes dōme sē þe hine dēað nimeð.
 Wēn' ic þæt hē wille, gif hē wealdan mōt,
 in þām gūðsele Gēotena lēode
 etan unforhte, swā hē oft dyde,
 445 mægen Hrēðmanna. Nā þū mīnne þearft
 hafalan hȳdan, ac hē mē habban wile
 d[r]ēore fāhne, gif mec dēað nimeð;
 byreð blōdig wæl, byrgean þenceð,
 eteð āngenga unmurnlice,
 450 mearcað mōrhopu; nō ðū ymb mīnes ne þearft
 lices feorme leng sorgian.
 Onsend Higelāce, gif mec hild nime,
 beaduscrūda betst, þæt mīne brēost wereð,

430^a *E.Sc., Tho., E., Arn.* frēawine. — 431^b–32^a *Ke. ii, Gr.¹, 4 Edd.* [ond] (*transposing it from before þes*); *MS.* 7 þes; *Tho.* [mid] m. e. g. — 435^b *Siev. R.* 237 si. *Cf. T.C. § 1.* — 443^b *MS.* geo/tena; *Holt.* Gēotna; *Cha.* Gēotena; *Gr.¹, Sed.* Gēatena; *Rie.Zs.* 400 f., *Schū.* Gēata. *Cf. Lang. § 16.2.* — 444^b *Fol.* 140^a oft. — 445^a *MS.* mægen hreð manna; *Edd.* mægen Hrēðmanna; *Tr.* mægenþrȳð manna; *Schū.* xxxix 102, *Schū., Holt.* mægen-hrēð manna. — 447^a *MS.* deore; *Gru. tr.* 273, *Ke. ii* d[r]ēore.

*Goes even to the end
she must*

hræglasēlest; þæt is Hrædland lāf,

455 Welandes geweorc. Gæð ā wyrd swā hīo scel!⁷

VII Hrōðgār maþelode, helm Scyldinga:

‘For [g]ewy[r]htum þū, wine mīn Bēowulf,

ond for ārstafum ūsic sōhtest.

Geslōh þīn fæder fæhðe mæste;

460 wearþ hē Heaþolāfe tō handbonan

mid Wilfingum; ðā hine Wedera cyn

for herebrōgan habban ne mihte.

þanon hē gesōhte Sūð-Dena folc

ofer yðas gewearc, Ār-Scyldinga;

465 ðā ic furþum wēold folce Deniga

ond on geogoðe hēold ginne rice,

hordburh hæleþa; ðā wæs Heregār dēad,

mīn yldra mæg unlifigende,

bearn Healfdenes; sē wæs betera ðonne ic!

470 Siððan þā fæhðe fēo þingode;

sende ic Wylfingum ofer wāteres hrycg

ealde mādmas; hē mē āþas swōr.

Sorh is mē tō secganne on sefan mīnum

gumena ængum, hwæt mē Grendel hafað

475 hȳnðo on Heorote mid his hetepancum,

færniðas gefremed; is mīn fletwerod,

wighēap gewanod; hīe wyrd forswēop

on Grendles gryre. God ēaþe mæg

454^b *E.Sc.* (?), *Müll. ZfdA.* xii 260, *Holt.*, *Sed.* Hrēðlan. See *Gloss. of Proper Names*. — 457^a *MS.* fere fyhtum; *Ke.* Fore fylstum (þū, frēond); *E.Sc.*, *Tho.*, *Schū.* Fore fyhtum (þū, frēond); *Gr.*¹ Fore wyhtum; *Gru.* For werefyhtum; *Tr.*, *Cha.* For gewyrhtum; *Sed.* fore wyrhtum; *Holt.* Fer wīgum. — 459^a *Holt.*, *Schū.*, *Sed.* þīn fæder geslōh. See *T.C.* § 17. *Cf.* also *Tr.*¹ 153 f. — 461^b *MS.* gara; *Gru.*, 4 *Edd.* Wedera. — 464^b *Fol.* 140^b scyldinga A(B). — 465^b *MS.* de/ninga (*standing under scyldinga*), *Schū.* Deninga; *Tho.*, 3 *Edd.* Deniga. *Cp.* 1686^a *Varr.* — 466^b *MS.* gim merice; *Schū.* gimme rice; *Cha.* gimmerice; *Sed.* gumena rice; *E.Sc.*, (*Tho.*), *Holt.* ginne rice (so *Gen.* 230). — 473^a *MS.* secganne; *Siev. R.* 312, *Holt.*, *Schū.*, *Sed.* secgan. *Cf.* *T.C.* § 12.

- þone dolsceaðan dæda getwæfan!
 480 Ful oft gebēotedon bēore druncne
 ofer ealowæge ōretmecgas,
 þæt hīe in bēorsele bīdan woldon
 Grendles gūþe mid gryrum ecga.
 Ðonne wæs þeos medoheal on morgentið,
 485 drihtsele drēorfāh, þonne dæg lihte,
 eal bencþelu blōde bestȳmed,
 heall heorudrēore; āhte ic holdra þȳ lās,
 dēorre duguðe, þē þā dēað fornam.
 Site nū tō symle ond onsæl meoto,
 490 sigehrēð secgum, swā þīn sefa hwette.’
 þā wæs Gēatmæcgum geador ætsomne
 on bēorsele benc gerȳmed;
 þær swīðferhþe sittan ēodon,
 þrȳðum dealle. þegn nytte behēold,
 495 sē þe on handa bær hroden ealowæge,
 scencte scīr wered. Scop hwilum sang
 hādor on Heorote. þær wæs hæleða drēam,
 duguð unlȳtel Dena ond Wedera.
 VIII Unferð maþelode, Ecglāfes bearn,
 500 þē æt fōtum sæt frēan Scyldinga,
 onband beadurūne — wæs him Bēowulfes sið,
 mōdges merefaran, micel æfþunca,
 forþon þe hē ne ūþe, þæt ænig oðer man
 æfre mārða þon mā middangeardes

486^a *Fol.* 141^a benc. — 489^b–90^a *MS.* on sæl meoto; *Ke.* ii on sælum ete; *Tho.* onsæl meodo sigehreðer; *Dietrich ZfdA.* xi 411 onsæl meoto, sigehrēð secgum; *Gr.* 2, (*cf.* *Aant.* 10), sigehrēðsecgum; *Klu.* ix 188 sigehrēðegum; *Holt.Zs.* 114 on sælum weota sigehrēðgum secgum; *Schū.* xxxix 103, *Schū.* on sæl weota sigehrēð secgum; *JEGPh.* vi 192, *Holt.* 2–5 on sæl meota (*imp. of metian*) (*Holt.*: sighrēð secgum), *cf.* *Kock* 2 105, *MLN.* xxxiv 132; *Sed.* 2 on sælum tēo (‘award’) s. s.; *Bright MLN.* xxxi 217 ff. onsæl mētto s. s. *See note.* — 499^a *MS.* HVN ferð; *Rie.Zs.* 414 Unferð (*allit.*; *confusion w. Hūn-*, *see note on 499 ff.*). — 501^b *Tr.* 1 155 cancels sið (*or:* Bēowan sið [?]). — 504^a *Fol.* 141^b mārða A.

- 505 gehēde under heofenum þonne hē sylfa — :
 ‘Eart þū sē Bēowulf, sē þe wið Brecan wunne,
 on sīdne sǣ ymb sund flite,
 ðær git for wlence wada cunnedon
 ond for dolgilpe on dēop wæter
 510 aldrum nēþdon? Nē inc ænig mon,
 nē lēof nē lāð, belēan mihte
 sorhfullne sīð, þā git on sund rēon;
 þær git ēagorstrēam earmum þehton,
 mǣton merestrāta, mundum brugdon,
 515 glidon ofer gārsecg; geofon yþum wēol,
 wintrys wylm[um]. Git on wāteres āht
 seofon niht swuncon; hē þe æt sunde oferflāt,
 hǣfde mǣre mægen. þā hine on morgentīd
 on Heaþo-Rāmes holm up ætbær;
 520 ðonon hē gesōhte swæsne ēþel,
 lēof his lēodum, lond Brondinga,
 freoðoburh fægere, þær hē folc āhte,
 burh ond bēagas. Bēot eal wið þe
 sunu Bēanstānes sōðe gelæste.
 525 Ðonne wēne ic tō þe wyrsan geþingea,
 ðēah þū heaðorǣsa gehwær dohte,
 grimre gūðe, gif þū Grendles dearest
 nihtlongne fyrst nēan bīdan.’
 Bēowulf mǣpelode, bearn Ecgþēowes:
 530 ‘Hwæt, þū worn fela, wine mīn Unferð,

505^a MS. ge/hedde; *Holt*¹ gehēde; *Holt*²⁻⁶ gehēgde. Cf. *Siev. ZfdPh.* xxi 357; *T.C.* § 16; *Lang.* § 19.4. — 516^a MS. wylm; *Tho.*, (*Rie.Zs.* 387, 404,) *Siev. R.* 271, *Schü.*, *Cha.* wylm[e]; *Mö.* 131, *Holt*¹⁻⁵, *Sed.* [þurh] w. w.; *Klu.* (in *Hold*¹) wylm[um]; *cp. Andr.* 451 f. — 519^a MS. heaþorāmes; *Munch Samlede Afhandlinger ii* (1849-51) 371, (cf. *E.tr.*), *Müll. ZfdA.* xi 287, *Holt*¹, *Schü.*, *Sed.* -Rēamas; *Gr.*¹, *Cha.* -Rāmas. See *Lang.* §§ 9.1, 18.5. — 520^b MS. .x. (=ēþel). So 913^a, 1702^a. — 523^b *Fol.* 142^a beot. — 524^a *Bu.Zs.* 198 (?), *Kröger Beitr.* ix 573 Bānstānes; *Bu.Zs.* 198 Bēahstānes (?). — 525^b *Ke.* ii þinges (?); *Rie. Germ.* ix 303, *Rie.Zs.* 389, *Sed.* geþinges. — 530^b MS. hun ferð. See 499^a.

- bēore druncen ymb Brēcan sprāce,
 sægdest from his siðe! Sōð ic talige,
 þæt ic merestrenge māran āhte,
 earfeþo on ȝþum, ðonne ānig oþer man.
- 535 Wit þæt gecwædon cnihtwesende
 ond gebēotedon — wæron bēgen þā gīt
 on geogoðfēore — þæt wit on gārsecg ūt
 aldrum nēðdon, ond þæt geæfndon swā.
 Hæfdon swurd nacod, þā wit on sund rēon,
- 540 heard on handa; wit unc wið hronfixas
 werian þōhton. Nō hē wiht fram mē
 flōdȝþum feor flēotan meahte,
 hraþor on holme, nō ic fram him wolde.
 Ðā wit ætsomne on sǣ wæron
- 545 fif nihta fyrst, oþ þæt unc flōd tōdrāf,
 wado weallende, wedera cealdost,
 nīpende niht, ond norþanwind
 heaðogrim ondhwearf; hrēo wæron ȝþa.
 Wæs merefixa mōd onhrēred;
- 550 þær mē wið lāðum licsyrce mīn
 heard hondlocen helpe gefremede,
 beadohrægl brōden, on brēostum læg
 golde gegyrwed. Mē tō grunde tēah
 fāh fēondscaða, fæste hæfde
- 555 grim on grāpe; hwæpre mē gyfeþe wearð,
 þæt ic āglæcan orde geræhte,
 hildebille; heaþoræs fornam
 mihtig meredēor þurh mīne hand.

534^a *He. 1 Gloss.* (?), *Bu. Zs.* 198, *Tr.* 1 156 eafeþo. See 577. — 540^b *Schü. Bd.* 55 f. hornfiscas, *cp. Andr.* 370. But *Epist. Alex.* 510 hronfiscas. — 544^a *Fol.* 142^b somne *AB.* — 548^a *MS.* 7 hwearf; *Gr.* and hwearf (*adj., cp. Finnsb.* 34); *Tr.* 1 156, *Tr. Holt.* onhwearf. — 552^b *Siev. ix* 138, *Holt.* [þæt mē] on.

- VIII Swā mec gelōme lāðgetēonan
 560 þrēatedon þearle. Ic him þēnode
 —dēoran sweorde, swā hit gedēfe wæs.
 Næs hīe ðære fyllle gefēan hæfdon,
 mǣnfordǣdlan, þæt hīe mē þēgon,
 symbel ymbsæton sǣgrunde nēah;
 565 ac on mergenne mēcum wunde
 be yðlāfe uppe lāgon,
 sweo[r]dum āswefede, þæt syðþan nā
 ymb brontne ford brimlīðende
 lāde ne letton. Lēoht ēastan cōm,
 570 beorht bēacen Godes, brimu swaþredon,
 þæt ic sǣnæssas gesēon mihte,
 —windige weallas. Wyrð oft nereð
 unfǣgne eorl, þonne his ellen dēah!
 Hwæþere mē gesælde, þæt ic mid sweorde ofslōh
 575 niceras nigene. Nō ic on niht gefrægn
 under heofones hwealf heardran feohtan,
 nē on ēgstrēamum earmran mannon;
 hwæþere ic fāra feng fēore gedigde
 sīþes wērig. Ðā mec sǣ oþbær,
 580 flōd æfter faroðe on Finna land,
 wadu weallendu. Nō ic wiht fram þe
 swylcra searonīða secgan hȳrde,
 billa brōgan. Breca nǣfre gīt
 æt heaðolāce, nē gehwæþer incer,
 585 swā dēorlice dǣd gefrēmede
 fāgum sweordum — nō ic þæs [fela] gylpe —,

565^b *Fol.* 143^a wunde. — 567^a *A* sweodum; *Ke.* sweo[r]dum. — 574^b *Rie.V.* 9 mēce (for sweorde); *Holt.Zs.* 114 abréat (for ofslōh). Cf. *T.C.* § 28. — 578^a *MS.* hwæþere; *Gru.* (cf. *Tho., Gr.*¹) hwæþere. — 581^a *MS.* wudu; *Gru.tr.* 275, *Ke.* ii wadu. — 586^b *Gr.*¹, *Sed.* [fela]; *Klu.* ix 188, *Holt., Schü., Cha.* [gefīlites].

þeah ðū þīnum brōðrum tō banan wurde,
 hēafodmægum; þæs þū in helle scealt
 werhðo drēogan, þeah þīn wit duge.
 590 Seçe ic þē tō sōðe, sunu Ecglāfes,
 þæt næfre Gre[n]del swā fela gryra gefremede,
 atol æglæca ealdre þīnum,
 hȳnðo on Heorote, gif þīn hige wære,
 sefa swā searogrim, swā þū self talast;
 595 ac hē hafað onfunden, þæt hē þā fāhðe ne þearf,
 atole ecgþræce ēower lēode
 swiðe onsittan, Sige-Scyldinga;
 nymeð nȳdbāde, nānegum ārað
 lēode Deniga, ac hē lust wigeð,
 600 swefeð ond snēdeþ, secce ne wēneþ
 tō Gār-Denum. Ac ic him Gēata sceal
 eafoð ond ellen ungeāra nū,
 gūpe gebēodan. Gæþ eft sē þe mōt
 tō medo mōdig, siþþan morgenlēoht
 605 ofer ylða bearn oþres dōgores,
 sunne sweglwered sūpan scīneð!'
 þā wæs on sālum since brytta
 gamolfeax ond gūðrōf; gēoce gelyfde
 brego Beorht-Dena; gehȳrde on Bēowulfe
 610 folces hyrde fæstrædne geþoht.
 Ðær wæs hælepa hleahtor, hlyn swynsode,
 word wæron wynsume. Eode Wealhþeow forð,

588^b *Fol.* 143^b helle *AB.* — 591^a *MS.* gre del; *Thk.* Gre[n]del. — 596^b *E.* ēowerra lēoda; *Klu.* (in *Hold.*?) ēowra lēoda; *Tr.* 157 f., *Tr.*, *Sed.* ēowre lēode. See 599^a, 1124^a. — 599^b *Ke.* ii [on] lust wigeð (?); *Bu.Tid.* 48 f. [on] lust þigeð. — 600^a *MS.* sendeþ; *Tho.*, *Arn.*, *B.-T.* s. o. scendeð; *Gru.* (cf. *Gru.tr.*, *Ke.*) swefen onsendeð (see *Gr. Bibl.* ii p. 414, *Aant.* 13); *E.*, *Holt.* L 5.26.4 swendeþ (for sendeþ), *Holt.* L 5.26.6 & 8 swenceþ, *Tr.* 158, *Tr.* swelgeþ, *Sed.* serweþ (cp. 161); *He.-Soc.* swēfeð o. s.; *Imelmann* *ESL* lxxvi 324 ff. snēdeþ. — 601^b *Tho.*, *Gr. Bibl.* ii p. 414 (?), *Holtam.* 491 cancel ic. — 609^a *Fol.* 144^a brego *AB.* — 612^a *Kal.* 56 wynsum (?); *Tr.* cancels wæron.

- cwēn Hrōðgāres cynna gemyndig,
 grētte goldhroden guman on healle,
 615 ond þā frēolic wif ful gesealde
 ārest Ēast-Dena ēpelwearde,
 bād hine blīðne æt þære bēorþege,
 lēodum lēofne; hē on lust geþeah
 symbel ond seful, sigerōf kyning.
 620 Ymbēode þā ides Helminga
 duguþe ond geogoþe dæl āghwylcne,
 sincfato sealde, oþ þæt sæl ālamp,
 þæt hīo Bēowulfe, bēaghroden cwēn
 mōde geþungen medoful ætbær;
 625 grētte Gēata lēod, Gode þancode
 wīsfæst wordum þæs ðe hire se willa gelamp,
 þæt hēo on ænigne eorl gelȳfde
 fyrena frōfre. Hē þæt ful geþeah,
 wælrēow wiga æt Wealhþēon,
 630 ond þā gyddode gūþe gefȳsed,
 Bēowulf maþelode, bearn Ecgþēowes:
 ‘ Ic þæt hogode, þā ic on holm gestāh,
 sǣbāt gesæt mid mīnra secga gedriht,
 þæt ic ānunga ēowra lēoda
 635 willan geworhte, oþðe on wæl crunge
 fēondgrāpum fæst. Ic gefremman sceal
 eorlic ellen, oþðe endedæg
 on þisse meoduhealle mīnne gebīdan! ’
 Ðām wīfe þā word wēl licodon,
 640 gilpcwide Gēates; ēode goldhroden
 frēolicu folccwēn tō hire frēan sittan.
 þā wæs eft swā ær inne on healle
 þrȳðword sprecen, ðēod on sǣlum,

620^b Fol. 144^b æt AB. — 643 Sed. transposes order of half-lines. But see MPh. iii 240.

- sigefolca swēg, oþ þæt sémninga
645 sunu Healfdenes sēcean wolde
 æfenræste; wiste þām āhlæcan
 tō þām hēahsele hilde geþinged,
 siððan hīe sunnan lēoht gesēon meahton,
 oþ ðe nīpende niht ofer ealle,
650 scaduhelma gesceapu scrīðan cwōman
 wan under wolcnum. Werod eall ārās.
[Ge]grētte þā guma oþerne,
 Hrōðgār Bēowulf, ond him hæl ābēad,
 wināernes geweald, ond þæt word ācwæð:
655 ‘ Nāfre ic ænegum men ær ālyfde,
 siþðan ic hond ond rond hebban mihte,
 ðrýþærn Dena būton þē nū ðā.
 Hafa nū ond geheald hūsa sēlest,
 gemyne mārþo, mægenellen cýð,
660 waca wið wrāpum! Ne bið þē wilna gād,
 gif þū þæt ellenweorc aldre gedigest.’
x Ðā him Hrōþgār gewāt mid his hæleþa gedryht,
 eodur Scyldinga ūt of healle;
 wolde wigfruma Wealhþeo sēcan,
665 cwēn tō gebeddan. Hæfde Kyningwuldor
 Grendle tōgēanes, swā guman gefrungon,
 seleweard āseted; sundornytte behēold
 ymb aldor Dena, eotonweard’ ābēad.
 Hūru Gēata lēod georne truwode

648^b *E.Sc., Tho., 4 Edd. insert [ne] (cf. Ke. ii 27, E.tr.).* — 649^a *Ke., et al., 4 Edd. oþðe; Gru.tr. 276, Gru. oð þæt.* — 652^a *MS. grette; Gru.tr. 276 [Ge]grētte; cp. 2516^a, 1870^a, 34^a, etc.* — 653^b *Gr.¹ heal (?)*; *Cos. (in Hold.²) healle. But see MPh. iii 240 (bēodan used w. two widely different objects).* — 654^a *Fol. 145^a geweald.* — 665^b *Ke. ii (?)*, *Tho., Sed. kyning[a] w. See also MPh. iii 454.* — 668^b *Ke. ii eotnes weard ābād; Tho. eoten weard ābēad; Tr.¹ 161, Tr. e. w. ābād; Sed. eotonweard ābād; Binz Beibl. xiv 360 (Lit.bl. xxxii 55) eotenwearde bēad.* — 669^b *Siev. R., Holt.¹⁻³, Schü. trēowde. So 1095^a (-trēowdon), 1533^b, 1993^b, 2322^b, 2370^b, 2540^b, 2953^b. See T.C. § 10.*

- 670 mōdgan mægnes, Metodes hyldo. —
 Ðā hē him of dyde isernbyrnan,
 helm of hafelan, sealde his hyrsted sweord,
 irena cyst ombihtþegne,
 ond gehealdan hēt hildegeatwe.
- 675 Gespræc þā se gōða gylpworda sum,
 Bēowulf Gēata, ær hē on bed stige:
 ‘Nō ic mē an herewæsmun hnāgran talige
 gūþgeweorca, þonnē Grendel hine;
 forþan ic hine sweorde swebban nelle,
- 680 aldre benēotan, þēah ic eal mæge;
 nāt hē þāra gōða, þæt hē mē ongēan slēa,
 rand gehēawe, þēah ðe hē rōf sīe
 niþgeweorca; ac wit on niht sculon
 secge ofersittan, gif hē gesēcean dear
- 685 wīg ofer wæpen, ond siþðan wītīg God
 on swā hwæþere honð hālig Dryhten
 mārðo dēme, swā him gemet þince.’
 Hylde hine þā heaþodēor, hlēorbolster onfēng
 eorles andwlitan, ond hine ymb monig
- 690 snellīc sārīnc selereste gebēah.
 Nænig heora þōhte, þæt hē þanon scolde
 eft eardlufan æfre gesēcean,
 folc oþðe frēoburh, þær hē afēded wæs;
 ac hīe hæfdon gefrūnen, þæt hīe ær tō fela micles
- 695 in þām wīnsele wældēað fornam,
 Denigea lēode. Ac him Dryhten forgeaf
 wīgspēda gewiofu, Wedera lēodum,

672^b *Schū. Est. lv 92* hyrsted-sweord. — 673^a *Siev. R. 308, Tr., Holt., Schū., Sed. Iren[n]a. See note. So 1697^a (2259^b). — 676^a *Fol. 145^b* geata. — 677^a *Gru. tr. 277* -wæs[t]-mum; *Aant. 13* -ræsum (?); *Tr.¹ 162, Tr.* -wæpnum. — 681^a *Tho.* þære gūðe. — 684^b *MS.* het; *Ke. hē.* — 688^b *Ke., Tho., et al.* hlēor bolster; *He.¹, 4 Edd.* hlēorbolster. — 694^b *Tho.* hyra (for hīe) (?); *Gr.¹, Gru.* þætte ær, *Bu. 89* þæt ær; *Klu. ix 189, Sed.* hiera (for hīe ær). *Cf. MPh. iii 455. — 697^b Fol. 146^a* wedera.*

aid *comfort*

frōfor ond fultum, þæt hīe fēond heora
 ðurh ānes cræft ealle ofercōmon,
 700 selfes mihtum. Sōð is gecȳped,
 þæt mihtig God manna cynnes
 wēold wīdeferhð.

Cōm on wanre niht
 scriðan sceadugenga. Scēotend swāfon,
 þā þæt hornreced healdan scoldon,
 705 ealle būton ānum. þæt wæs yldum cūþ,
 þæt hīe ne mōste, þā Metod nolde,
 se s[c]ynscaþa under sceadu bregdan; —
 ac hē wæccende wrāþum on andan
 bād bolgenmōd beadwa geþinges.
 XI 710 Ðā cōm of mōre under misthleoþum
 Grendel goḡan, Godes yrre bær;
 mynte se mānscaða manna cynnes
 sumne besyrwan in sele þām hēan.
 Wōd under wolcnum tō þæs þe hē wīnreced,
 715 goldsele gumena gearwost wisse
 fættum fāhne. Ne wæs þæt forma sīð,
 þæt hē Hrōþgāres hām gesōhte;
 nāfre hē on aldordagum ær nē siþðan
 heardran hāle, healðegnas fand!
 720 Cōm þā tō recede rinc sīðian
 drēamum bedæled. Duru sōna onarn
 fȳrbendum fæst, syþðan hē hire folmum (æthr)ān;

702^a *AB* ride; *Gru.br.* 277 wīde-. — 707^a *MS.* syn; *Gr.*¹ s[c]in- (?), *Gr.*² s[c]yn-; so *Holt.*, *Schū.*, *Cha.* See *T.C.* § 28 n. 2. — 709^b *Ke.* ii, *Holt.* beadwe. — 718^b *Fol.* 146^b ne *A.* — 719^a *Siev. R.* 275 (?), *Holt. Angl.* xxiv 267, *Tr.*, *Sed.*, *Cha.* hāle; *Holt. Beibl.* xviii 77 hilde; *Schū.* hæle[ðas]; *Holt.*² ii 170, *Holt.*³⁻⁶ hæle[scipes]; *Tr.*¹ 165 hwile or mæle. — 719^b *E.Sc.* (?), *Gr. Bibl.* ii p. 414 (?), *E.* healpegen; *Bu.* 368 helðegn onfand. — 722^b *MS.* :: (hr)an (see *Z.*, *Cha.*); *Gru.br.* 277 (?), *Rask* (see *Ke.*, *Gru.*), *Cha.* æthrān; *cp.* 2270^a; *Z.*, *Holt.* gehrān; *Schū.*, *Sed.* hrān. (*Perh.* onhrān?)

- onbræd þā bealohȳdig, ðā (hē ge)bolgen wæs,
 recedeð mūþan. Raþe æfter þon
- 725 on fāgne flōr fēond treddode,
 ēode yrremōd; him of ēagum stōd
 ligge gelicost lēoht unfæger.
 Geseah hē in recede rinca manige,
 swefan sibbegedriht samod ætgædere,
- 730 magorinca hēap. þā his mōd āhlōg;
 mynte þæt hē gedælde, ær þon dæg cwōme,
 atol āglæca ānra gehwylces
 lif wið lice, þā him ālumpen wæs
 wistfille wēn. Ne wæs þæt wyrd þā gēn,
- 735 þæt hē mā mōste manna cynnes
 ðigean ofer þā niht. þrȳðswȳð behēold
 mæg Higelāces, hū se mānscaða
 under færgripum gefaran wolde.
 Nē þæt se āglæca yldan þōhte,
- 740 ac hē gefēng hraðe forman sīðe
 slāpendne rinc, slāt unwearnum,
 bāt bānlocan, blōd ēdrum dranc,
 synsnædum swealh; sōna hæfde
 unlyfigendes eal gefeormod,
- 745 fēt ond folma. Forð nēar ætstōp,
 nam þā mid handa higepihtigne
 rinc on ræste, ræhte ongēan
 fēond mid folme; hē onfēng hraþe
 inwitþancum ond wið earm gesæt.
- 750 Sōna þæt onfunde fyrena hyrde,

723^b MS. : : : : bolgen; *Gru.tr.* 277, Z., 4 *Edd.* hē gebolgen; *Ke., et al.* hē ābolgen. — 729^a *t.Br., Holt.* sibb-. See 387^a. — 739^a *Gru.* Nō þær; *Holt.Zs.* 115 Nō þæt. But see *ESt.* xxxix 430 — 740^a *Fol.* 131^a feng AB. — 747^b MS. on gean; *Siev. R.* 265, 4 *Edd.* tōgēanes; *Tr.* 107, *Tr.* [him]r. o.; *Sed. MLR* xxviii 227 [ond]r. o. Cf. *T.C.* § 22. — 749^a *Aant.* 14, *Hoops* inwitþanc(u)lum. (*Gr.* 1 note: inwitþanc used as adj., so *Kock* 115.)

- þæt hē ne mētte middangeardes,
 eorþan scēata on elran men
 mundgripe māran; hē on mōde wearð
 forht on ferhðe; nō þȳ ær fram meahte.
 755 Hyge wæs him hinfūs, wolde on heolster flēon,
 sēcan dēofla gedræg; ne wæs his drohtoð þær
 swylce hē on ealderdagum ær gemētte.
 Gemunde þā se gōda, mæg Higelāces,
 æfenspræce, uplang āstōd
 760 ond him fæste wiðfēng; fingras burston;
 eoten wæs ūtweard, eorl furþur stōp.
 Mynte se mæra, (þ)ær hē meahte swā,
 wīdre gewindan ond on weg þanon
 flēon on fenhopu; wiste his fingra geweald
 765 on grames grāpum. þæt wæs gēocor sið,
 þæt se hearmscapa tō Heorute ātēah!
 Dryhtsele dynede; Denum eallum wearð,
 ceasterbūendum, cēnra gehwylcum,
 eorlum ealuscerwen. Yrre wæron bēgen,
 770 rēpe renweardas. Reced hlynsode.
 þā wæs wundor micel, þæt se wīnsele
 wiðhæfde heaðodēorum, þæt hē on hrūsan ne fēol,
 fæger foldbold; ac hē þæs fæste wæs
 innan ond ūtan īrenbendum
 775 searoþoncum besmīpod. þær fram sylle ābēag

752^a MS. sceat/ta; E.Sc., et al. scēata. Cf. Lang. § 19.4. — 758^a MS. goda; Rie.V. 24, 43, 4 Edd. mōdga. See T.C. § 26. — 762^b Fol. 131^b. . . ær A, hwær (hw w. another ink & crossed out in pencil) B; Schü. hwær; E.Sc., 3 Edd. þær. See 797^b; Gloss.: þær. — 763^a Tr.¹ 169, Tr. widor; Tr.¹ (?), Sed. wide. See MPh. iii 263. — 765^b MS. he wæs; Gr.¹ wæs. — 766^a Siev. ix 138 þone (?) (for þ); Cos. (in Hold.²), Tr. þe. — 769^a Ke., et al. ealu scerwen; He.¹⁻³ e. scerpen (suggested by a misreading of Andr. 1526); Bu.Tid. 292 ff. ealuscerwen; Griemb. Beitr. xxxvi 85, Sed. ealuscerpen. — 770^a Earlier Edd. took ren-as rēn-, regn-, cp. 326^a; t.Br. 39 n. 2 rēnhearde (?). See Weyhe Beitr. xxx 59 n., JEGPh. vi 193; Lang. § 19.7.

medubenc monig mīne gefrāge
 golde geregnad, þær þā graman wunnon.
 þæs ne wēndon ær witan Scyldinga,
 þæt hit ā mid gemete manna ænig
 780 betlic ond bānfāg tōbreca meahthe,
 listum tōlūcan, nymþe līges fæþm
 swulge on swaþule. Swēg up āstāg
 nīwe geneahhe: Norð-Denum stōd
 atelic egesa, ānra gehwylcum
 785 þāra þe of wealle wōp gehyrdon,
 gryrelēoð galan Godes andsacan,
 sigelēasne sang, sār wānigean
 helle hæfton. Hēold hine fæste
 sē þe manna wæs mægene strengest
 790 on þām dāge þysses līfes.
 XII Nolde eorla hlēo ænige þinga
 þone cwealmcuman cwicne forlætan,
 nē his lifdagas lēoda ænigum
 nytte tealde. þær genehost brægd
 795 eorl Bēowulfes ealde lāfe,
 wolde frēadrihtnes feorh ealgian,
 mæres þeodnes, ðær hīe meahton swā.
 Hīe þæt ne wiston, þā hīe gewin drugon,
 heardhicgende hildemecgas,
 800 ond on healfa gehwone hēawan þohton,
 sawle sēcan: þone synscaðan
 ænig ofer eorþan irenna cyst,
 gūðbilla nān grētan nolde;

779^b *Holl.* ænig manna. *Cf. T.C. § 18.* — 780^a *MS.* hetlic; *Gru.tr.* 278 betlic. — *Holl. Beibl. xlii* 226 bōnfāg (bōn, 'ornament'). — 782^a *E.Sc.* swolaðe (?); *Tho.* swaloðe; *Gru.* staðule. — 782^b *Fol.* 147^a up. — 788^a *Tho., et al.* helle-hæftan(-on); *Holl.Zs.* 124, *Holl.* 1^v 5 helle hæftling (so *Andr.* 1342, *Jul.* 246). — 788^b *Conybeare L.* 1.4, *et al.* [tō] fæste. — 793^b *MS.* ænigum. — 801^b *E.Sc., et al., Sed.* [þæt] þ. *Cp.* 199^b.

- ac hē sigewæpnum forsworen hæfde,
 805 ecga gehwylcre. Scolde his aldorgedāl
 on ðāem dæge þysses lifes
 earmlic wurðan, ond se ellorgāst
 on fēondā geweald feor sīðian. —
 Ðā þæt onfunde sē þe fela æror
 810 mōdes myrðe manna cynne,
 fyrene gefremede — hē [wæs] fāg wið God —,
 þæt him se lichoma læstan nolde,
 ac hine se mōðega mæg Hygelāces
 hæfde be honda; wæs gehwæper oðrum
 815 lifigende lāð. Līcsār gebād
 atol æglæca; him on eaxe wearð
 syndolh sweotol, seonowe onsprungon,
 burston bānlocan. Bēowulfe wearð
 gūðhrēð gyfeþe; scolde Grendel þonan
 820 feorhsēoc fleon under fenhleoðu,
 sēcean wynlēas wīc; wiste þē geornor,
 þæt his aldres wæs ende gegongen,
 dōgera dægriṃ. Denum eallum wearð
 æfter þām wælræse willa gelumpen.
 825 Hæfde þā gefælsod sē þe ær feorran cōm,
 snotor ond swyðferhð, sele Hrōðgāres,
 genered wið niðe. Nihtweorce gefeh,
 ellenmærpum. Hæfde Ēast-Denum
 Gēatmecga lēod gilp gelæsted,
 830 swylce oncypðe ealle gebētte,
 inwidsorge, þē hīe ær drugon
 ond for þrēanȳdum þolian scoldon,
 torn unlȳtel. þæt wæs tācen sweotol,

804^b *Fol.* 147^b for *AB.* — 870^a *Gering L* 3.26 mo[r]ð[r]es m. — 811^b *Ke., Holt., Schü., Sed.* hē [wæs]. — 827^a *Fol.* 148^a niðe.

- syþðan hildedēor hond ālegde,
 835 earm ond eaxle — þær wæs eal geador
 Grendles grāpe — under gēapne hr(ōf).
 XIII Ðā wæs on morgen mīne gefrāge
 ymb þā gifhealle gūðrinc monig;
 fērdon folctogan feorran ond nēan
 840 geond wīdwegas wundor scēawian,
 lāpes lāstas. Nō his lifgedāl
 sārlic þūhte secga ænægum
 þara þe tirlēases trode scēawode,
 hū hē wērigmōd on weg þanon,
 845 nīða ofercumen, on nicera mere
 fāge ond geflȳmed feorhlāstas bær.
 Ðær wæs on blōde brim weallende,
 atol yða geswing eal gemenged,
 hāton heolfre, heorodrēore wēol;
 850 dēaðfāge dēog, siððan drēama lēas
 in fenfreoðo feorh ālegde,
 hāþene sāwle; þær him hel onfēng.
 þanon eft gewiton ealdgesīðas
 swylce geong manig of gomenwāpe,
 855 fram mere mōdge mēarum rīdan,
 beornas on blancum. Ðær wæs Bēowulfes
 mārðo mæned; monig oft gecwæð,
 þætte sūð nē norð be sām twēonum
 ofer eormengrund oþer nānig

835^b–36^a *Punctual. in text w. Gru., Bu. Tid. 49, Cos. Beitr. xxi 20, Holt., Cha., et al. Several Edd. take 835^b as a complete clause. — 836^b MS. B hr. .; Rask (in *Gru.tr.* 279, cf. *Gru. ed. note*), Edd. hrōf; Müller *Angl. xii* 398 horn. — 845^a *Kal.* 82 n. oferwunnen (?); Holt. n. genāged. Cf. *T.C.* § 17. — 846^b *Gr.* 1, *Tr.* 171, *Tr.* feorhlāstas. — 849^b *Fol.* 148^b heoro AB. — 850^a MS. deog; Ke. dēag ('the dye'), *Tho.* dēog ('dyed'), *Leo* (in *He.*) dēog ('concealed himself'); *Siev. ix* 138 d. dēop (no punct. after wēol), cf. *Ke. ii, E.tr.*; *Bu.* 89 f. dēaðfāges dēop; *Aant.* 15 dēaðfāge dēop; *Z. Arch. lxxxiv* 124 f. dēaf; so *Schü. Sed.*; *Tr.* 172, *Holt.* dēof = dēaf.*

- 860 under swegles begong sēlra nāre
 rondhæbbendra, rīces wyrðra. —
 Nē hīe hūru winedrihten wiht ne lōgon,
 glædne Hrōðgār, ac þæt wæs gōd cyning. —
 Hwīlum heaþorōfe hlēapan lēton,
- 865 on geflit faran fealwe mēaras,
 ðær him foldwegas fægere þūhton,
 cystum cūðe. Hwīlum cyninges þegn,
 guma gilphlæden, gidda gemyndig,
 sē ðe ealfela ealdgesegena
- 870 worn gemunde, word oþer fand
 sōðe gebunden; secg eft ongan
 sið Bēowulfes snyttrum styrian,
 ond on spēd wrecan spel gerāde,
 wordum wrixlan; wēlhwyrc gecwæð,
- 875 þæt hē fram Sigemunde[s] secgan hȳrde
 ellendædum, uncūþes fela,
 Wælsinges gewin, wīde siðas,
 þāra þe gumena bearn gearwe ne wiston,
 fæhðe ond fyrena, būton Fitela mid hine,
- 880 þonne hē swulces hwæt secgan wolde,
 eam his nefan, swā hīe ā wæron
 æt niða gehwām nȳdgesteallan;
 hæfdon ealfela eotena cynnes
 sweordum gesæged. Sigemunde gesprong
- 885 æfter dēaðdæge dōm unlȳtel,
 syþðan wiges heard wȳrm ācwealde,
 hordes hyrde; hē under hārne stān,
 æþelinges bearn āna genēðde
 frēcne dæde, ne wæs him Fitela mid;

871^b *Rie.Zs.* 390 secg[an]. — 872^b *Fol.* 149^a styrian. — 875^a *MS.* sige munde; *Gr.*¹, *Schū.*, *Sed.* Sigemunde[s]; *Holt.* (*cf. Slav. R.* 463 f.) Sigmunde[s], so 884^b: Sigmunde *Cf. Lang.* § 18.10 n. — 879^a *MS.* fyrenæ.

890 hwæpre him gesælde, ðæt þæt swurd þurhwōd
 wrætlicne wyrm, þæt hit on wealle ætstōd,
 dryhtlic iren; draca morðre swealt.
 Hæfde āglāca elne gegongen,
 þæt hē bēahhordes brūcan mōste
 895 selfes dōme; sǣbāt gehleōd,
 bær on bearm scipes beorhte frætwa,
 Wælses eafera; wyrm hāt gemealt.

Sē wæs wreccena wīde mǣrost
 ofer werþeode, wīgendra hlēo,
 900 ellendǣdum — hē þæs ār onðāh — ,
 siððan Heremōdes hild sweðrode,
 eafoð ond ellen. Hē mid Ēotenum wearð
 on fēonda geweald forð forlācen,
 snūde forsended. Hine sorhwylmas
 905 lemede tō lange; hē his lēodum wearð,
 eallum æþellingum tō aldorceare;
 swylce oft bemearn ærran mælum
 swiðferhþes sīð snotor ceorl monig,
 sē þe him bealwa tō bōte gelyfde,
 910 þæt þæt ðeodnes bearn geþeon scolde,
 fæderæþelum onfōn, folc gehealdan,
 hord ond hlēoburh, hæleþa rīce,
 ēþel Scyldinga. Hē þær eallum wearð
 mæg Higelāces manna cynne,
 915 frēondum gefægra; hine fyren onwōd.
 Hwīlum flitende fealwe stræte

895^b *Fol.* 149^b sǣ. — *Tho.*, most *Edd.* gehlōd. — 897^b *Scherer L* 5.5.494, *Tr.* 174 hāte. *Cf. MPh.* iii 251. — 900^b *Cos.* viii 568, *Holt.* 1-5 āron ðāh; *Boer* 26 ār onþāh ('received honor'). — 902^a *MS.* earfoð; *Grimm Andr. & Elene* p. 101 (?), *Gr.* 1, most *Edd.* eafoð. — 902^b *Ke.*, et al., *Cha.* eotenum; *Ke.* ii, et al. Ēotenum. — 904^b *Bu.* 41 sorhwylma hrine. — 905^a *Gru.tr.* 280, *Ke.*, *Holt.* lemedon. — 911^a *Tho.*, et al. fæder æþelum. — 913^a *MS.* 2. — 915^a *Ke.* ii gef[r]ægra; *Gru.* gefægenra (?). — 916^b *Aant.* 16 fealwum.

mēarum mæton. Ðā wæs morgenlēoht
scofen ond scynded. Æode scealc monig
swiðhigende tō sele þām hēan

920 searowundor sēon; swylce self cyning
of brýdbūre, bēahhorda weard,
tryddode tīrfæst getrume micle,
cystum gecýþed, ond his cwēn mid him
medostigge mæt mægþa hōse.

XIII 925 Hrōðgār maþelode — hē tō healle gēong,
stōd on stapole, geseah stēapne hrōf
golde fāhne ond Grendles hond — :

‘ Ðisse ansýne Alwealdan þanc
lungre gelimpe! Fela ic lāþes gebād,
930 grynna æt Grendle; ā mæg God wyrcan
wunder æfter wundre, wuldres Hyrde.

Ðæt wæs ungeāra, þæt ic ænigra mē
wēana ne wēnde tō wīdan feore
bōte gebīdan, þonne blōde fāh
935 hūsa sēlest heorodrēorig stōd, —
wēa wīdscofen wītena gehwylcum
ðāra þe ne wēndon, þæt hīe wīdeferhð
lēoda landgeweorc lāþum beweredon
scuccum ond scinnum. Nū scealc hafað

940 þurh Drihtnes miht dæd gefremede,
ðē wē ealle ær ne meahton
snyttrum besyrwan. Hwæt, þæt secgan mæg
efne swā hwylc mægþa swā ðone magan cende
æfter gumcynnum, gyf hēo gýt lyfað,

945 þæt hyre Ealdmetod ēste wære

918^b *Fol.* 150^a eode. — 926^a *Rask* (*in Gru.*), *Gr.*¹ p. 369 (?), *Bu.* 90, *Tr.* stapole. — 936^a *Gru.* tr. 281 wēan wīdscofon; *Gru.* wēan wīdscofon (?); *Tr.* [hæfde] (*cf. Bu.* 90) wēa wīdscofen (*cf. Gr.*²); *Holt.*² ii (?), *Sed.* wēan wīde scofon. — 936^b *MS.* ge hwylcne; *Ke.* ii, *Holt.*, *Schü.*, *Cha.* gehwylcum; *cf. Est.* xlii 326. — 939^a *Fol.* 150^b scuccum AB. — 945^a *Tho.*, *Gr.*, *Gru.*, *et al.* eald Metod.

- bearngebyrdo. Nū ic, Bēowulf, þec,
 secg betsta, mē for sunu wyllē
 frēogan on ferhþe; heald forð tela
 niwe sibbe. Ne bið þē [n]ænigre gād
 950 worolde wilna, þē ic geweald hæbbe.
 Ful oft ic for læssan lēan teohhode,
 hordweorþunge hnāhran rince,
 sāmran æt sæcce. þū þē self hafast
 dædum gefremed, þæt þīn [dōm] lyfað
 955 āwa tō aldre. Alwalda þec
 gōde forgylde, swā hē nū gýt dyde!'
 Bēowulf maþelode, bearn Ec[g]þēowes:
 'Wē þæt ellenweorc ēstum miclum,
 feohtan fremedon, frēcne genēðdon
 960 eafod uncūþes. Ūþe ic swiþor,
 þæt ðū hine selfne gesēon mōste,
 fēond on frætewum fylwērigne!
 Ic hine hrædlīce heardan clammum
 on wælbedde wriþan þōhte,
 965 þæt hē for *mundgripe* mīnum scolde
 licgean lifbysig, būtan his līc swice;
 ic hine ne mihte, þā Metod nolde,
 ganges getwæman, nō ic him þæs georne ætfealh,
 feorhgeniðlan; wæs tō foremihhtig
 970 fēond on fēþe. Hwæþere hē his folme forlēt
 tō lifwraþe lāst weardian,
 earm ond eaxe; nō þær æniþe swā þeah
 fēasceaft guma frōfre gebohte;

947^a *Siev. R.* 312, *Tr.*, 4 *Edd.* secg[a]; *Tr.* 175 secg [se] (?). See *T.C.* § 22. — 949^b *MS.* ænigre; *Gr.* 1 (see *Bu.Zs.* 203 f.), *Schul.*, *Cha.* [n]ænigra; *Tr.* 175 (?), *Sed.*, *Holt.* [n]ænges. Cf. *Lang.* § 18.3. — 954^a *Holt. Lit.bl.* xxi 64, *Holt.* 2, *Cha.* [mid] d.; *Holt.* 3-6 d. gefremed[ne]. Cf. *T.C.* § 17. — 954^b *Ke.*, *Edd.* [dōm]. — 957^b *MS.* ec; *Tho.*, many *Edd.* Ec[g]-. So 980^b. — 962^a *Gru.tr.* 281 fæterum. — 963^a *MS.* him; *Tho.* hine. — 963^b *Fol.* 151^c heardan. — 965^a *MS.* hand; *Ke.* mund-

- nō þȳ leng leofað lāðgetēona
 975 synnum geswenced, æ hyne sār hafað
 in mīdgripe nearwe befangen,
 balwon bendum; ðær ābidan sceal
 maga māne fāh miclan dōmes,
 hū him scīr Metod scrīfan wille.’
 980 Ðā wæs swīgra secg, sunu Ec[g]lāfes,
 on gylpsprāce gūðgeweorca,
 siþðan æþelingas eorles cræfte
 ofer hēanne hrōf hand scēawedon,
 fēondes fingras; foran æghwylc wæs,
 985 stīð[r]a nægla gehwylc stȳle gelīcost,
 hāþenes handsporu hilderinces
 egl[u] unhēoru; æghwylc gecwæð,
 þæt him heardra nān hrīnan wolde
 īren ærgōd, þæt ðæs āhlæcan
 990 blōdge beadufolme onberan wolde.
 xv Ðā wæs hāten hreþe Heort innanweard
 folmum gefrætwod; fela þāra wæs,
 wera ond wīfa, þē þæt winreced,
 gestsele gyredon. Goldfāg scinon
 995 web æfter wāgum, wundoršiona fela
 secga gehwylcum þāra þe on swylc starað.
 Wæs þæt beorhte bold tōbrocen swīðe

976^a MS. mid; *Tho.*, *Sed.* nīð-; *Gru.* p. 209, *Bu.Tid.* 49, *Cha.* nȳd-; *Schū.* (see *ESl.* xxxix 105 f.), *Holt.* mid nȳd-. — 980^b. See 957^b. — 984^b *Miller Angl.* xii 397 æghwylcne. — 985^a MS. steda; *Gru.* stedig; *E.*, *Siev.* ix 138, *Holt.* stīð[r]a; *Sed.* (cf. *MLR.* v 287) stīðnægla; see 1533^a. — MS. nægla ge hwylc; *Tho.*, *E.*, *Siev.* l.c., *Holt.* cancel gehwylc. — 986^a *Rie.Zs.* 390 -speru, *Holt.* -speoru. — 986^b hilde last word of *Fol.* 151^a erroneously repeated on *Fol.* 151^b. — 987^a MS. egl; *Ke.* ii egl[e] (noun); *Rie.Zs.* 391, *Holt.*, *Schū.* egl’ (adj.); *Tr.* egl[u] (adj.). Cf. *T.C.* § 25. — 989^b, 990^b *Gru.* p. 131, *Siev.* ix 139, *Holt.* 1-5, *Sed.* þe for þæt (ref. to him 988, i.e. *Beowulf*). — *Siev.* l.c., *Holt.* 1-5 āberan mihte. — 991^a *Gru.* tr. 282, *Gru.* hēa(h)timbrede (?) (for hāten hreþe), *Bu.Tid.* 50 hēatimbred; *Tr.* handum for hāten. Cf. also *Klu.* ix 189; *Bu.* 91; *Tr.* 1 178; *Sed.* (cf. *MLR.* v 287).

- eal inneweard iŕenbendum ƿæst,
 heorras tōhlidene; hrōf āna genæs
 1000 ealles ansund, þē se āglāca
 fyrendædum fāg on flēam gewand,
 aldres orwēna. Nō þæt yðe byð
 tō beflēonne — fremme sē þe wille —,
 ac gesēcan sceal sāwlberendra
 1005 nýde genýdde, niþða bearna,
 grundbūendra gearwe stōwe,
 þær his lichoma legerbedde fæst
 swefeþ æfter symle.
- þā wæs sæl ond mæl,
 þæt tō healle gang Healfdenes sunu;
 1010 wolde self cyning symbel þicgan,
 Ne gefrægen ic þā mægþe mārān weorode
 ymb hyra sincgyfan sēl gebæran.
 Bugon þā tō bence blædāgande,
 fylle gefægon; fægere geþægon
 1015 medoful manig māgas þāra
 swiðhicgende on sele þām hēan,
 Hrōðgār ond Hrōþulf. Heorot innan wæs
 frēondum āfylled; nalles fācenstafas
 þeod-Scyldingas þenden fremedon. —
 1020 Forgeaf þā Bēowulfe bearn Healfdenes
 segen gyldenne sigores tō lēane,
 hroden hildecumbor, helm ond byrnan;
 mære mādþumsweord manige gesāwon

998 *Holt*.²⁻⁶ eal inneweard fæst/iŕenbendum. — 1000^b *E.Sc.*, *Tho.*, *Holt.*, *Sed.* þā (for þē). See *Gloss.*: þē. — 1004^a *MS.* ge sacan; *Ke.* ii, 4 *Edd.* gesēc(e)an, cf. *Siev. R.* 291, *Lang.* § 9.3. — 1009^a *Fol.* 152^a gang. — 1015^b *MS.* þara; *t.Br.* 73, *Angl.* xxviii 442, *Holt*.²⁻⁶ wæron(-an); *Schü.*, *Sed.* wāron, *Cha.* wāran (cf. *Lang.* § 6 n. 2); *Hornburg L.* 4.133.23, *Tr.*¹ 180, *Tr.* þwære. Cf. *Bu.* 91. — 1020^b *MS.* brand; *Gru.tr.* 282 bearn. — 1022^a *MS.* hildecumbor; *E.Sc.*, *Gr.*¹, *Rie.Zs.* 392, *Holt.*, *Schü.*, *Hoops* hilde-; *Cos.* (in *Hold.*¹) hilt-; *Tr.*¹ 180 hilted. (*Ke.*, *Tho.* hrodenhilde.)

- beforan beorn beran. Bēowulf geþah
 1025 ful on flette; nō hē þære feohgyfte
 for sc[ē]oten[d]um scamigan ðorfte, —
 ne gefrægn ic frēondlīcor fēower mādmas
 golde gegyrede gummanna fela
 in ealobence ðōðrum gesellan.
- 1030 Ymb þæs helmes hrōf hēafodbeorge
 wīrum bewunden wala ūtan hēold,
 þæt him fēla lāf frēcne ne meahte
 scūrheard sceþðan, þonne scyldfreca
 ongēan gramum gangan scolde.
- 1035 Heht ðā eorla hlēo eahta mēaras
 fātedhlēore on flet tēon,
 in under eoderas; þāra ānum stōd
 sadol searwum fāh, since gewurþad;
 þæt wæs hildesetl hēahcyniges,
- 1040 ðonne sweorda gelāc sunu Healfdenes
 efnan wolde, — nāfre on ōre lāg
 wīdcūþes wīg, ðonne walu fēollon.
 Ond ðā Bēowulfe bēga gehwæþres
 eodor Ingwina onweald getēah,
- 1045 wicga ond wæpna; hēt hine wēl brūcan.
 Swā manlice mære þeoden,
 hordweard hæleþa heaþorāsas geald
 mēarum ond mādnum, swā hȳ nāfre man lȳhð,
 sē þe secgan wile sōð æfter rihte.
- XVI 1050 Ðā gȳt æghwylcum eorla drihten
 þāra þe mid Bēowulfe brimlāde tēah,
- 1024^b *Holt*.¹⁻⁶, *Hoops* gepeah; *Holt*.⁸ geþah. See *Lang*. § 23.3. — 1026^a *MS.* scotenum; *Ke. ii*, 4 *Edd.* sc[ē]oten[d]um. — 1031^b *MS.* walan; *E.Sc.*, *Holt.*, *Schü.*, *Cha.* wala; *Siev. R.* 257, *Bu.* 369, *Sed.* walu. — 1032^a *Tho.* fealo; *Rie.L.*, *Sed.* fēola. — *Fol.* 152^b laf *AB*; *Gr.*¹, et al. lāf[e]. — 1032^b *MS.* meahton; *Ke. ii*, *Schü.*, *Sed.* meahte. — 1037^b *Aant.* 18, *Holt*.²⁻⁶ [on] ānum. — 1048^b *Siev. R.* 269 [ne] lȳhð, or lēið. Cf. *T.C.* § 1. — 1051^b *MS.* leade; *Ke.* -lāde.

on þære medubence mǣþðum gesealde,
 yrfelāfe, ond þone ænne heht
 golde forgyldan, þone ðe Grendel ær
 1055 mǣne ācwealde, — swā hē hyra mā wolde,
 nefne him wītig God wyrd forstōde
 ond ðæs mannes mōd. Metod eallum wēold
 gumena cynnes, swā hē nū gīt dēð.
 Forþan bið andgit æghwær sēlest,
 1060 ferhðes foreþanc. Fela sceal gebīdan
 lēofes ond lāpes sē þe longe hēr
 on ðyssum windagum worolde brūceð!
 þær wæs sang ond swēg samod atgædere
 fore Healfdenes hildewīsan,
 1065 gomenwudu grēted, gid oft wrecen,
 ðonne healgamen Hrōþgāres scop
 æfter medobence mǣnan scolde,
 [be] Finnes eaferum, ðā hīe se fær begeat,
 hæleð Healf-Dena, Hnæf Scyldinga
 1070 in Frēs wæle feallan scolde.

Nē hūru Hildeburh herian þorfte
 Ēotena trēowe; unsynnum wearð
 beloren lēofum æt þām līndplegan
 bearnum ond brōðrum; hīe on gebyrd hruron
 1075 gāre wunde; þæt wæs geōmuru ides!
 Nalles hōlinga Hōces dohtor
 meotodsceaft bemearn, syþðan morgen cōm,
 ðā hēo under swegle gesēon meahte

1053^a *Fol.* 153^a *fe lafe*. — 1064^a *Mō. Est.* xiii 180 ofer ('concerning,' for fore); *Holt.* for. — *Lübke Anz.f.d.A.* xix 342 H. [suna]; *Tr.* 183 Hrōðgāres, *Tr. F.* 11, *Tr.*, *Malone JEGPh.* xxv 116 Healfdena. — 1065^b *Lübke l.c.*, *Tr.* est. — 1068^a *Tho.* (in *Kc.*) [be]; *Tr.* 183, *Holt.* 2-4, *Schü.* eaferan; *Tr. F.* 11 f., *Tr.* gefēran; *Rie.L.*, *Holt.* 1, *Imelmann LF.* 4.24, *Sed. assume lacuna before 1068*. — 1069^a *Gru.tr.* 283, *Ke.*, et al. Healfdenes. — 1072^b *Gru.* unsynnig or unsynnigum; *Holt.* 1-6 (cf. *Beibl.* x 273), *Tr. F.* 13, *Tr.* unsyn(n)gum. See 2089^b. Cf. *Krapp MPh.* ii 404 & note on *Andr.* 109. — 1073^b *MS.* hild; *Ke.* lind. — 1075^a *Fol.* 153^b wunde *AB*.

- morþorbealo māga, þær hē[o] ær mæste hēold
 1080 worolde wynne. Wig ealle fornam
 Finnes þegnas nemne fēaſum ānum,
 þæt hē ne mehte on þām meðelstede
 wīg Hengeste wiht gefeohtan,
 nē þā wēalāfe wīge forþringan
 1085 þēodnes ðegne; ac hig him geþingo budon,
 þæt hīe him oðer flet eal gerȳmdon,
 healle ond hēahsetl, þæt hīe healfre gewæld
 wið Ēotena bearn āgan mōston,
 ond æt feohgyftum Folcwaldan sunu
 1090 dōgra gehwylce Dene weorþode,
 Hengestes hēap hringum wenede
 efne swā swīðe sincgestrēonum
 fættan goldes, swā hē Frēsena cyn
 on bēorsele byldan wolde.
 1095 Ðā hīe getruwedon on twā healfa
 fæste frioðuwære. Fin Hengeste
 elne unflitme āðum benemde,
 þæt hē þā wēalāfe weotena dōme
 ārum hēolde, þæt ðær ānig mon
 1100 wordum nē worcum wære ne bræce,
 nē þurh inwitsearo æfre gemānden,
 ðeah hīe hira bēaggyfan banan folgedon
 ðēodenlēase, þā him swā geþearfod wæs;
 gyf þonne Frȳsna hwylc frēcnan spræce

1079^b MS. he; *E.Sc.*, *Tho.*, *Edd.* hē[o]; *Cha.* hē (begins sentence w. þær hē). — 1081^b MS. fea^ū — 1083 *Gr.*¹ Wig-Hengeste (?) [*cp. e.g.* 63, 1108; *Bǫðvarr Bjarki*, *Intr.* xxvi n. 8]; *Rie.L.* & *Zs.* 394 wiht H. wið g.; *Holt.*³⁻⁵ wiþ for wiht. Cf. also *Tr. F.* 15f., *Tr.*, *Angl.* xxviii 444; *Binz ZfdPh.* xxxvii 530. — 1085^a Brown ðegna (see note). — 1087^b *E.Sc.* (?), *Tho.*, *Tr. F.* 17, *Tr.*, *Holt.*¹⁻⁵, *Sed.* healfne. — 1095^a See 66g^b *Varr.* — 1097^a *Gru.* unhlytme (?), see 1129; *Tr.*¹ 185 unslawe (*cp. Guðl.* 923); *Tr. F.* 24, *Tr.* unblinne; *Holt. Lit. bl.* xxi 64 unslitne. — 1097^b *Fol.* 154^a be. — 1104^b MS. frecnen; *Tho.* frecnan, *Gr.*¹ frēcnan. Cf. *T.C.* § 16.

- 1105 ðæs morþorhetes myndgiend wære,
þonne hit sweordes ecg sēðan scolde. —
 Ād wæs geæfned, ond icge gold
 āhæfen of horde. Here-Scyldinga
 betst beadorinca wæs on bæl gearu.
- 1110 Æt þām āde wæs ēþgesýne
swātfāh syrce, swýn ealgylden,
eofer irenheard, æpeling manig
wundum āwyrded; sume on wæle crungon!
Hēt ðā Hildeburh æt Hnæfes āde
- 1115 hire selfre sunu sweoloðe befæstan,
bānfatu bærnan, ond on bæl dōn
ēame on eaxle. Ides gnornode,
geōmrode giddum. Gūðrinc āstāh.
Wand tō wolcnum wælfýra mæst,
- 1120 hlýnode for hlāwe; hafelan multon,
bengeato burston, ðonne blōd ætspranc,
lāðbite lices. Līg ealle forswealg,
gæsta gifrost, þāra ðe þær gūð fornam
bēga folces; wæs hira blæd scacen.
- XVII 1125 Gewiton him ðā wīgend wīca nēosian

1105^b *Tr. F. 32, Tr., Holt.* myndgend. — 1106^b *MS.* syððan; *Tr. F. 19 (?)*, *Tr., Sed.* sehtan; *JEGPh. viii 255* sēðan (or sēman (?), so *Tr. F. 19 (?)*); *Holt.*³⁻⁵ swýðan (or snyððan); *Imelmann D. Lit.z. xxx 998* scýran; *Siev. ix 139*: gap after scolde; *Schü.* (*Est. xlii 109 f.*) thinks myndgiend wasan understood. So *Hoops*. — 1107^a *MS.* að, *Edd.* Āð; *Gru.tr. 283, Gru.* Ād. — 1107^b *MS.* 7 icge; *Ke. ii* icge ('vegetus' ?); *E.Sc. (?)*, *Rie.L. (?)*, *Singer Beitr. xii 213* icge (*cp. 2577*); *Bu. 30* ondiege ('openly,' *cp. 1935^a Varr.*); *Holt. Beibl. xiii 364* =idge (idig 'resplendent'), *Holt.*² itge (*cp. ON. ítr, see 33^a Varr.*); *Holt.*³ icge ('eagerly,' =idge, *Phoen. 407*). *Cf. also Tr. 1 185, Tr. F. 20, Tr.; Griemb. Angl. xxvii 331 f., Beitr. xxxvi 95, Siev. ib. 421.* — 1115^a *Tho.*, *Gr.*¹ suna, *cf. Cos. viii 569.* — 1117^a *MS.* earne; *Holt. Beitr. xvi 549 f., Sed.* ēame; *Tho.* axe ('ashes') for eaxle; *Boer ZfdA. xlvii 135* earm ond eaxle (?). — 1118^b *Gru.tr. 284, Gru., Rie.Zs. 395* gūðrēc (*cp. 3144*); *Gr.*¹ (?) gūðhring (= 'clamor' ?), so *Sed.* (= 'spirals of smoke'); *Scherer L. 5.5.494, Boer l.c.* gūðrincas tāh. — 1119^a *Fol. 154^b* to AB. — 1120^a *Gru., Tr. F. 21, Tr.* from for for. — *Holt. Zs. 116* hrāwe. *Cf. also Est. xxxix 463.* — 1121^b Many *Edd.* connect ætspranc w. lāðbite, omitting comma. But see *Schü. Est. xlii 110.* — 1125^b *Holt., Schü.* nēosan. See *T.C. § 9.*

- frēondum befeallen, Frýsland gesēon,
hāmas ond hēaburh. Hengest ðā gýt
wælfāgne winter wunode mid Finne
[ea]l unhlitme; eard gemunde,
1130 þeah þe ne meahte on mere drifan
hringedstefnan, — holm storme wēol,
won wið winde, winter yþe belēac
isgebinde, oþ ðæt oþer cōm
gēar in geardas, — swā nū gýt dēð,
1135 þā ðe syngāles sēle bewitiað,
wuldortorhtan weder. Ðā wæs winter scacen,
fæger foldan bearm; fundode wrecca,
gist of geardum; hē tō gyrenwraece
swiðor þohte þonne tō sālāde,
1140 gif hē torngemōt þurhtēon mihte,
þæt hē Eotena bearn īrne gemunde.
Swā hē ne forwyrnde w[e]orodrædende,
þonne him Hūnlāfing hildelēoman,
billa sēlest on bearm dyde;
1145 þæs wæron mid Eotenum ecge cūðe.
Swylce ferhðfrecan Fin eft begeat
sweordbealo slīðen æt his selves hām,
siþðan grimne gripe Gūðlāf ond Ōslāf
æfter sæsīðe sorge mændon,

1128^{b-29^a} MS. finnel unhlitme; Ke. Finne/elne (cp. 1097^a) unhlitme; so Holt.¹⁻⁵, Schu., Cha.; He.¹⁻⁵ Finne/ealles unhlitme; Tho. Finne/unflitme (cp. 1097^a); Rie.L. & Zs. 397, Sed. F./elne unflitme; Gr.¹ F./ēðles unhlitme; Kock² 110 F./unhlite ('misfortune,' 'exile') in. Cf. Tr.¹ 187 f., Tr. F. 23 f. — 1130^a MS. þeah þe he; Gru.tr. 284, many Edd., Sed., Cha. [ne] meahte; Holt.⁵⁻⁶ þeah þe ne. — 1134^{b-35^a} Tho. dōð; Aant. 20, Holt., Schu. dōað. — Gr.¹, Sed. (cf. MLR. v 287) dēð/þām ðe. Cf. also Siev. ix 139; Bu. 30 f. — 1139^a Fol. 155^a þohte AB. — 1140^a Gru. torngemōd. — 1141^{a-b} Tho. þæs for þæt; Gru. þæt hyt for þæt hē; Siev. Beitr. xii 193, Holt.³ þær hē; Cos. Beitr. xxi 26, Sed., Holt.⁴⁻⁶ þæt hē [wið]. — Rie.L. bearnum and gemynte. — MS. inne; Tr. F. 25, Tr. īrne for inne. — Cf. Rie.Zs. 397; Bu. 31; Est. xxxix 430. — 1142^b MS. worold rædenne; Mö. 58, Bu. 32, Sed. worodrædenne; Malone JEGPh. xxv 159 (cf. Haml. 22) woroldrædende; A. lvi 421 worodrædende. Schu. makes 1142 subordinate clause, close of period. — 1143^a Bu. 32, Tr. F. 26, Tr. Hūn Lāfing. — 1143^b Holt. Hildelēoman.

- 1150 ætwiton wēana dæl; ne meahste wāfre mōð
forhabban in hreþre. Ðā wæs heal roden
fēonda fēorum, swilce Fin slāgen,
cýning on corþre, ond sēo cwēn numen.
Scēotend Scyldinga tō scypon feredon
- 1155 eal ingesteald eorðcýninges,
swylce hīe æt Finnes hām findan meahston
sigla searogimma. Hīe on sālāde
drihtlice wif tō Denum feredon,
læddon tō lēodum.
- Lēoð wæs āsungen,
- 1160 glēomannes gyd. Gamen eft āstāh,
beorhtode bencswēg, byrelas sealdon
wīn of wunderfatum. þā cwōm Wealhþeo forð
gān under gyldnum bēage þær þā gōdan twēgen
sæton suhtergefæderan; þā gýt wæs hiera sib ætgædere,
æghwylc oðrum trýwe. Swylce þær *Unferþ* pyle
æt fōtum sæt frēan Scyldinga; gehwylc hiora his ferhþe
trēowde,
þæt hē hæfde mōð micel, þeah þe hē his mægum nāre
arfæst æt ecga gelācum. Spræc ðā ides Scyldinga:
‘Onfōh þissum fulle, frēodrihten mīn,
- 1170 since brytta! þū on sælum wes,
goldwine gumena, ond tō Gēatum spræc
mildum wordum, swā sceal man dōn!
Bēo wið Gēatas glæd, geofena gemyndig,
nēan ond feorran þū nū hafast.

1151^b MS. hroden; *Bu.Tid.* 64, 295 roden. See *T.C.* § 28. — 1156^a *Tr.*, *Holt*. swylc.
— 1159^a *Fol.* 155^b to *AB.* — 1161^a *Sed.* (cf. *MLR.* v 287) beorhtmode (cp. bearhtm). —
1165^b MS. hun ferþ; *Rie.Zs.* 414 *Unferð*. See 499^a. — 1174^b *E.Sc.*, et al. þ. n. [friðu] h.
[metr. objectionable: *Rie.V.* 29, *T.C.* § 5 n.]; *Rie. l.c.* þ. nýd h. (and punct. after feorran,
like *Ke.*, *Tho.*, *Gru.*); *Bu.* 92 inserts after 1174^b [secgas ætsomme in sele þām hēan]; *Tr.*¹
191 [þā] or [þē] þ., *Sed.* [þē] þ.; *Siev. Est.* xlv 297 [þē] þ., and lacuna before 1174. Cf.
JEGPh. viii 256 f.; *Schü.* *Est.* xlv 157.

- 1175 Mē man sægde, þæt þū ǣ for sunu wolde
hereri[n]c habban. Heorot is gefælsod,
bēahsele beorhta; brūc þenden þū mōte
manigra mēdo, ond þinum māgum lāf
folc ond rīce, þonne ǣ forð scyle,
1180 metodsceaft sēon. Ic mīnne can
glædne Hrōþulf, þæt hē þā geogoðe wile
ārum healdan, gyf þū ær þonne hē,
wine Scildinga, worold oflætest;
wēne ic þæt hē mid gōde gylðan wille
1185 uncran eaferan, gif hē þæt eal gemon,
hwæt wit tō willan ond tō worðmyndum
umborwesendum ær ārna gefremedon.
Hwearf þā bī bence, þær hyre byre wæron,
Hrēðric ond Hrōðmund, ond hæleþa bearn,
1190 giogoð ætgædere; þær se gōda sæt,
Bēowulf Gēata be þām gebrōðrum twām.
XVIII .Him wæs ful boren, ond frēondlaþu
wordum bewægned, ond wunden gold
ēstum geēawed, earm[h]rēade twā,
1195 hrægl ond hringas, healsbēaga mæst
þāra þe ic on foldan gefrægen hæbbe.
Nænigne ic under swegle sēlran hýrde
hordmāðum hæleþa, syððan Hāma ætwæg
tō þære byrhtan byrig Brōsinga mene,
1200 sigle ond sincfæt, — searoniðas flēah
Eormenrīces, gecēas ēcne ræd. —

1175^a *Gru.* [swā] mē. — 1175^b *Fol.* 156^a þu AB. — 1176^a *MS.* here ric; *Ke.* hereri[n]c.
Cp. 2466^a *MS.* heaðo riⁿc. — 1178^a *MS.* AB medo; *Ke., et al.* mēda; *Gr.*¹ mādma (?);
*Tr.*¹ 191 mērða (?); *Tr.* mēða. *Cf. Lang.* § 18.3. — 1194^b *MS.* reade; *Gr.*¹ -[h]rēade. —
1195^a *Fol.* 156^b gas AB. — 1198^a *MS.* mad mum; *E.Sc.* -māðum (?); *Gr.* -māððum;
Gru. -māðm; *Cha.* -mādm. See *Siev. A. M.* § 85 n. 2. *Cp.* 2193^a. — 1199^a *MS.* here;
E.Sc. þære. — 1199^b *Grimm D. M.* 255 (307), *Bu.* 75 Brisinga. — 1200^b *MS.* fealh; *Leo*
L 4.24.44, *Gru.* flēah.

- þone hring hæfde Higelāc Gēata,
 nefa Swertinges nȳhstan sīðe,
 siðþan hē under segne sinc ealgode,
 1205 wælrēaf werede; hyne wyrð fornam,
 syððan hē for wlenco wēan āhsode,
 fāhðe tō Frȳsum. Hē þā frætwe wæg,
 eorclanstānas ofer ȳða ful,
 rice þeoden; hē under rande gecranc.
 1210 Gehwearf þā in Francna fæþm feorh cyninges,
 brēostgewædu, ond se bēah somod;
 wyrsan wīgfreca wæl rēafedon
 æfter gūðsceare, Gēata lēode
 hrēawīc hēoldon. — Heal swēge onfēng.
 1215 Wealhðeo maþelode, hēo fore þām werede spræc:
 ‘Brūc ðisses bēages, Bēowulf lēofa,
 hyse, mid hæle, ond þisses hrægles nēot,
 þeo[d]gestrēona, ond geþeoh tela,
 cen þec mid cræfte, ond þyssum cnyhtum wes
 1220 lāra līðe! Ic þē þæs lēan geman.
 Hafast þū gefēred, þæt ðē feor ond nēah
 ealne wīdeferhþ weras ehtigað,
 efne swā sīde swā sǣ bebūgeð,
 windgeard, weallas. Wes þenden þū lifige,
 1225 æþeling, ēadig! Ic þē an tela
 sincgestrēona. Bēo þū suna mīnum
 dædum gedēfe, drēamhealdende!

1208^a *Gru.tr.* 285, et al. eorcnan-. — 1210^b *Siev.* ix 130 feoh. — 1212^b *MS.* reafeden;
E.Sc. rēafedon. Cf. *T.C.* § 16. — 1213^a *Holtzm.* 494 gūðceare. — 1213^b *E.Sc., Gru., E.,*
Schū., Sed. place comma after lēode. — 1214^b *Cos. viii* 570, *Aant.* 21 healsbēge (= -bēage).
 — 1217^b *Fol.* 157^a ¶ A. — 1218^a *MS.* þeo; *Gru.tr.* 285, *Ke.* þeo[d]-. — 1224^a *MS.* wind
 geard weallas; *Ke., et al.* windge eardweallas; *E.Sc.* windige weallas; *Krackow Arch. cxi*
171, cf. L 7.19.44 windgeard weallas. See *T.C.* § 28 n. 2. — 1225^a Several *Edd.* omit comma
 after æþeling. See *MPh.* iii 457.

- Hēr is æghwylc eorl ðþrum getrȳwe,
 mōdes milde, mandrihtne hol[d],
 1230 þegnas syndon geþwære, þēod ealgearo,
 druncne dryhtguman dōð swā ic bidde.’
 Ēode þā tō setle. þær wæs symbla cyst,
 druncon wīn weras. Wyrd ne cūþon,
 geōsceaft grimme, swā hit āgangen wearð
 1235 eorla manegum, syþðan æfen cwōm,
 ond him Hrōþgār gewāt tō hofe sīnum,
 rīce tō ræste. Reced weardode
 unrīm eorla, swā hīe oft ær dydon.
 Bencþelu beredon; hit geondbræded wearð
 1240 beddum ond bolstrum. Bēorscealca sum
 fūs ond fæge fletræste gebēag.
 Setton him tō hēafdon hilderandas,
 bordwudu beorhtan; þær on bence wæs
 ofer æþelinge ȳþgesēne
 1245 heaþostēapa helm, hringed byrne,
 þrecwudu þrymlīc. Wæs þēaw hyra,
 þæt hīe oft wæron an wīg gearwe,
 gē æt hām gē on herge, gē gehwæþer þāra
 efne swylce mæla, swylce hira mandryhtne
 1250 þearf gesæalde; wæs sēo þēod tilu.

XVIII Sigon þā tō slāpe. Sum sære angeald
 æfenræste, swā him ful oft gelamp,
 siþðan goldsele Grendel warode,

1229^b MS. hol (*changed from heol*); *Thk.*, *Ke.* hol[d]. — 1230^b. See 77^b. — 1231^b MS. dōð; *Siev.* ix 140, *Holt.*, *Sed.* dō. — 1234^a *Klu.* *Beitr.* viii 533 f., *Holt.* 1-5 *geasceaft* (*supposed ancient form of gesceaft w. stressed prefix*). So 1266^a. — MS. grimne; *E.Sc.* grimme. — 1235 Several *Edd.* (thus *Schü.*, *Sed.*, cf. *Schü. Sa.* pp. xxiv, 119) begin a fresh sentence at syþðan and make it end w. ræste 1237^a; *Cha.* includes in that sentence 1235^b–38^b. But see 2103^b–4, 1784^b, 2124^b, 2303^b. — 1241^b *Fol.* 157^b beag AB. — 1247^b *E.Sc.*, *Cha.*, *Prokosch Kl. Misc.* 201 *ānwiggearwe*; *Cos.* viii 570 an(d)wig-, *Holt.*, *Sed.* anwig-. See *Rie.Zs.* 405: *M Ph.* iii 458; *Gloss.*: on. — 1248^b *E.Sc.*, et al. cancel gē.

- unriht æfnde, oþ þæt enðle becwōm,
 1255 swylt æfter synnum. þæt gesýne wearþ,
 widcūþ werum, þætte wrecend þā gýt
 lifde æfter lāpum, lange þrāge,
 æfter gūðceare; Grendles mōdor,
 ides āglæcwif yrmþe gemunde,
 1260 sē þe wæteregesān wunian scolde,
 cealde strēamas, sipðan Cāin wearð
 tō ecgbanan āngan brēþer,
 fæderenmāge; hē þā fāg gewāt,
 morþre gemearcod mandrēam fleôn,
 1265 wēsten warode. þanon wōc fela
 geōsceaftgāsta; wæs þæra Grendel sum,
 heorowearh hetelīc, sē æt Heorote fand
 wæccendne wer wīges bīdan;
 þær him āglæca ætgræpe wearð;
 1270 hwæþre hē gemunde mægenes strenge,
 gimfæste gife, ðē him God sealde,
 ond him tō Anwaldan āre gelýfde,
 frōfre ond fultum; ðý hē þone fēond ofercwōm,
 gehnægde helle gāst. þā hē hēan gewāt,
 1275 drēame bedæled dēaþwīc sēon,
 mancynnes fēond. Ond his mōdor þā gýt
 gifre ond galgmōd gegān wolde
 sorhfulne sīð, sunu dēoð wrecan.
 Cōm þā tō Heorote, ðær Hring-Dene
 1280 geond þæt sæld swæfun. þā ðær sōna wearð
 edhwyrft eorlum, sipðan inne fealh

1258^a *Tr.* gūðsceare. — 1260^a *E.Sc., et al.* sē[o]. — 1261^b *MS.* camp; *Gru.Br.* 286, *Ke.* Cāin. See 107^a *Varr.* — 1264^b *Fol.* 158^a man *AB.* — 1266^a See 1234^a. — 1278^b *MS.* sunu þeod; *E.Sc.* (?), *Gr.* 2 (?), *Scherer L* 5.5.495, *Rie.Zs.* 401 suna (or sunu) dēað. (dēoð - ðeod-beod. Cf. *Lang.* § 16.2.) — 1280^b *Holt.* (*dj. Zs.* 117) sō[c]na.

Grendles mōdor. Wæs se gryre læssa
 efne swā micle, swā bið mægþa cræft,
 wiggryre wifes be wāpnedmen,
 1285 þonne heoru bunden, hamere geþrūen,
 sweord swāte fāh swīn ofer helme
 ecgum dyhtig andweard scireð.
 Ðā wæs on healle heardecg togen
 sweord ofer setlum, sīðrand manig
 1290 hafen handa fæst; helm ne gemunde,
 byrnan sīde, þā hine se brōga angeat.
 Hēo wæs on ofste, wolde ūt þanon,
 fēore beorgan, þā hēo onfunden wæs;
 hraðe hēo æpelinga ānne hæfde
 1295 fæste befangen, þā hēo tō fenne gang.
 Sē wæs Hrōþgāre hāleþa lēofost
 on gesīðes hād be sām twēonum,
 rīce randwiga, þone ðe hēo on ræste ābrēat,
 blādfæstne beorn. Næs Bēowulf ðær,
 1300 ac wæs oþer in ær geteohhod
 æfter mǣþðumgife mærum Gēate.
 Hrēam wearð in Heorote; hēo under heolfre genam
 cūþe fōlme; cearu wæs genīwod,
 geworden in wīcun. Ne wæs þæt gewrixle til,
 1305 þæt hīe on bā healfa bicgan scoldon
 frēonda fēorum!

 þā wæs frōd cyning,
 hār hilderinc on hrēon mōde,
 syðþan hē aldorþegn unlyfigendne,
 þone dēorestan dēadne wisse.

1285^b MS. geþuren; Gr.¹ (?), *Siev. Beitr.* ix 282, 294, cf. *Siev. R.* 265, 458 geþrūen. —
 1287^a Fol. 158^b dyhttig A, dyttig B; Gr.¹ dyhtig. — 1291^b Gr.¹ (?), *Bu. Tid.* 296, *Rie.Zs.* 401
 þe for þā. — 1302^a MS. o.ū. — 1307^b Fol. 159^a mode AB.

- 1310 Hraþe wæs tō būre Bēowulf fetod,
 sigorēadig secg. Samod ærdæge
 ēode eorla sum, æþele cempa
 self mid gesiðum þær se snotera bād,
 hwæþer him Alwalda æfre wille
- 1315 æfter wēaspelle wyrpe gefremman.
 Gang ðā æfter flōre fyrdwyrðe man
 mid his handscale — healwudu dynede —,
 þæt hē þone wīsan wordum nægde
 frēan Ingwina, frægn gif him wære
- 1320 æfter nēodlaðu[m] niht getæse.
- xx Hrōðgār maþelode, helm Scyldinga:
 ‘Ne frīn þū æfter sælum! Sorh is geniwod
 Denigea lēodum. Dēad is Æschere,
 Yrmenlāfes yldra brōþor,
- 1325 mīn rūnwita ond mīn rædbora,
 eaxlgestealla, ðonne wē on orlege
 hafelan weredon, þonne hniton fēþan,
 eoferas cnysedan. Swy(lc) scolde eorl wesan,
 [æþeling] ærgōd, swylc Æschere wæs!
- 1330 Wearð him on Heorote tō handbanan
 wælgæst wāfre; ic ne wāt hwæder
 atol æse wlanc, eftsiðas tēah,
 fylla gefægnod. Hēo þā fæhðe wræc,
 þē þū gystran niht Grendel cwealdest

1314^a MS. hwæþre; *Siev. ZfdPh. xxi* 357, *Holt.*, *Sed.* hwæþer. See 2844^a. — MS. alf walda; *Thk.* alwealda, *Tho.* Alwalda. — 1317^a *Tho.*, *Sweet L* 2.22, *Wy.*, *Holt.*, *Hoops* -scole. See *Gloss.* — 1318^b MS. (AB) hnægde; *E.Sc.* nægde, *Gr.*¹ nægde. — 1320^a MS. neod laðu; *E.Sc.* -lāde; *E.*, *Holt.*, *Sed.* -laðu[m]; *Sweet L* 2.22 -lāde; *Cos. viii* 570 nēadlāðum. See *Lang.* § 20.3. — 1328^b *Fol.* 159^b swy . . scolde B(A); *Thk.* swylc. — 1329^a *Gru.* [ædeling], *Gr.*² [æðeling]. See 130^a. — 1331^b MS. hwæþer; *Gr.*¹ (?), *Rie.V.* 45, *Sweet L* 2.22, *Bu.* 93 hwider; *Gr.*², *Schü.*, *Sed.*, *Cha.* hwæder. (*He.*¹, *Holt.* hwæþer = hwider.) — 1333^a MS. ge frægnod; *Ke. ii*, et al., *Holt.*, *Sed.* gefægnod; *cp.* 562, 1014; see *Gloss.*; *Tho.*, *Tr.* geiréfred; *Gru.* gefreknod.

- 1335 þurh hæstne hād heardum clammum,
forþan hē tō lange lēode mīne
wanode ond wyrde. Hē æt wīge gecrang
ealdres scyldig, ond nū oþer cwōm
mihtig mānscaða, wolde hyre mæg wrecan,
1340 gē feor hafað fāhðe gestæled,
þæs þe þincean mæg þegne monegum,
sē þe æfter sincgyfan on sefan grēoteþ, —
hreþerbealo hearde; nū sēo hand ligeð,
sē þe ēow wēlhwylcra wilna dohte.
1345 Ic þæt londbūend, lēode mīne,
selerædende secgan hȳrde,
þæt hīe gesāwon swylce twēgen
micle mearcstapan mōras healdan,
ellorgæstas. Ðæra oðer wæs,
1350 þæs þe hīe gewislicost gewitan meahton,
idese onlicnæs; oðer earmsceapen
on weres wæstmum wræclāstas træd,
næfne hē wæs māra þonne ænig man oðer;
þone on gēardagum Grendel nemdon
1355 foldbūende; nō hīe fæder cunnon,
hwæþer him ænig wæs ær ācenned
dyrnra gāsta. Hīe dȳgel lond
warigeað wulfhleoþu, windige næssas,
frēcne fengelād, ðær fyrgenstrēam
1360 under næssa genipu niþer gewīteð,
flōd under foldan. Nis þæt feor heonon
milgemearces, þæt se mere standeð;
ofer þām hongiað hrinde bearwas,

1344^a *E.Sc.*, et al. sē[o]. — 1351^a *MS.* onlic næs; *Ke.*, et al., *Schū.*, *Sed.*, *Cha.* onlicnes; *Gru.tr.* 287, *Sweet L* 2.22, *Holt.* onlic. (*Sweet* adds wæs before oðer 1351^b.) — 1352^b *Fol.* 160^a træd. — 1354^b *MS.* (AB) nemdod; *Ke.* nemdon. — 1362^b *MS.* standeð; *Thk.* standeþ. — 1363^b *Morris* in *Preface* (p. vi f.) to *Blickl. Hom.*, *Sweet L* 2.22, *Wülcker. He.-Soc.*⁶

- wudu wyrtum fæst wæter oferhelmað.
 1365 þær mæg nihta gehwæm niðwundor sēon,
 fyr on flōde. Nō þæs frōd leofað
 gumena bearna, þæt þone grund wite.
 Ðēah þe hǣðstapa hundum geswenced,
 heorot hornum trum holtwudu sēce,
 1370 feorran geflymed, ær hē feorh seleð,
 aldor on ofre, ær hē in wille,
 hafelan [beorgan]; nis þæt hēoru stōw!
 þonon yðgeblond up āstigeð
 won tō wolcnum, þonne wind styreþ
 1375 lāð gewidru, oð þæt lyft drysmaþ,
 roderas rēotað. Nū is se ræd gelang
 eft æt þē ānum. Eard gīt ne const,
 frēcne stōwe, ðær þū findan miht
 sinnigne secg; sēc gif þū dyrre!
 1380 Ic þē þā fāhðe fēo lēanige,
 ealdgestrēonum, swā ic ær dyde,
 wundnum golde, gyf þū on weg cymest.’
 XXI Bēowulf mæpelode, bearn Ecgbēowes:
 ‘ Ne sorga, snotor guma! Sēlre bið æghwæm,
 1385 þæt hē his frēond wrece, þonne hē fela murne.
 Ûre æghwylc sceal ende gebīdan
 worolde lifes; wyrce sē þe mōte
 dōmes ær dēape; þæt bið drihtguman
 unlifgendum æfter sēlest.

hrimge (see note to 1357 f.); *Cos.* viii 571 hrimde (=hrimge); *B.-T.* s.v. *hrind*, *Sarrazin Beitr.* xi 163 n., *Sed.* hringde (cp. hring ‘circle’); *Wright Est.* xxx 342 f. hrinde, see *Gloss.*

1372^a *MS.* hafelan : ; *Ke.* ii, *Edd.* [hydan]; *Holt.* note [beorgan] (?). See 1293^a. — 1377^a *Fol.* 160^b þe AB. — 1379^a *MS.* fela sinnigne; *He.* 2, most *Edd.* cancel fela; *Holt.* (cf. *Zs.* 117): lacuna before fela, which he makes the last word of the preceding line; *Malone MLR.* xxv 191, *Hoops* felasinnigne. — 1382^a *MS.* Z. wun/dini or /dmi; *Gru.tr.* 287 wunden-; *E.Sc.*, et al., *Bu.* 93, *Schü.*, *Sed.* wundnum; *Thk.*, *Hold.* 2, *Holt.*, *Cha.*, *Hoops* wundini. See *Intr.* cix f.

- 1390 *Ārīs, rīces weard, uton h̥raþe fēran,*
Grendles māgan gang scēawigan.
Ic hit þē gehāte: nō hē on helm losað,
nē on foldan fæþm, nē on fyrgeholt,
nē on gyfenes grund, gā þær hē wille!
- 1395 *Ðys dōgor þū geþyld hafa*
wēana gehwylces, swā ic þē wēne tō.'
Āhlēop ðā se gomela, Gode þancode,
mihtigan Drihtne, þæs se man gespræc.
þā wæs Hrōðgāre hors gebæted,
- 1400 *wicg wundenfeax. Wisa fengel*
geatolic gende; gumfēþa stōp
lindhæbbendra. Lāstas wæron
æfter waldswaþum wīde gesýne,
gang ofer grundas, [swā] gegnum fōr
- 1405 *ofer myrcan mōr, magoþegna bær*
þone sēlestan sāwollēasne
þāra þe mid Hrōðgāre hām eahtode.
Oferēode þā æþelinga bearn
stēap stānhliðo, stīge nearwe,
- 1410 *enge ānpaðas, uncūð gelād,*
neowle næssas, nicorhūsa fela;
hē fēara sum beforan gengde
wīsra monna wong scēawian,
oþ þæt hē fāringa fyrgeþēamas
- 1415 *ofer hārne stān hleonian funde,*
wynlēasne wudu; wæter under stōd
drēorig ond gedrēfed. Denum eallum wæs,

1392^b *Tho.*, et al. hē[o]; so 1394^b. — *Tho.* (in *Ke.*), et al., *Aant.* 23 holm. — 1393^b *Z.* translit. no (misprint). — 1398^b *Fol.* 161^a spræc A, spræc B. — 1401^a *E.Sc.*, et al., *Holt.*, *Schū.*, *Sed.* gen[g]de; see 1412. Cf. *Lang.* § 19.1. — 1404^b *MS.* gegnū for; *Siev.* ix 140, *Holt.*, *Sed.*, *Cha.* [þær hēo] g. f.; *Bu.* 94 [hwær hēo] g. f.; *Aant.* 24 gegnunga (?); *JEGPh.* vi 195 [swā] (or fēde for fōr, so *Schū.*). — 1407^b *Tho.* (?), *Tr.* ealgode.

- winum Scyldinga weorce on mōde
 tō geþolianne, ðegne monegum,
 1420 oncȳð eorla gehwām, syðþan Æsches
 on þām holmlife hafelan mēttan.
 Flōd blōde wēol — folc tō sāgon —,
 hātan heolfre. Horn stundum song
 fūslic f(yrd)lēoð. Fēþa eal gesæt.
 1425 Gesāwon ðā æfter wātere wýrmcynnes fela,
 sellice sǣdracan sund cunnian,
 swylce on nǣshleoðum nicras licgean,
 ðā on undernmæl oft bewitigað
 sorhfulne sīð on segrāde,
 1430 wyrmas ond wildēor. Hīe on weg hruron
 bitere ond gebolgne; bearhtu ongēaton,
 gūðhorn galan. Sumne Gēata lēod
 of flānbogan fēores getwǣfde,
 ȳðgewinnes, þæt him on aldre stōd
 1435 herestræl hearda; hē on holme wæs
 sundes þē sǣnra, ðē hyne swylt fornam.
 Hræpe wearð on ȳðum mid eofersprēotum
 heorohōcyhtum hearde genearwod,
 nīða genāged, ond on næs togen,
 1440 wundorlic wægþora; weras scēawedon
 gryrelicne gist.

- Gyrede hine Bēowulf
 eorlgewǣdum, nalles for ealdre mearn;
 scolde herebyrne hondum gebrōden,
 sīd ond searofāh sund cunnian,
 1445 sēo ðe bāncofan beorgan cūpe,

1418^a *Tr.* wigum. — 1423^a *Fol.* 161^b hatan *AB.* — 1424^a *B(A)* f . . . ; *Bout.* 92 fyrd-
 — 1430^a *Holt.* (*cf. Beibl.* xiii 205) wildor. — 1440^a *Tr.* wægþara; *ESl.* xxxix 463 -dēor (?),
 'þ. *Chr.* 987; *Holt. Beibl.* xxi 300 -þora, *cp. þweran.* See *Gloss.*

- þæt him hildegrāp nreþre ne mihte,
 eorres inwittfeng aldre gesceþðan;
 ac se hwīta helm hafelan werede,
 sē þe meregrundas mengan scolde,
 1450 sēcan sundgebland since geweorðad,
 befongen frēawrāsnum, swā hine fyrndagum
 worhte wāpna smið, wundrum tēode,
 besette swīnlīcum, þæt hine syðþan nō
 brond nē beadomēcas bītan ne meahton.
 1455 Næs þæt þonne mætost mægenfultuma,
 þæt him on ðearfe lāh ðyle Hrōðgāres;
 wæs þām hæftmēce Hrunting nama;
 þæt wæs ān foran ealdgestrēona;
 ecg wæs īren, ātęrtānum fāh,
 1460 āhyrded heaþoswāte; nāfre hit æt hilde ne swāc
 manna āngum þāra þe hit mid mundum bewand,
 sē ðe gryresiðas gegān dorste,
 folcstede fāra; næs þæt forma sīð,
 þæt hit ellenweorc æfnan scolde.
 1465 Hūru ne gemunde mago Ecglāfes
 eafopes cræftig, þæt hē ær gespræc
 wīne druncen, þā hē þæs wāpnas onlāh
 sēlran sweordfreca; selfa ne dorste
 under yðā gewin aldre genēþan,
 1470 drihtscype drēogan; þær hē dōme forlēas,
 ellenmārðum. Ne wæs þām oðrum swā,
 syðþan hē hine tō gūðe gegyred hæfde.
 XXII Bēowulf maþelode, bearn Ecgþēowes:
 ‘ Geþenc nū, se mæra maga Healfdenes,
 1475 snottra fengel, nū ic eom sīðes fūs,

1448^b *Fol.* 162^a hafelan AB. — 1454^a *Aant.* 24 (?), *Tr.*, *Holt.* 1-5, *Sed.* brogdne. — 1459^b
Cos. viii 571, *Aant.* 24 ātęrtęrum (= -tęarum, ‘poison drops’); *Tr.* -tęacnum. — 1471^a *Fol.*
 162^b męrdam AB, : : rðum Z. (?).

goldwine gumena, hwæt wit geō spræcon,
 gif ic æt þearfe þīnre scolde
 aldre linnan, þæt ðū mē ā wære
 forðgewitenum on fæder stæle.

- 1480 Wes þū mundbora mīnum magoþegnum,
 hondgesellum, gif mec hild nime;
 swylce þū ðā mādmas, þē þū mē sealdest,
 Hrōðgār lēofa, Higelāce onsend.
 Mæg þonne on þām golde ongitan Gēata dryhten,
 1485 gesēon sunu Hrædles, þonne hē on þæt sinc starað,
 þæt ic gumcystum gōdne funde
 bēaga bryttan, brēac þonne mōste.
 Ond þū Unferð læt ealde lāfe,
 wrætlic wægsweord wīdcūðne man
 1490 heardecg habban; ic mē mid Hruntinge
 dōm gewyrce, oþðe mec dēað nimeð!'

- Æfter þām wordum Weder-Gēata lēod
 efste mid elne, — nalas andsware
 bīdan wolde; brimwylm onfēng
 1495 hilderince. Ðā wæs hwīl dāges,
 ær hē þone grundwong ongytan mehte.
 Sōna þæt onfunde sē ðe flōda begong
 heorogīfre behēold hund missēra,
 grim ond grædig, þæt þær gumena sum
 1500 ælwihta eard ufan cunnode.
 Grāp þā tōgēanes, gūðrinc gefēng
 atolan clommum; nō þy ær in gescōd
 hālan lice; hring ūtan ymbbearh,
 þæt hēo þone fyrðhom ðurhfōn ne mihte,
 1505 locene leoðosyrca lāþan fingrum.

1481^a *Gru.*, *Holt.*¹⁻⁴ hondgesteallum. (*Holt. ii* -geseldum?) — 1485^a *Tho.*, et al. Hrēðles.
See 454^b. — 1488^a *MS.* hunferð; *Rie.Zs.* 414 Unferð. *See* 499^a. — 1489^a *Tho.* wig- (for
 wæg-); *Klu.* (in *Hold.*¹) wæl-. — 1491^b *Fol.* 163^a oþðe.

Bær þā sēo brimwyl[f], þā hēo tō botme cōm,
 hringa þengel tō hofe sīnum,
 swā hē ne mihte — nō hē þæs mōdig wæs —
 wæpna gewealdan, ac hine wundra þæs fela
 1510 swe[n]cte on sunde, sǣdēor monig
 hildetūxum heresyrcan bræc,
 ēhton āglæcan. Ðā se eorl ongeat,
 þæt hē [in] nīðsele nāthwylcum wæs,
 þær him nænig wæter wihte ne sceþede,
 1515 nē him, for hrōfsele, hrīnan ne mehte
 færgripe flōdes; fȳrlēoht geseah,
 blācne lēoman beorhte scīnan.

Ongeat þā se gōda grundwyrgeenne,
 merewīf mihtig; mægenræs forgeaf
 1520 hildebille, hond sweng ne oftēah,
 þæt hire on hafelan hringmæl āgōl
 grædig gūðlēoð. Ðā se gist onfand,
 þæt se beadolēoma bītan nolde,
 aldre sceþðan, ac sēo ecg geswāc
 1525 ðeodne æt þearfe; ðolode ær fela
 hondgemōta, helm oft gescær,
 fāges fyrdhrægl; ðā wæs forma sīð
 dēorum mādme, þæt his dōm ālæg.

Eft wæs anræd, nalas elnes læt,
 1530 mǣrða gemyndig mæg Hȳlāces:
 wearp ðā wundenmæl wrættum gebunden

1506^a MS. wyl; Ke. -wyl[f]. — 1508^{a-b} Thk., Ke., Gru., Siev. ix 140, Hold., Aant. 24, Holt. 1^s, Schü. place nō in b-line, Wy., et al., in a-line. — MS. þæm; Gru., Holt. 1^s þæs; Gr.¹, Cha. þeah; Aant. 24 (?), Schü., Sed. þær. — 1510^a MS. swecte; Ke. ii swe[n]cte. — 1513^a Tho. [in]. — 1514^a Martin Est. xx 295 wæter[a]; Holt. (cf. Lit.bl. xxi 61), Morgan Beitr. xxxiii 126 wæter nænig. See T.C. § 17 f. — 1516^b Fol. 163^b fyr AB. — 1520^b MS. bord swenge; Bout. 92 hondsweng; Gr.¹, Edd. hond swenge; Tr., Schü., Sed., Holt. sweng. — 1530^b MS. hylaces; most Edd. Hygelāces; MPh. iii 458, Schü., Cha. Hȳlāces; Holt. Hyglāces. See Lang. §§ 18.10, 19.1. — 1531^a MS. wundel; Ke. wunden-.

- yrre ðretta, þæt hit on eorðan læg,
 stið ond stýlecg; strenge getruwode,
 mundgripe mægenes. Swā sceal man dōn,
 1535 þonne hē æt gūðe gegān þenceð
 longsumne lof; nā ymb his lif cearað.
 Gefēng þā be eaxle — nalas for fæhðe mearn —
 Gūð-Gēata lēod Grendles mōdor;
 brægd þā beadwe heard, þā hē gebolgen wæs,
 1540 feorhgeniðlan, þæt hēo on flet gebēah.
 Hēo him eft hraþe andlēan forgeald
 grimman grāpum ond him tōgēanes fēng;
 oferwearp þā wērigmōd wigena strengest,
 fēþecempa, þæt hē on fylle wearð.
 1545 Ofsæt þā þone selegyst, ond hyre seax getēah
 brād [ond] brūnecg; wolde hire bearn wrecan,
 āngan eaferan. Him on eaxle læg
 brēostnet brōden; þæt gebearh fēore,
 wið ord ond wið ecge ingang forstōd.
 1550 Hæfde ðā forsiðod sunu Ecghēowes
 under gynne grund, Gēata cempa,
 nemne him heaðobyrne helpe gefremede,
 herenet hearde, — ond hālig God
 gewēold wigsigor; witiġ Drihten,
 1555 rodera Rædend hit on ryht gescēd
 yðelice, syþðan hē eft āstōd.
 XXIII Geseah ðā on searwum sigeēadig bil,
 ealdsweord eotenisc ecgum þyhtig,
 wigena weorðmynd; þæt [wæs] wæpna cyst, —

1533^b See 669^b Varr. — 1537^a Ric.V. 24, Sweet L. 2.22, 4 Edd., Morgan Beitr. xxxiii 117
 feaxe. Cf. T.C. § 26. — 1541^b MS. handlean; Ric.Zs. 414, Holt., Schü., Cha. andlēan.
 See 2094 (2929, 2972). — 1542^a Fol. 164^a man. — 1543^a E.Sc. (?), Sed. oferwearp [hine].
 — 1543^b-44^a E.Sc. strengestan, Aant. 24 strengel; E.Sc., Aant. 25 -cempa. — 1545^b MS.
 seaxe; E.Sc., most Edd. seax. — 1546^a Gru. p. 150, He.², 4 Edd. [ond]. Cp. Mald. 163. —
 1558^a Ke., Tho., Gr., et al. eald sweord. So 1663^a, 2616^a, 2979^a. — 1559^b Gru.tr. 290 (?),
 Ke. [wæs].

1560 būton hit wæs mære ðonne ænig mon oðer
tō beadulāce ætberan meahte,
gōd ond geatolic, gīganta geweorc.
Hē gefēng þā fetelhilt, freca Scyldinga
hrēoh ond heorogrim, hringmæl gebrægd

1565 aldres orwēna, yrringa slōh,
þæt hire wið halse heard grāpode,
bānhringas bræc; bil eal ðurhwōd
fægne flāschoman; hēo on flet gecrong,
sweord wæs swātig, secg weorce gefeh.

1570 Lixte se lēoma, lēoht inne stōd,
efne swā of hefene hādre scīneð
rodores candel. Hē æfter recede wlāt;
hwearf þā be wealle, wāpen hafenade
heard be hiltum Higelāces ðegn

1575 yrre ond anræd, — næs sēo ecg fracod
hilderince, ac hē hraþe wolde
Grendle forgyldan gūðræsa fela
ðāra þe hē geworhte tō West-Denum
oftor micle ðonne on ænne sīð,

1580 þonne hē Hrōðgāres heorðgenēatas
slōh on sweofote, slāpende fræt
folces Denigea fýftýne men,
ond oðer swylc ūt offerede,
lāðlicu lāc. Hē him þæs lēan forgeald,

1585 rēþe cempa, tō ðæs þe hē on ræste geseah
gūðwērigne Grendel licgan,
aldorlēasne, swā him ær gescōd
hild æt Heorote. Hrā wīde sprong,
syþðan hē æfter dēaðe drepe þrōwade,

1590 heorosweng heardne, ond hine þā hēafde becearf.

- Sōna þæt gesāwon snottre ceorlas,
 þā ðe mid Hrōðgāre on holm wliton,
 þæt wæs yðgeblond eal gemenged,
 brim blōde fāh. Blondenfeaxe,
 595 gomele ymb gōdne ongeador spræcon,
 þæt hig þæs æðelinges eft ne wēndon,
 þæt hē sigehrēðig sēcean cōme
 mārne þēoden; þā ðæs monige gewearð,
 þæt hine sēo brimwylf ābroten hæfde.
 1600 Ðā cōm nōn dāges. Næs ofgēafon
 hwate Scyldingas; gewāt him hām þonon
 goldwine gumena. Gistas sētan
 mōdes sēoce ond on mere staredon;
 wiston ond ne wēndon, þæt hie heora winedrihten
 1605 selfne gesāwon. — þā þæt sweord ongan
 æfter heaþoswāte hildegicelum,
 wīgbił wanian; þæt wæs wundra sum,
 þæt hit eal gemealt ise gelicost,
 ðonne forstes bend Fæder onlāteð,
 1610 onwindeð wælrāpas, sē gewæld hafað
 sæla ond mæla; þæt is sōð Metod.
 Ne nōm hē in þām wīcum, Weder-Gēata lēod,
 mād mæhta mā, þēh hē þær monige gesaah,
 būton þone hafelan ond þā hilt somod
 1615 since fāge; sweord ær gemealt,
 forbarn brōdenmæl; wæs þæt blōd tō þæs hāt,
 ættren ellorgæst, sē þær inne swealt.
 Sōna wæs on sunde sē þe ær æt sæcce gebād
 wīghryre wrāðra, wæter up þurhdēaf;

1591^b *Fol.* 165^a ceorlas. — 1599^b *MS.* abreoten; *Ke. ii* ābroten. — 1602^b *MS.* secan; *Gru.tr.* 290 sæton, *Gr.* 2 sētan. — 1604^a *Ke. ii* wýs[c]ton, *Tho., Gru.* wis[c]ton. — 1610^a *Gru.tr.* 291 (?), *Ke., et al.* wægrāpas. — 1616^b *Fol.* 165^b to *AB.* — 1617^a *MS.* ellor altered from ellen. — 1619^a *Gr.Spr.* (?), *Aant.* 25 wiggryre.

- 1620 wæron ȳðgebland eal gefælsod,
 ēacne eardas, þā se ellorgast
 oflēt lifdagas ond þās lænan gesceaft.
 Cōm þā tō lande lidmanna helm
 swiðmōd swymman; sælāce gefeah,
 1625 mægenbyrþenne þāra þe hē him mid hæfde.
 Eodon him þā tōgēanes, Gode þancodon,
 ðrȳðlic þegna hēap, þēodnes gefēgon,
 þæs þe hī hyne gesundne gesēon mōston.
 Ðā wæs of þām hrōran helm ond byrne
 1630 lungre ālȳsed. Lagu drūsade,
 wæter under wolcnum, wældrēore fāg.
 Fērdon forð þonon fēpelāstum
 ferhþum fægne, foldweg mæton,
 cūþe strāte; cyningbalde men
 1635 from þām holmclife hafelan bāron
 earfoðlice heora æghwæþrum
 felamōdigra; fēower scoldon
 on þām wælstenge weorcum geferian
 tō þām goldsele Grendles hēafod, —
 1640 oþ ðæt semninga tō sele cōmon
 frome fyrdhwate fēowertȳne
 Gēata gongan; gumdryhten mid
 mōdig on gemonge meodowongas træd.
 Ðā cōm in gân ealdor ðegna,
 1645 dædcēne mon dōme gewurþad,
 hæle hildedēor, Hrōðgār grētan.
 þā wæs be feaxe on flet boren
 Grendles hēafod, þær guman druncon,

1624^b *Tr.* (?), *Holl.* (cf. *Zs.* 117), *Delbrück L* 6.13.2.682 -lāca. — 1625^b *E.* omits þāra;
He.-Soc. 5-7 þære. — 1634^b *Gr.*, *E.*, *Aant.* 25, *Sed.* cynebalde; *Bu.* 369 cyningholde. *Cf.*
MPh. iii 459. — 1640^a *Fol.* 166^a semninga. — 1644^a gân. *See* 386^b.

- egeslic for eorlum ond þære idese mid,
 1650 witesēon wrætlic; was on sāwon.
- XXIII Bēowulf maþelode, bearn Ecgbēowes:
 ‘ Hwæt, wē þe þās sālāc, sunu Healfdenes,
 lēod Scyldinga, lustum brōhton
 tīres tō tācne, þe þū hēr tō lōcast.
- 1655 Ic þæt unsōfte ealdre gedigde,
 wigge under wætere, weorc genēþde
 earfoðlice; ætrihte wæs
 gūð getwæfed, nymðe mec God scylde.
 Ne meahte ic æt hilde mid Hruntinge
- 1660 wiht gewyrca, þeah þæt wāpen duge;
 ac mē geūðe ylða Waldend,
 þæt ic on wāge geseah wlitig hangian
 ealdsweord ēacen — oftost wisode
 winigea lēasum —; þæt ic ðy wāpne gebræd.
- 1665 Ofslōh ðā æt þære sæcce, þā mē sāl āgeald,
 hūses hyrdas. þa þæt hildebil
 forbarn brogdenmæl, swā þæt blōd gesprang,
 hātost heaþoswāta. Ic þæt hilt þanan
 fēondum ætferede; fyrendæda wræc,
- 1670 *word* ~~deaðcwealm Denigea,~~ swā hit gedēfe wæs.
 Ic hit þe þonne gehāte, þæt þū on Hēorote mōst
 sorhlēas swefan mid þīnra secga gedryht,
 ond þegna gehwylc þīnra lēoda,
 duguðe ond iogoþe, þæt þū him ondrædan ne þearft,
- 1675 *1660* þeoden Scyldinga, on þā healfe,
 aldorbealu eorlum, swā þū ær dydest.’

1650 *Punct. in text w. Siev. ZfdPh. xxi 360; cp. 1422^b. Earlier Edd., Schö. (cf. Bd. 81) onsāwon, most of them taking witesēon as its object. — 1656 Tho. weorce; Aant. 25 wlg and weorce. (Cf. Est. xxxix 463 f.) Many Edd. make 1656–57^a one clause. — 1658^a Gru., Bu.Tid. 52, Tr., Sed. gūðe (1657 wæs 1 sg.). Cf. Aant. 25. — 1662^b Fol. 166^b hangian A. — 1663^a See 1558^a. — 1663^b Siev. R. 256 (?), Holt., Sed. oft. See T.C. § 20.*

- Ðā wæs gylden hilt gamelum rince,
 hārum hildfruman on hand gyfen,
 enta ærgeweorc; hit on æht gehwearf
 1680 æfter dēofla hryre Denigea frēan,
 wundorsmiþa geweorc; ond þā þās worold ofgeaf
 gromheort guma, Godes andsaca,
 morðres scyldig, ond his mōdor ēac;
 on geweald gehwearf woroldcýninga
 1685 ðām sēlestan be sām twēonum
 ðāra þe on Scedenigge sceattas dælde.
 Hrōðgār maðelode — hylt scēawode,
 ealde lāfe, on ðām wæs ōr writen
 fyrngewinnes, syðþan flōd ofslōh,
 1690 gifen gēotende gīganta cyn,
 frēcne gefērdon; þæt wæs fremde þēod
 ēcean Dryhtne; him þæs endelēan
 þurh wāteres wylm Waldend sealde.
 Swā wæs on ðām scennum scīran goldes
 1695 þurh rūnstafas rihte gemearcod,
 geseted ond gesæd, hwām þæt sweord geworht,
 irena cyst ærest wære,
 wreopenhilt ond wyrmfāh. Ðā se wīsa spræc
 sunu Healfdenes — swīgedon ealle — :
 1700 ‘ þæt, lā, mæg secgan sē þe sōð ond riht
 fremed on folce, feor eal gemon,
 eald ēþelweard, þæt ðes eorl wære
 geboren betera! Blæd is āræred
 1704 geond wīdwegas, wine mīn Bēowulf,

1677^a Kluge *Est.* xxii 145, *Holt*. Gyldenhilt. See *Intr.* xix n. 1. — 1681^b Müll. (xiv 213), *Holt.*, *Sed.* drop ond. — 1685^b *Fol.* 167^a sām. — 1686^a *MS.* scedenigge (*the first g altered from n*). — 1697^a See 673^a *Varr.* — 1702^a *MS.* .X. — 1702^b *Bu.Tid.* 52 f., *Tr.* þæt ðe eorl nære. See *Lang.* § 25.2, *Gloss.*: betera; note on 1850.

ðin ofer þēoda gehwylce. Eal þū hit geþyldum healdest,
 mægen mid mōdes snyttrum. Ic þē sceal mīne gelæstan
 frēode, swā wit furðum spræcon. Ðū scealt tō frōfre
 weorþan

eal langtwīdig lēodum þīnum,
 hæleðum tō helpe.

Ne wearð Heremōd swā

- 1710 eaforum Ecgwelan, Ār-Scyldingum;
 ne gewēox hē him tō willan, ac tō wælfearle
 ond tō dēaðcwalum Deniga lēodum;
 brēat bolgenmōd bēodgenēatas,
 ealgesteallan, oþ þæt hē āna hwearf,
 1715 mære þēoden mondrēamum from,
 ðeah þe hine mihtig God mægenes wynnum,
 eafeþum stēpte, ofer ealle men
 forð gefremede. Hwæþere him on ferhþe grēow
 brēosthord blōdrēow; nallas bēagas geaf
 1720 Denum æfter dōme; drēamlēas gebād,
 þæt hē þæs gewinnes weorc þrōwade,
 lēodbealo longsum. Ðū þē lār be þon,
 gumcyste ongit! Ic þis gid be þē
 āwræc wintrum frōd.

Wundor is tō secganne,

- 1725 hū mihtig God manna cynne
 þurh sīdne sefan snyttru bryttað,
 eard ond eorlscipe; hē āh ealra geweald.
 Hwīlum hē on lufan lāteð hworfan
 monnes mōdgeþonc mæran cynnes,
 1730 seleð him on ēple eorþan wyne

1707^a MS. (*Thk., Tho., Cha.*) freode (*cf. Gru.tr. 292*), MS. (*Ke., Gru., Z.*) freoðe. —
 1709^a Fol. 167^b hæleðum B(A). — 1710^a Schaldemose L 2.3, *Holtm. 495*, *Müll. 50* eafora.
 — 1724^b MS. secganne; *see T.C. § 12*. — 1728^a *Gru.* on luste (?); *Holt.* on lustan; *Sed.*²
 on hlisan.

- tō healdanne hlēoburh werā,
 gedēð him swā gewældene worolde dālas,
 sīde rīce, þæt hē his selfa ne mæg
 his unsnyttrum ende geþencean.
- 1735 Wunað hē on wiste; nō hine wiht dweleð
 ādl nē ylðo, nē him inwitsorh
 on sefa(n) sweorceð, nē gesacu ōhwær
 ecghete ēoweð, ac him eal worold
 wendeð on willan; hē þæt wyrse ne con — ,
- xxv 1740 oð þæt him on innan oferhygda dæl
 weaxeð ond wrīðað; þonne se weard swefeð,
 sāwele hyrde; bið se slāp tō fæst,
 bisgum gebunden, bona swīðe nēah,
 sē þe of flānbogan fyrenum scēoteð.
- 1745 þonne bið on hreþre under helm drepn
 biteran strāle — him bebeorgan ne con — ,
 wōm wundorbeodum wergan gāstes;
 þinceð him tō lýtēl, þæt hē lange hēold,
 gýtsað gromhýdig, nallas on gylp seleð
- 1750 fætte bēagas, ond hē þā forðgesceaft
 forgyteð ond forgýmeð, þæs þe him ær God sealde,
 wuldres Waldend, weorðmynda dæl.
 Hit on endestæf eft gelimpeð,
 þæt se lichoma lāne gedrēoseð,
- 1755 fæge gefealleð; fēhð oþer tō,
 sē þe unmurnlice mādmas dāleþ,
 eorles ærgestrēon, egesan ne gýmeð.
 Bebeorh þē ðone bealonīð, Bēowulf lēofa,

1732^a *Fol.* 168^a ge deð. — 1733^b *Tr.* sēlþa. — 1734^a *MS.* (*AB, Ke., Z.*), *Wy., Sed., Cha.* his; *Thk., Tho., Edd.* [for] his. — 1737^a *MS.* *Z.* sefa : *AB* sefad; *Gru.tr.* 292, *Ke.* sefan. — 1737^b *Gr.2, Holt., Sed.* gesaca. — 1748^b *MS.* to lange w. to 'imperfectly erased' (*Z.*). — 1750^a *MS.* fædde; *Tho.* fætte. — 1752^a *Fol.* 168^b waldend *AB*.

- secg betsta, ond þē þæt sēlre gecēos,
 1760 ēce rādas; oferhȳda ne gȳm,
 mære cempa! Nū is þīnes mægnes blæd
 āne hwīle; eft sōna bið,
 þæt þec ādl oððe ecg eafopes getwāfeð,
 oððe fȳres feng, oððe flōdes wylm,
 1765 oððe gripe mēces, oððe gāres fliht,
 oððe atol ylđo; oððe ēagena bearhtm
 forsited ond forsworced; semninga bið,
 þæt ðec, dryhtguma, dēað oferswȳðeð.
 Swā ic Hring-Dena hund missēra
 1770 wēold under wolcnum ond hig wigge belēac
 manigum mægþa geond þysne middangeard,
 æscum ond ecgum, þæt ic mē ænigne
 under swegles begong gesacan ne tealde.
 Hwæt, mē þæs on ēple edwenden cwōm,
 1775 gyrn æfter gomene, seoþðan Grendel wearð,
 ealdgewinna, ingenga mīn;
 ic þære sōcne singāles wæg
 mōdceare micle. þæs sig Metode þanc,
 ēcean Dryhtne, þæs ðe ic on aldre gebād,
 1780 þæt ic on þone hafelan heorodrēorigne
 ofer eald gewin ēagum starige!
 Gā nū tō setle, symbelwynne drēoh
 wiggeweorþad; unc sceal worn fela
 māþma gemænra, siþðan morgen bið.
 1785 Gēat wæs glædmōd, gēong sōna tō,

1759^a *Tho.* (in *Ke.*), *Siev. R.* 312, 4 *Edd.* secg[a]; *Gru.* p. 153, *He.* 7-8 secg [se]. See 947^a.
 — 1774^b *MS.* ed wendan; *Gr.* 1 (?) *Spr.*, *Gr.* 2, most *Edd.* edwenden. See 280^a. — 1776^a
Tho., *Gr.* 1, *Gru.*, et al. eald gewinna. — 1777^a *Fol.* 169^a Ic. — 1781^a *Holt.* 213 ealdgewinnan.
 — 1782^b *Siev. R.* 266, *Holt.* symbelwynn. See *Lang.* § 20.2. — 1783^a *MS.* wigge weorþad,
 so *Gr.* 1, *Wy.*, *Schū.*, *Cha.*, *Hoops*; *Cos.* viii 571, *Holt.* 1-5, *Sed.* wigge (*Holt.* wige) geweorþad;
Ke., *Holt.* 6 wiggeweorþad. See *Intr.* cv n. 3. — 1784^a *Kock* 115 gemæne. Cf. *MLN.*
 xxxiv 132 f.

setles nēosan, swā se snottra heht.
 þā wæs eft swā ær ellenrōfum,
 fletsittendum fægere gereorded
 nīowan stefne. — Nihthelm geswearn
 1790 deorc ofer dryhtgumum. Duguð eal ārās;
 wolde blondenfeax beddes nēosan,
 gamela Scylding. Gēat unigmetes wēl,
 rōfne randwigan restan lyste;
 sōna him seleþegn siðes wērgum,
 1795 feorrancundum forð wīsade,
 sē for andrysum ealle beweotede
 þegnes þearfe, swylce þy dōgore
 heaþoliðende habban scoldon.

Reste hine þā rūmheort; reced hlīuade
 1800 gēap ond goldfāh; gæst inne swæf,
 oþ þæt hrefn blaca heofones wynne
 bliðheort bodode. Ðā cōm beorht scacan
 [scīma ofer sceadwa]; scaþan ðonetton,
 wæron æþelingas eft tō lēodum
 1805 fūse tō farenne; wolde feor þanon
 cuma collenferhð cēoles nēosan.

Heht þā se hearda Hrunting beran
 sunu Ecglāfes, heht his sweord niman,
 lēoflic īren; sægde him þæs lēanes þanc,
 1810 cwæð, hē þone gūðwine gōdne tealde,

1792^b *MS.* unig/metes; (*Gru. tr.* 293), *Tho.*, et al. ungemetes; *E.* ungimetes. See *Lang.* § 18.8. — 1796^b *MS.* be weotene; *Gru. tr.* 293, *Ke. ii* beweotede. — 1797^b *MS.* e of dogore 'added in another hand' (*Z.*) [doubtful]; *Siev. R.* 233, 245, *Holt.*, *Weyhe Beitr.* xxxi 85 dōgor. So 257³. See 1395; *Lang.* § 20.4. — 1802^b *Fol.* 169^b ða com B. — 1802^b-3^b *MS.* ða com beorht scacan scaþan onetton; *Gr.*¹ cōman beorhte [lēoman/ofor scadu] s. S. o.; *Gr.*² ð. c. b. [lēoma]/s. [ofor scadu]. S. o.; *He.*² Ð. c. b. [sunne]/scacan [ofor grundas]; s. o.; *Siev. Angl.* xiv 137 f., 3 *Edd.* Ð. c. b. scacan/[scīma æfter sceadwe] etc.; *Sed.* Ð. c. b. scacan/[scīma scynded] etc. — 1805^a *MS.* farene ne; *Ke.* farenne. — 1808^a *Gru.* suna. — 1809^b *Müll.* (xiv 215) lānes.

- wīcraeftigne, nales wordum lōg
 mēces ecge; þæt wæs mōdig secg. —
 Ond þā siððfrome, searwum gearwe
 wīgend wæron; ēode weorð Denum
 1815 æþeling tō yppan, þær se oþer wæs,
 hæle hildedēor Hrōðgār grētte.
 xxvi Bēowulf maþelode, bearn Ecgþēowes:
 ‘ Nū wē sǣliðend secgan wyllað
 feorran cumene, þæt wē fundiaþ
 1820 Higelāc sēcan. Wæron hēr tela,
 willum bewenede; þū ūs wēl dohtest.
 Gif ic þonne on eorþan ðwihte mæg
 þīnre mōdlufan māran tilian,
 gumena dryhten, ðonne ic gýt dyde,
 1825 gūðgeweorca, ic bēo gearo sōna.
 Gif ic þæt gefricge ofer flōða begang,
 þæt þec ymbsittend egesan þýwað,
 swā þec hetende hwilum dydon,
 ic ðē þūsenda þegna bringe,
 1830 hæleþa tō helpe. Ic on Higelāce wāt,
 Gēata dryhten, þēah ðe hē geong sý,
 folces hyrde, þæt hē mec fremman wile
 wordum ond weorcum, þæt ic þē wēl herige
 ond þē tō gēoce gārholt bere,
 1835 mægenes fultum, þær ðē bið manna þearf.

1813^a *Sed.* omits ond. — 1814 *Most Edd.* place comma after wæron (*subordinate clause*); so *Schü.* *Sa.* 110, *Ries L* 6.12.2.379. — *MS.*: point after wæron; *MS. (A)* Eode (*capital E*). See 1681^b. — 1815^b–16. On the punctuation see *Ries L* 6.12.2.379 f. — *MS.* helle; *Ke.* ii hæle. — 1826^a *Fol.* 170^a frige. — 1828^a *Gr.* 1, *Siev. R.* 296, *Holt.*, *Schü.*, *Sed.* hettende. See *Lang.* § 19.5. — 1828^b *Siev. R.* 498, *Tr.*, *Schü.* dædon, *Holt.* dēdon; *Sed.* ðydon. Cf. *T.C.* § 17; *Lang.* § 23.6. — 1830^b–31^a *Tr.*, *Holt.* -lāc. *Sed.* Ic wāt on Higelāce. — *MS. Z.* wat altered from wac w. another ink. — *Klu.* (*in Hold.*), *Sed.* dryhtne. See note. — 1833^a *MS.* weordum 7 worcum; *Tho.*, *Schü.*, *Cha.* wordum ond weorcum; *He.* 1–4, *Holt.*, *Sed.* wordum ond worcum. See 1902^b.

Gif him þonne Hrēþric tō hofum Gēata
geþingeð þeodnes bearn, hē mæg þær fela
frēonda findan; feorcȳþðe bēoð
sēlran gesōhte þām þe him selfa dēah.'

1840 Hrōðgār maþelode him on andsware:
' þē þā wordcwidas wigtig Drihten
on sefan sende; ne hȳrde ic snotorlīcor
on swā geongum feore guman þingian.
þū eart mægenes strang, ond on mōde frōd,

1845 wīs wordcwida! Wēn ic talige,
gif þæt gegangeð, þæt ðe gār nymeð,
hild heorugrimme Hrēþles eaferan,
ādī oþðe īren ealdor ðinne,
folces hyrde, ond þū þīn feorh hafast,
1850 þæt þe Sā-Gēatas sēlran næbben
tō gecēosenne cyning ænigne,
hordweard hāleþa, gyf þū healdan wylt
māga rīce. Mē þīn mōdsefa
līcað leng swā wēl, lēofa Bēowulf.

1855 Hafast þū gefēred, þæt þām folcum sceal,
Gēata lēodum ond Gār-Denum
sib gemāne, ond sacu restan,
inwitnīþas, þē hīe ær drugon,
wesān, þenden ic wealde wīdan rīces,

1860 māþmas gemāne, manig oþerne
gōdum gegrēttan ofer ganotes bæð;
sceal hringnaca ofer heafu bringan
lāc ond lūftācen. Ic þā lēode wāt

1836^a MS. hreþrinc; *Gru. tr.* 294 Hrēþric. — 1837^a MS. geþinged; *Ke.* geþingað, *G1. Spr.*, *Gr.* geþingeð. — 1840 *Holt.* (cf. *Zs.* 125) inserts after maþelode, [helm Scyldinga, /eorl æðelum gōd]. — 1850^a *Fol.* 170^b sē A (B). — 1854^a *Gr. Spr.* ii 498, *Holt.*, *Schü.*, *Sed.* sēl for wēl; *E.* bet; *Bu.* 96 bet or sēl. — 1857^a MS. ge mænnum; *Siev. ix* 140 gemāne. — 1862^a l after sceal erased. — 1862^b MS. hea þu; *Klu. ix* 190, *Siev. R.* 235, 4 *Edd.* heafu.

gē wið fēond gē wið frēond fæste geworhte,
 1865 æghwæs untæle ealde wisan.'

Ðā gīt him eorla hlēo inne gesealde,
 mago Healfdenes māþmas twelfe;
 hēt [h]ine mid þām lācum lēode swāse
 sēcean on gesyntum, snūde eft cuman.
 1870 Gecyste þā cyning æþelum gōd,
 þēoden Scyldinga ðegn betstan
 ond be healse genam; hruron him tēaras
 blondenfeaxum. Him wæs bēga wēn
 ealdum infrōdum, oþres swiðor,
 1875 þæt h[i]e seoðða(n) [nō] gesēon mōston,
 mōdige on meþle. Wæs him se man tō þon lēof,
 þæt hē þone brēostwylm forberan ne mehte;
 ac him on hreþre hygebendum fæst
 æfter dēorum men dyrne langað
 1880 beorn wið blōde. Him Bēowulf þanan,
 gūðrinc goldwlanc græsmoldan træd
 since hrēmig; sægenga bād
 āge[n]dfrēan, sē þe on ancre rād.
 þā wæs on gange gifu Hrōðgāres
 1885 oft geæhted; þæt wæs ān cyning
 æghwæs orleahre, oþ þæt hine ylðo benam
 mægenes wynnum, sē þe oft manegum scōd.

xxvii Cwōm þā tō flōde felamōdiga,
 hægstealdra [hēap]; hringnet bæron,

1867^b MS. xii. — 1868^a MS. inne; *Tho.* hine. — 1871^b MS. ðegn; *Ke.*, *Schubert L* 8.1.41, *Siev. R.* 232, 4 *Edd.* ðegn[a]. See 947^a, 1759^a. — 1874^a *Fol.* 171^a frodum. — 1875^a MS. he; *Gru. tr.* 294 h[i]e. — *Thk.* seopþa(n); *Bu.* 96, *Siev. Angl.* xiv 141 (cf. *E.*, *Siev.* ix 141), *Holt.*, *Sed.*, *Cha.* [nā]. — 1880^a MS. beorn; *Tho.*, *Siev. ZfdPh.* xxi 363, 3 *Edd.* born; *Gr.*, *Wy.*, *Cha.* bearn; *Thomas MLR.* xxii 72, *Hoops* beorn. Cf. *Lang.* § 13. — 1883^a MS. agedfrean; *Ke.* āge[n]d-. — 1887^b *Gr.* 1(?) , et al. sēo. — 1889^a *Gr.* 1 [hēap]. Cf. *T.C.* §§ 22, 17 n. — 1889^b *Siev. R.* 224 (?), *Tr.* beran, *Holt.* beron (*infin. w. cwōm*). (MS. bæron, cf. *Siev.*)

1890 locene leoðosyrca. Lāndweard onfand
 eftsið eorla, swā hē ær dyde;
 nō hē mid hearme of hliðes nosan
 gæs(tas) grētte, ac him tōgēanes rād,
 cwæð þæt wilcuman Wadera lēodum

1895 scaþan scīrhame tō scipe fōron.
 þā wæs on sande sǣgēap naca
 hladen herewædum hringedstefna,
 mēarum ond mǣðmum; mæst hlifade
 ofer Hrōðgāres hordgestrēonum.

1900 Hē þām bātwearde bunden golde
 swurd gesealde, þæt hē syðþan wæs
 on meodubence mǣþme þȳ weorþra,
 yrfelāfe. Gewāt him on naca
 drēfan dēop wæter, Dena land ofgeaf.

1905 þā wæs be mæste merehrægla sum,
 segl sǣle fæst; sundwudu þunede;
 nō þær wēgflotan wind ofer ȳðum
 siðes getwǣfde; sǣgenga fōr,
 flēat fāmigheals forð ofer ȳðe,

1910 bundenstefna ofer brimstrēamas,
 þæt hīe Gēata clifu ongitan meahton,
 cūpe næssas; cēol up geþrang
 lyftgeswenced, on lande stōd.

Hraþe wæs æt holme hȳðweard geara,

1915 sē þe ær lange tīd lēofra manna
 fūs æt faroðe feor wlātode;

1892^a *Tr.* hrēame. (Cf. *Ag. Laws, Eadw.-Guðr.* 6.6.) — 1892^b *Siev R.* 248, 4 *Edd.* nōsan, *Hoops* nosan. *So* 280³. — 1893^a *Fol.* 171^b gæs . . . *A*; *Gru. tr.* 294 gæstas. — 1894^b *Gr.* lēode. — 1895^a *MS.* sca/: ::, *A* scawan, *B* scaþan; *Gr.* scaþan. — 1902^b *MS.* mǣþma, weorþre; *Tho.* -me, -ra. — 1903^b *MS.* nacan; *Gr.* [ȳð]nacan; *Rie. Zs.* 402, *MPh.* iii 461, 3 *Edd.* naca; *Sed.* [eft] on nacan. [*Bu.* 97 assumed loss of 2 half-lines before gewāt.] — 1913^a *Tr.* (cf. *Rie. Zs.* 405) lyfte (?). See 1783^a. — 1913^b *Siev. ix* 141, *Holt., Sed.* [þæt hē] o. l. s. — 1914^a *MS.* hreþe corrected to hraþe. *Fol.* 172^a holme. — 1916^a *Krafft MPh.* ii 407 waroðe. See 28^b *Vass*

- sælde tō sande sīdfæþme scip
 oncērbendum fæst, þȳ læs hym ȳþa ðrym
 wudu wynsuman forwrecan meahte.
- 1920 Hēt þā up beran æþelinga gestrēon,
 frætwe ond fætgold; næs him feor þanon
 tō gesēcanne since bryttan,
 Higelāc Hrēþling, þær æt hām wunað
 selfa mid gesīðum sǣwealle nēah.
- 1925 Bold wæs betlīc, bregorōf cyning,
 hēa[h on] healle, Hygd swīðe geong,
 wīs wēlpungen, þēah ðe wintra lȳt
 under burhlocan gebiden hæbbe,
 Hæreþes dohtor; næs hīo hnāh swā þēah,
- 1930 nē tō gnēað gifa Gēata lēodum,
 mǣhmgestrēona. Mōðþrȳðo wæg,
 fremu folces cwēn, fīren' ondrysne;
 nānig þæt dorste dēor genēþan
 swæsra gesīða, nefne sinfrēa,
- 1935 þæt hire an dāges ēagum starede;
 ac him wælbende weotode tealde
 handgewriþene; hraþe seoþðan wæs
 æfter mundgripe mēce geþīnged,

1918^a MS. oncear; *Gru. tr.* 295 oncer-. — 1923^b *Tho., et al.* wunode. See *Intr. cxvii*; *Lang. § 25.6*. [*Cf. Siev. ix 141.*] — 1925^b *Ke., Gru., Holt.* bregorōf (*cp. 1634^b*); *Tho., Gr., Schü., Sed., Cha.* brego rōf; *Tr., Scheinert Beitr. xxx 386* (?) beadorōf. — 1926^a *Klu. (in Hold.)* on hēan healle; *Sed.* on hēahealle (*cf. Griemb. 750, Schü.*); *Kock² 116* heah on healle. — 1928^b *Tho., Tr.* (?) hæfde. See 1923^b. — 1931^b MS. mōð þrȳðo wæg; *Ke., Tho.* mōð-þrȳðo; *Holt. Zs. 118, Sed.* mōðþrȳðe (*cp. Gen. 2238, etc.*); *Gr.* Mōðþrȳðo (*proper name*); *E.* Mōðþrȳð onwæg; *Gru., et al.* mōð þrȳðo; *Schü. (cf. Est. xxxix 108 f.)*, 3 *Edd.* mōð þrȳðe [ne] wæg; *Imelmann L. 4.106a.456 ff., Holt.⁶* Mōð þrȳð o wæg; *Hoops St. 64 ff.* Mōðþrȳð o wæg (*or* Mōðþrȳðo wæg). — 1932^a *Tho.* frome (?) *Rie. Zs. 403* fremu = fremþu, *Tr.* fremþu; *Bu. Zs. 206, Sed.* fre(o)mu; *Cos. viii 572* frēcnu. — 1932^b *Gr.¹* fīren-ondrysne; *E.* fīrena o., *Rie. Zs. 402* fīrenum o., *Cos. viii 572* fīrenon o.; *Cha.* suggests a masc. use of fīren (*cp. 698^a*). See *T.C. § 25. (Type D1.)* — 1934^b *Gru., et al., Holt., Cha.* sīn f. See *Rie. V. 31.* — 1935^a *Holt.²* hie for hire; *cf. Holt. Zs. 119.* — *Ke., Tho.* āndāges ('daily'); (*Munch, in*) *Bu. Tid. 296 and-ēges* ('openly', *cp. Go. andaugjō*). — 1936^b *Fol. 172^b* weotode AB.

- þæt hit sceādenmæl scȳran mōste,
 1940 cwealmbealu cȳðan. Ne bið swylc cwēnlic þēaw
 idese tō efnanne, þēah ðe hīo ænlicu sȳ,
 þætte freoðuwebbe fēores onsāce
 æfter ligetorne lēofne mannan.
 Hūru þæt onhōhsnod[e] Hemminges mæg:
 1945 ealodrincende ððer sēdan,
 þæt hīo lēodbealewa lās gefremede,
 inwitnīða, syððan ærest wearð
 gyfen goldhroden geongum ceman,
 æðelum dīore, syððan hīo Offan flet
 1950 ofer fealone flōd be fæder lāre
 sīðe gesōhte; ðær hīo syððan well
 in gumstōle, gōde mære,
 lifgesceafta lifigende brēac,
 hīold hēahlufan wið hæleþa brego,
 1955 ealles moncynnes mīne gefræge
 þone sēlestan bī sām twēonum,
 eormencynnes; forðām Offa wæs
 geofum ond gūðum, gārcēne man,
 wīde geweorðod, wīsdōme hēold
 1960 ēðel sīnne; — þonon Æomēr wōc
 hæleðum tō helpe, Hem[m]inges mæg,
 nefa Gārmundes, nīða cræftig.
 xxviii Gewāt him ðā se hearda mid his hondscōle
 sylf æfter sande sēwong tredan,
 1965 wīde waroðas. Woruldcandel scān,

1939^b With moste the work of the second scribe begins. — 1941^a *Siev. R.* 312, *Holt.*, *Schü.*, *Sed.* efnan. See *T.C.* § 12. — 1942^b *MS.* on sære; *Ke. ii*, *Rie. Zs.* 403, *Holt.*, *Schü.*, *Sed.* onsæce. See *Lang.* § 9.3. — 1944^a *MS.* on hohsnod; *Tho.* onhōhsnod[e]. — 1944^b *MS.* hem ninges; *Ke.*, *Müll.* (*xiv* 243), *Siev. R.* 501 Hemminges. (*Gr.*¹, *Siev. R.* 264 Hēminges.) — 1956^a *MS.* þæs; *Tho.* þone. — 1957^b *Fol.* 173^a wæs. — 1960^b *MS.* geomor; *Tho.* Æomēr, *Bachlechner Germ.* i 298 Æomær. — 1961^b *MS.* hem inges. See 1944^b. (*Ke. ii* p. 80: mm)

- sigel sūðan fūs. Hī sīð drugon,
 elne geēodon, tō ðæs ðe eorla hlēo,
 bonan Ongenþēoēs burgum in innan,
 geongne gūðcyning gōdne gefrūnon
 1970 hringas dælan. Higelāce wæs
 sīð Bēowulfes snūde gecyðed,
 þæt ðær on worðig wīgendra hlēo,
 lindgestealla lifigende cwōm,
 heaðolāces hāl tō hofe gongan.
 1975 Hraðe wæs gerȳmed, swā se rīca bebēad,
 fēðgestum flet innanweard.
 Gesæt þā wið sylfne sē ðā sæcce genæs,
 mæg wið mæge, syððan mandryhten
 þurh hlēoðorcwyde holdne gegrētte,
 1980 mēaglum wordum. Meoduscencum hwearf
 geond þæt *heal*reced Hæreðes dohtor,
 lufode ðā lēode, līðwæge bær
 hæleðum tō handa. Higelāc ongan
 sinne geseldan in sele þām hēan
 1985 fægre fricgean, hyne fyrwet bræc,
 hwylce Sæ-Gēata sīðas wæron:
 ‘ Hū lomp ēow on lāde, lēofa Bīowulf,
 þā ðū fāringa feorr gehogodest
 sæcce sēcean ofer sealt wæter,
 1990 hilde tō Hiorote? Ac ðū Hrōðgāre
 wīdcūðne wēan wihte gebēttest,
 mærum ðeodne? Ic ðæs mōdceare
 sorhwylmum sēað, sīðe ne truwode

1978^b *Fol.* 173^b syððan B. — 1981^a *MS.* side reced (side added over the line); *Ke.* (?), *Tho.*, 4 *Edd.* healreced; *Gr.* 2 hēa reced; *Holt.* 1-4 (cf. *Zs.* 119): 2 half-lines dropped out after s. r. — 1983^a *MS.* hæ nū (ð erased after æ); *Gr.* 1, *Sed.* hælum; *Bu.* 9 f., *Schü.*, *Cha.* Hænum = Hæðnum; *Tr.*, *Holt.* (cf. *Zs.* 125) hæleðum. — 1989^a *MS.* sæcce. — 1991^a *MS.* wið; *Thk.*, *Tho.* wīd-. — 1993^b See 66g^b *Varr.*

- lēofes mannes; ic ðē lange bād,
 1995 þæt ðū þone wælgæst wihte ne grētte,
 lēte Sūð-Dene sylfe geweorðan
 gūðe wið Grendel. Gode ic þanc secge,
 þæs ðe ic ðē gesundne gesēon mōste.’
 Biowulf maðelode, bearn Ecgðioes:
 2000 ‘ þæt is undyrne, dryhten Higelāc,
 (micel) gemēting, monegum fīra,
 hwylc (orleg)hwil uncer Grendles
 wearð on ðām wange, þær hē worna fela
 Sige-Scyldingum sorge gefremede,
 2005 yrmðe tō aldre; ic ðæt eall gewræc,
 swā begylpan [ne] þearf Grendeles māga
 (ænig) ofer eorðan ūthlem þone,
 sē ðe lengest leofað lāðan cynnes,
 f(ācne) bifongen. — Ic ðær furðum cwōm
 2010 tō ðām hringsele Hrōðgār grētan;
 sōna mē se mæra mago Healfdenes,
 syððan hē mōdsefan minne cūðe,
 wið his sylfes sunu setl getæhte.
 Weorod wæs on wynne; ne seah ic wīdan feorh
 2015 under heofones hwealf healsittendra
 medudrēam māran. Hwīlum mæru cwēn,
 friðusibb folca flet eall geondhwearf,
 bædde byre geonge; oft hīo bēahwriðan

2000^a *Fol.* 174^a þ. — 2001^a *MS.* defective, see 2002^a, 2003^a (*Z.*), 2006^a, 2007^a, 2009^a, etc. — *Gr.* (mære); *Moore JEGPh.* xviii 210 (mæru). *Perh.* (micel), *cp.* 235.^b–55^a. — 2002^a *Tho.* (orleg-). — 2004^a *MS.* dingū altered from dungū. See 2052^b, 2101^b, 2159^a. — 2006^a *MS.* A swabe, B swal. . ; *Gru.* tr. 296, *Ke.*, et al., *Sed.* swā ne gylpan; *Gr.* 2, 3 *Edd.* swā begylpan [ne]; *cf.* *Est.* xxxix 431. — 2007^a B en. . ; *Ke.* ænig. — 2009^a *MS.* A fæ. . , B fer. . ; *Ke.*, et al. fære; *Ke.* ii fen- (?), *Gru.*, et al. fenne; *Bu.* 97, *Schū.*, *Sed.*, *Cha.* fæcne (so *Jul.* 350) (*cf.* *Schröder ZfdA.* xliii 365; *Angl.* xxxv 135); *Tr.*, *Holt.* flæsce (*cp.* 2424). — 2018^a *MS.* bædde; *MPh.* iii 461, *Holt.*, *Schū.* bæde.

secge (sealde), ær hīe tō setle gēong.

2020 Hwīlum for (d)uguðe dohtor Hrōðgāres

eorlum on ende ealuwāge bær,

þā ic Frēaware fletsittende

nemnan hýrde, þær hīo (næ)gled sinc

hæleðum sealde. Sīo gehāten (is),

2025 geong goldhroden, gladum suna Frōdan;

(h)afað þæs geworden wine Scyldinga,

rīces hyrde, ond þæt rād talað,

þæt hē mid ðy wife wælfæhða dæl,

sæcca gesette. Oft seldan hwær

2030 æfter lēodhryre lýtle hwile

bongār būgeð, þeah sēo brýd duge!

Mæg þæs þonne ofþyncan ðeodne Heaðo-Beardna

ond þegna gehwām þara lēoda,

þonne hē mid fæmnan on flett gæð:

2035 dryhtbearn Dena, duguða biwenede;

on him gladiað gomelra lāfe,

heard ond hringmæl Heaða-Bear[d]na gestreōn,

þenden hīe ðam wæpnum wealdan mōston, —

[XXVIII—XXX] oð ðæt hīe forlæddan tō ðam lindplegan

2040 swāse gesiðas ond hyra sylfra feorh.

þonne cwið æt bēore sē ðe bēah gesyhð,

eald æscwiga, sē ðe eall gem(an),

2019^a *Fol.* 174^b ær *B*; *Tho.* (sealde). — 2019^b *MS.*, *Ke.*, *Tho.*, *Holt.*, *Schü.*, *Cha.* hie; *Gr.*, *Edd.* hio. See *Lang.* § 22. — 2020^a *Gru.* tr. 296 (d)uguðe. — 2021^a *Aant.* 29 on handa (?). — 2023^b *Gr.*¹ (næ)gledsinc, *Gr.*² nægled sinc. — 2024^b *Ke.*, et al. (wæs), *Klu.* (in *Hold.*), 4 *Edd.* (is). — 2026^a *Ke.* (h)afað. — 2029^b *Ke.* ii, *E.* Seldan ðhwær; *He.*¹⁻⁷, et al. Oft [nō] seldan; *Klu.* (in *Hold.*) oft seldan (=sealdon) wære; *Holt.*³ oft [bið] sēl and wær; *Sed.* (cf. *MLR.* v 287) oft sēlð onhwær. [Cf. *Ric.* *Zs.* 404; *Bu.* 369.] — 2032^b *MS.* ðeoden; *Ke.*, et al., *Holt.*, *Sed.* ðeodne. — 2035^a *Klu.* ix 191 (?), *Hold.*¹, *Holt.*¹ dryhtbeorn. — 2035^b *Tho.* duguðe beþenede; *Gr.*, et al., *Holt.*¹⁻³, *Cha.* duguða (*Holt.*: duguðe) bi werede. — 2037^b *MS.* heaða bearna; *Tho.* Heaðo-beardna. See *Lang.* § 19.6. — 2039^a *The canto division is indicated by a large capital O.* Cf. *Intr.* cf. — 2041^b *Gr.*¹ bill (?) (for bēah); *Bu.* 98 bā; *Holt.* *Zs.* 119, *Sed.* beorn. — *Fol.* 175^a gesyhð. — 2042^b *Gru.* tr. 296 gem(on), *Tho.* gem(an).

- gārcwealm gumena — him bið grim sefa — ,
 onginneð geōmormōd geong(um) cempan
 2045 þurh hreðra gehygd higes cunnian,
 wīgbealu weccēan, ond þæt word ācwyð:
 “ Meaht ðū, mīn wine, mēce gecnāwan,
 þone þīn fæder tō gefeohte bær
 under heregrīman hindeman siðe,
 2050 dýre īren, þær hyne Dene slōgon,
 wēoldon wælstōwe, syððan Wiðergyld læg,
 æfter hāleþa hryre, hwate Scyldungas?
 Nū hēr þāra banena byre nāthwylces
 frætsum hrēmig on flet gæð,
 2055 morðres gylpeð, ond þone mādþum byreð,
 þone þe ðū mid rihte rædan sceoldest.”
 Manað swā ond myndgað mæla gehwylce
 sārūm wordum, oð ðæt sāl cymeð,
 þæt se fæmnan þegn fore fæder dædum
 2060 æfter billes bite blōdfāg swefeð,
 ealdres scyldig; him se oðer þonan
 losað (li)figende, con him land geare.
 Þonne bīoð (āb)rocene on bā healfe
 āðsweorð eorla; (syð)ðan Ingelde
 2065 weallað wælnīðas, ond him wīflufan
 æfter cearwælmum cōlran weorðað.
 Þy ic Heaðo-Bear[d]na hylde ne telge,
 dryhtsibbe dæl Denum unfæcne,
 frēondscipe fæstne.

Ic sceal forð sprecan

2044^b *Gru. tr.* 296, *Schū.* geong(ne); *Ke.* (1st ed., 1833, see *Cha.*), *Gr.*, 3 *Edd.* geong(um). — 2048^a *Holt.*², *Sed.* [frōd] fæder; *Holt.*³⁻⁶ fæder [fæge]. Cf. *T.C.* § 17. — 2051^b *Gru. tr.* 296, *Gr.*¹, et al. wiðergyld. — 2055^a *MS.* B gylped; *Ke.* gylpeð. — 2059^a *Barnouw* 23 fæmnan-þegn. See note on 910 f. — 2059^b *He.*¹⁻³, *Holt.* for. — 2062^a *Fol.* 175^b figende A, eigende B; *He.*² (li)figende. — 2063^a *MS.* A orocene, B .orocene; *Ke.*, *Z.*, 3 *Edd.* ābrocene; *Tho.*, *Schū.* brocene. — 2064^a *MS.* sweorð (?); *Thk.* -sweord. — 2064^b *Ke.* (syþ)ðan. — 2067^a *MS.* bearna; *Tho.* -beardna.

- 2070 gēn ymbe Grendel, þæt ðū geare cunne,
 since's brytta, tō hwan syððan wearð
 hondræs hæleða. Syððan heofones gim
 glād ofer grundas, gæst yrre cwōm,
 eatol æfengrom ūser nēosan,
 2075 ðær wē gesunde sæl weardodon.
 þær wæs Hondscið hild onsæge,
 feorhbealu fægum; hē fyrmest læg,
 gyrded cempa; him Grendel wearð,
 mærum maguþegne tō mūðbonan,
 2080 lēofes mannes lic eall forswealg.
 Nō ðy ær ūt ðā gēn idelhende
 bona blōdigtōð, bealewa gemyndig,
 of ðām goldsele gongan wolde;
 ac hē mægnæs rōf mīn costode,
 2085 grāpode gearofolm. Glōf hangode
 sīd ond syllic, searobendum fæst;
 sīo wæs orðoncum eall gegyrwed
 dēofles cræftum ond dracan fellum.
 Hē mec þær on innan unsynnigne,
 2090 dīor dædfruma gedōn wolde
 manigra sumne; hyt ne mihte swā,
 syððan ic on yrre uppriht āstōd.
 Tō lang ys tō reccenne, hū i(c ð)ām lēodsceaðan
 yfla gehwylces ondlēan forgeald;
 2095 þær ic, þēoden mīn, þīne lēode
 weorðode weorcum. Hē on weg losade,

2070^a *Gr.*, *Holl.* ymb. See *T.C.* § 13. — 2076^b *MS.* hilde; *Holtzm.* 496, *Rie. Zs.* 405 hild.
 See 2483. — 2079^a *MS.* magū; *Ke.* magu-. — 2085^a *Fol.* 176^a grapode *AB.* — *MS.* *A*
 gearo; *Thk.* gearo, *Ke.* geara-, *Ke. ii* gearo-. — 2088^b *Tr.* of (for ond). Cf. *MPh.* iii 240.
 — 2093^a *Siev. R.* 312, *Holt.*, *Schü.*, *Sed.* reccan. See *T.C.* § 12. — 2093^b *MS.* *A* huiedā;
Gru. tr. 297, *Ke.* hū ic ðām. — 2094^b *MS.* hond; *Gr.*¹ (?), *Rie. Zs.* 415, *Holl.*, *Schü.*, *Cha.*
 ond-. See 1541^b.

- lȳtle hwīle lifwynna br(ēa)c;
 hwæpre him sīo swiðre swaðe weardade
 hand on Hiorde, ond hē hēan ðonan,
 2100 mōdes geōmor meregrund gefēoll.
 Mē þone wælræs wine Scildunga
 fættan golde fela lēanode,
 manegum māðmum, syððan mergen cōm,
 ond wē tō symble geseten hæfdon.
 2105 þær wæs gidd ond glēo; gomela Scilding,
 felafricgende feorran rehte;
 hwīlum hildedēor hearpan wynne,
 gomenwudu grētte, hwīlum gyd āwræc
 sōð ond sārlic, hwīlum syllic spell
 2110 rehte æfter rihte rūmheort cyning;
 hwīlum eft ongan eldo gebunden,
 gomel gūðwiga gioguðe cwīðan,
 hildestrengo; hreðer inne wēoll,
 þonne hē wintrum frōd worn gemunde.
 2115 Swā wē þær inne andlangne dæg
 nīode nāman, oð ðæt niht becwōm
 oðer tō yldum. þā wæs eft hraðe
 gearo gyrnwræce Grendeles mōdor,
 sīðode sorhfull; sunu dēað fornam,
 2120 wīghete Wedra. Wif unhȳre
 hyre bearn gewræc, beorn ācwealde
 ellenlice; þær wæs Æschere,
 frōdan fyrnwitan feorh ūðgegne.
 Nōðer hȳ hine ne mōston, syððan mergen cwōm,
 2125 dēaðwērigne Denia lēode

2097^b *MS.* A bræc, B brene altered to brec; *Ke.* brēac. — 2105^b *Fol.* 176^b scilding *AB.*
 — 2106^a *Most Edd.* fela fricgende. See *MPh.* iii 262. — 2108^a *MS.* go/mel (*AB*); *Gru. tr.*
 2097 gomen-. — 2109^a *Gr.*¹ (?), *Scheinert Beitr.* xxx 366 (?), *Holt.* searolic.

- bronde forbærnan, nē on bēl hladan,
 lēofne mannan; hīo þæt līc ætbær
 fēondes fæð(mum un)der firgenstrēam.
 þæt wæs Hrōðgāre hrēowa tornost
 2130 þāra þe lēodfruman lange begēate.
 þā se ðeoden mec ðīne life
 healsode hrēohmōd, þæt ic on holma geþring
 eorlscipe efnde, ealdre genēðde,
 mārðo fremede; hē mē mēde gehēt.
 2135 Ic ðā ðæs wælnes, þē is wīde cūð,
 grimne gryrelīcne grundhyrde fond.
 þær unc hwīle wæs hand gemāne;
 holm heolfre wēoll, ond ic hēafde becearf
 in ðām [gūð]sele Grendeles mōdor
 2140 ēacnum ecgum; unsōfte þonan
 feorh oðferede; næs ic fāge þā gýt;
 ac mē eorla hlēo eft gesealde
 māðma menigeo, maga Healfdenes.
 XXXI Swā se ðeodkyning þēawum lyfde;
 2145 nealles ic ðām lēanum forloren hæfde,
 mægnes mēde, ac hē mē (māðma)s geaf,
 sunu Healfdenes on (mīn)ne sylfes dōm;
 ðā ic ðē, beorncyning, bringan wylle,
 ēstum geýwan. Gēn is eall æt ðē
 2150 lissa gelong; ic lýt hafo
 hēafodmāga nefne, Hygelāc, ðec.'

2126^b MS. bēl; see note on 1981; Edd. exc. *Holt.* & *Cha.* normalize to bæl. — 2127^b *Fol* 177^a hīo AB. — 2128^{a-b} MS. fæð.; *Ke.* fæðrunga, under; *Gr.* fæðmum under.
 — 2136^a MS. grimme; *Tho.* grimne. — 2137^b *Gru.* tr. 297, *Ke.*, et al., *Cha.* hand-gemāne.
 — 2139^a *Tho.*, *Holt.*, *Sed.*, *Panzer* 281, *Lawrence Publ. MLAss.* xxvii 237 n. 2 [gūð-], *cp.* 1513; *Gru.* tr. 297, *E.* tr., et al., *Schü.*, *Cha.* [grund-]. — 2146^b *Fol.* 177^b. . . is B(A); *Gru.* tr. 297, *Ke.* māðmas. — 2147^b *Ke.*, most Edd. (mīn)ne; *Gru.* (sīn)ne. — 2150^a *Holt.* *Beibl.* x 269 (cf. *Siev.* R. 312), *Tr.*, *Sed.* gelenge; *Holt.* *Lit.* bl. xxi 61 gelong lissa; *JEGPh.* viii 257, *Cha.* [mīnra]; *Siev.* (in *Schü.*) gelong[ra], (*cp.* 1784^a).

- Hēt ðā in beran eafor hēafodsegn,
 heaðostēapne helm, hāre byrnan,
 gūðsweord geatolic, gyd æfter wræc:
 2155 ‘ Mē ðis hildesceorp Hrōðgār sealde,
 snotra fengel; sume worde hēt,
 þæt ic his ærest ðē ēst gesægde;
 cwæð þæt hyt hæfde Hiorogār cyning,
 lēod Scyldunga lange hwile;
 2160 nō ðy̅ ær suna sīnum syllan wolde,
 hwatum Heorowearde, þēah hē him hold wāre,
 brēostgewædu. Brūc ealles well! ’
 Hȳrde ic þæt þām frætwum fēower mēaras
 lungre, gelīce lāst weardode,
 2165 æppelfealuwe; hē him ēst getēah
 mēara ond māðma. — Swā sceal mæg dōn,
 nealles inwitnet oðrum bregdon
 dyrnum cræfte, dēað rēn(ian)
 hondgesteallan. Hygelāce wæs
 2170 nīða heardum nefa swyðe hold,
 ond gehwæðer oðrum hrōþra gemyndig. —
 Hȳrde ic þæt hē ðone healsbēah Hygde gesealde,
 wrætlicne wundurmāððum, ðone þe him Wealhðeo geaf,
 ðēod(nes) dohtor, þrīo wicg somod
 2175 swancor ond sadolbeorht; hyre syððan wæs
 æfter bēahðege br[ē]ost geweorðod.
 Swā bealdode bearn Ecgðēowes,
 guma gūðum cūð, gōdum dædum,
 drēah æfter dōme; nealles druncne slōg
 2180 heorðgenēatas; næs him hrēoh sefa,

2152^b *Most Edd., Holt., Sed.* eaforhēafodsegn. Cf. *MPh. iii 462.* — 2154^b *Z. translit* spræc (*misprint*). — 2157^a *Conybeare L 1.4 (?)*, *Tho.* ærend; *Gr.¹ (?)*, *Rie. Zs. 405 f.* ærist ('origo'?). — 2164^b *Ke., et al., Holt.* weardodon. See note on 904 f. — 2166^b *Fol. 178^a* mæg. — 2168^b *Ke. ii* rēn(ian). — 2174^a *Ke.* ðēod(nes). — 2176^b *MS.* brost; *Tho.* br[ē]ost.

- ac hē mancynnes mæste cræfte
 ginfæstan gife, þē him God sealde,
 hēold hildedēor. Hēan wæs lange,
 swā hyne Gēata bearn gōdne ne tealdon,
 2185 nē hyne on medobence micles wyrðne
 drihten Wedera gedōn wolde;
 swyðe (wēn)don, þæt hē slēac wære,
 æðeling unfrom. Edwenden cwōm
 tīrēadiġum menn torna gehwylces. —
 2190 Hēt ðā eorla hlēo in gefetian,
 heaðorōf cyning Hrēðles lāfe
 golde gegyrede; næs mid Gēatum ðā
 sincmāðþum sēla on sweordes hād;
 þæt hē on Bīowulfes bearm ālegde,
 2195 ond him gesealde seofan þūsendo,
 bold ond bregostōl. Him wæs bām samod
 on ðām lēodscipe lond gecynde,
 eard ēðelriht, oðrum swiðor
 sīde rīce þām ðær sēla wæs.

- 2200 Eft þæt geīode ufaran dōgrum
 hildehlæmmum, syððan Hygelāc læg,
 ond Hear[dr]ēde hildemēceas
 under bordhrēoðan tō bonan wurdon,
 ðā hyne gesōhtan on sigeþēode
 2205 hearde hildfrecan, Heaðo-Scilfingas,
 niðra genægðan nefan Hererīces — :
 syððan Bēowulfe brāde rīce

2186^a *Fol.* 178^b drihten B. — *MS.* wereda; *Aant.* 31, *Holt.*, *Sed.*, *Cha.* Wedera. — 2187^a *Gr.* (wēn)don. — 2202^a *MS.* hearede; *Gru.* *tr.* 298 Hear[dr]ēde. — 2203^a *MS.* hilde; *Gru.*, *Siev.* R. 305 (?), *Holt.*, *Schü.* hild-. See *T.C.* § 14. — 2207^a *Fol.* 179^a beowulfe. *Folio* 179, with the last page (*Fol.* 198^b), is the worst part of the entire *MS.* It has been freshened up by a later hand, but not always correctly. Information on doubtful readings is in the notes of Zupitza and Chambers.

on hand gehwearf; hē gehēold tela
 fiftig wintra — wæs ðā frōd cyning,
 2210 eald ēþelweard —, oð ðæt ān ongan
 deorcum nihtum draca rīcs[i]an,
 sē ðe on hēa(um) h(æþ)e hord beweotode,
 stānbeorh stēapne; stīg under læg
 eldum uncūð. þær on innan gīong
 2215 nið[ð]a nāthwylc, (sē þe nē)h gefe(al)g
 hǣðnum horde, hond (wæge nam),
 (sīd,) since fāh; nē hē þæt syððan (bemāð),
 þ(eah) ð(e hē) slæpende besyre(d wur)de
 þeofes cræfte; þæt sie ðiōd (onfand),
 2220 b(ig)folc beorna, þæt hē gebolge(n) wæs.
 XXXII Nealles mid gewældum wrymhorð ābræc,
 sylfes willum, sē ðe him sāre gesceōd,
 ac for þrēanēdlan þ(ēow) nāthwylces
 hǣleða bearna heteswengeas flēah,
 2225 (ærnes) þearfa, ond ðær inne fealh,

2209^a *MS.* later hand wintru. — 2209^b *Tho.*, *Rie. Zs.* 406, *Sed.* þæt for ðā. — 2210^b *MS.* later hand 6n. — 2211^b *AB* rīcsan; *Ke.* rīcs[i]an. — 2212^a *MS.* letters between hea and hord very indistinct; *Z.* translit. heaðo hlæwe (so *Holt.*¹⁻², *Schü.*), but ðo seems too short and hlæwe too long for the space in the *MS.*; *Cha.* seems to recognize um and after it either hæþe (so *Siev.* xxxvi 418) or hope; *Sed.*, *Holt.*⁶ hēaum hæþe, *Cha.* hēaum hope, *Kock*⁶ 176 h. hofe. — 2215^a *Klu.* (in *Hold.*²) nið[ð]a. — 2215^b *MS.* : : : : h gefe : (:)g; *Sed.* sē (þe) n(ē)h (so *Tr.*) geþ(ra)ng. Restoration of 2215^b-17^b by *Bu.* 99 f.: nēode tō gefēng/hǣðnum horde; hond ætgenam/seleful since fāh; nē hē þæt syððan āgeaf. Cf. also *Holt.* — 2216^b-17^a *Tr.* hond (wæge nam),/(sigle) since fāch. 2217^a *MS.* originally fac, but h written over c. 2217^b *Angl.* xxviii 446 (bemāð). *Sed.* since fāhne; hē þæt syððan (wtræc). — 2218^a *MS.* *Z.* þ(eah) ð(e he). — 2218^b *Klu.* (in *Hold.*²) besyre(d wur)de. — 2219^b *AB* sie, *Klu.* (in *Hold.*²) sīo (which may very well have been the original reading before the freshening up of the page [*Cha.*]). — *Gr.*² (onfand). — 2220^a *MS.* apparently bu (?) or by (?); *Bu.* 100 (bȳ)folc; *Tr.*, *Sed.*, *Cha.* (bū)folc; *Klu.* (in *Hold.*²), *Holt.* (burh)folc [too long]. *Thk.*, et al. . . . folcbiorn. *Malone JEGPh.* xxvii 320 ff. bū folcbeorna. See *T.C.* § 28 n. 2. Cf. *Krackow L.* 7.19.44. — 2220^b *Gr.*¹ gebolge(n). — 2221^a *MS.* ge wealdū w. a changed to o by later hand. — 2221^b *MS.* horda/cræft; *Tr.* -hord āstrēad; *Kaluza* (in *Holt.*), 4 *Edd.* -hord ābræc. — 2223^b *Ke.*, *Z.*, *Holt.*, *Schü.*, *Lawrence L.* 4.62a.554 f. þ(egn); *Gr.*, *Bu.* *Zs.* 210, *Sed.*, *Cha.* þ(ēow); *Lawrence l.c.* þrece or þrym(?). — 2224^b *MS.* fleah w. a changed to o by later hand. — 2225^a *MS.* *Z.* (ærnes) ('æ and n are almost certain' *Z.*). — 2225^b *MS.* weal; *AB* weall. w. w apparently standing on an orig. f (*Z.*); *Gr.*¹ fealh.

secg synbysig. Sōna †mwatide

þæt :::: ðām gyst(e gryre)brōga stōd;

hwæðre (earm)sceapen

.....sceapen

2230 (þā hyne) se fār begeat.

Sincfæt

þær wæs swylcra fela

in ðām eorð(hū)se ærgestrēona,

swā hȳ on gēardagum gumena nāthwylc,

eormenlāfe æðelan cynnes,

2235 þanchycgende þær gehȳdde,

dēore mādmas. Ealle hīe dēað fornam

ærran mælum, ond sē ān ðā gēn

lēoda duguðe, sē ðær lengest hwearf,

weard winegeōmor, wēnde þæs ylcan,

2240 þæt hē lȳtel fæc longgestrēona

brūcan mōste. Beorh eallgearo

wunode on wonge wæterȳðum nēah,

nīwe be næsse, nearocræftum fæst;

þær on innan bær eorlgestrēona

2245 hringa hyrde hordwyrðne dæl,

fættan goldes, fēa worda cwæð:

2226^b *MS.* mwatide [the sign † in this ed. indicates that the reading is hopelessly corrupt]; *Tho.*, (cf. *Bu.* 101,) *Schū.*, *Cha.* inwlātode; *Holt.* hē wagode; *Sed.*² þæt gelode. — 2227 *MS.* *Z.*: apparently gyst(e gryre)brōga; *Gr.*¹ had conjectured gryre. *Cp. Dan.* 524 f. — 2228^a *MS.* *Z.* (?), *MS.* *Ke.* (earm). — 2229^a *Fol.* 179^b. — 2230^b *MS.* *Z.* (?), *MS.* *Cha.* (þā hyne). — *MS.* *Z.*, *MS.* *Cha.* orig. fār w. r altered to s. — 2231^a *Gr.*¹ (sōhte) (?); *He.*², *Tr.*, *Cha.* (geseah); *Holt.* (genōm). — 2232^a *Ke.* (scræfe); *Z.* (hū)se; *Klu.* (in *Hold.*²) (sel)e. — 2234^b *A* æþelan, *B* æðelan. — 2237^b *MS.* si; *Ke.* ii se. — 2239^a *MS.* *B* weard (*A* feard), *MS.* *Z.*: orig. wearð (ð doubted by *Cha.*); *Gru.*, *Tr.*, *Schū.*, *Cha.*, *Holt.* weard; *Tho.*, *Sed.* wearð. — 2239^b *MS.* *Z.*: 'rihde the later hand, but wende the first.' — *MS.* yldan, but *Sed.* established the fact that d had been clumsily altered from c. — 2241^b *Tho.*, et al., *Cha.* eall gearo. See 77^b. — 2244^a *MS.* *Z.* innon w. o altered fr. a (alteration doubted by *Cha.*). — 2245^b *MS.* *Z.* hard wyrðne (or f instead of w?); *Gr.* hardfyrdne; *Bout.* oð hord byrhtne; *Bu.* 102 hordwynne; *Schū.* hord, wyrðne; *ESt.* xxxix 431, *Sed.*, *Cha.*, *Holt.* hordwyrðne. — 2246^b *MS.* fēa w. a altered to c (*Z.*).

- ‘ Heald þū nū, hrūse, nū hæleð ne mōstan,
 eorla æhte! Hwæt, hyt ær on ðē
 gōde begēaton; gūððēað fornam,
 2250 feorhbealo frēcne fýra gehwylcne
 lēoda mīnra þāra ðe þis [lif] ofgeaf,
 gesāwon seledrēam. Nāh, hwā sweord wege
 oððe fe(o)r(mie) fæted wæge,
 dryncfæt dēore; dug(uð) ellor s[c]lēoc.
 2255 Sceal se hearda helm (hyr)stedgolde,
 fætum befeallen; feormynd swefað,
 þā ðe beadogrīman bȳwan sceoldon;
 gē swylce sēo herepād, sīo æt hilde gebād
 ofer borda gebræc bite īrena,
 2260 broснаð æfter beorne. Ne mæg byrnan hring
 æfter wīgfruman wīde fēran,
 hæleðum be healfe. Næs hearpan wyn,
 gomen glēobēames, nē gōd hafoc
 geond sæl swingeð, nē se swifta mearh
 2265 burhstede bēateð. Bealocwealm hafað
 fela feorhcynna forð onsended! ’
 Swā giōmormōd giōhðo mænde
 ān æfter eallum, unbliðe hwe(arf)
 dæges ond nihtes, oð ðæt dēaðes wylm
 2270 hrān æt heortan. Hordwynne fond
 eald ūhtsceaða opene standan,

2247^b *MS.* mæstan; *Z.*: *perh. orig.* mostun (or -on); *Cha.*: ‘all very obscure.’ — 2250^b *MS.* fyrena; *Ke. ii* fira, *Tho.* fýra. — 2251^b *MS.* þana; *Ke. ii* þāra. — *Ke. ii*, 3 *Edd.* [lif]; *Holt.* (cf. *L. 5.26.19*) [lēoht]. — 2252 *MS.* gesawon; *Rie. Zs.* 408, *Holt.*¹⁻³ gesiþa; *Tr.*, *JEGPh. vi* 193 secga; *Bu.* 102 geswæfon seledrēamas. *MS.* dream or dream :: (erasure?); *Holt.*, *Sed.*, *Cha.* (Ic) nāh. *Fol.* 180^a nah. — 2253^a *MS.* *Z.* fe : r : : ; *Gr.*¹ feormie. — 2254^b *Ke.* (ii) dug(uð). — *MS.* seoc; *Gr.*¹ scōc. — 2255^b *Gru. tr.* 299, *Edd.* (hyr)sted golde; *Kock*² 118, *Kock*⁶ 177 (hyr)stedgolde. (*Cp. Gen.* 2155.) — 2256^b (*Ke.*), *Gr.*², et al. feormend, *Ke. ii*, et al. feormiend. — 2259^b *Siev. R.* 253, *Tr.*, *Holt.*, *Schū.*, *Sed.* īren[n]a. See 673^a *Varr.* — 2262^b *Tho.*, *Bu. Zs.* 212, 4 *Edd.* nis. — 2266^b *MS.* *Z.* feorð (i.e. forð). — 2268^b *MS. Ke.* hweop, *MS. Tho.* hwæ . . ; *A hweir w. another ink*; *Gr. Spr.* (s.v. hvōpan), *Schū.*^{9, 10} wēop; *Gr.*², 4 *Edd.* hwearf.

sē ðe byrnende biorgas sēceð,
 nacod niðdraca, nihtes flēogeð
 fýre befangen; hyne foldbūend
 1275 (swiðe ondræ)da(ð). Hē gesēcean sceall
 (ho)r(d on) hrūsan, þær hē hāðen gold
 warað wintrum frōd; ne byð him wihte ðy sēl.

Swā se ðēodsceaða þrēo hund wintra
 hēold on hrūsan hordærna sum
 2280 ēacencræftig, oð ðæt hyne ān ābealch
 mon on mōde; mandryhtne bær
 fæted wāge, frioðowære bæd
 hlāford sinne. Ðā wæs hord rāsod,
 onboren bēaga hord, bēne getiðad

2285 fēasceaftum men; frēa scēawode
 fīra fyrngeweorc forman siðe. —
 þā se wyrm onwōc, wrōht wæs geniwad;
 stonc ðā æfter stāne, stearcheort onfand
 fēondes fōtlāst; hē tō forð gestōp

2290 dyrnan cræfte dracan hēafde nēah.
 Swā mæg unfæge ēaðe gedigan
 wēan ond wræcsīð sē ðe Waldendes
 hyldo gehealdep! Hordweard sōhte
 georne æfter grunde, wolde guman findan,

2295 þone þe him on sweofote sære getēode;
 hāt ond hrēohmōd hlāw oft ymbhwearf
 ealne ūtanweardne; nē ðær ænig mon

2275^a *Fol.* 180^b *Z.* (swiðe ondræ)da(ð). — 2276^a *Gr.*² (hea)r(h on); *Z.* (ho)r(d on). — 2279^a *MS.* hrusan; *Thk.* hrūsan. — 2280^b *Gru. tr.* 300, *Tho.*, et al. ābealh. — 2283^b *Bu. Zs.* 212 hearh (?), *Holt. Zs.* 120, *Sed.* hlāw (for hord). — 2284^a *Bu. Zs.* 212 dæl (?), *Cos. viii* 572 sum (?) (for hord). — 2295^b *Aant.* 33, *Holt.*, *Schü.*, *Sed.* sār. — 2296^b *Fol.* 181^a hlæwū; *Ke.*, 4 *Edd.* hlāw; *Gru.*, et al. hlāw nū. — *Siev. R.* 258, *Holt.*, *Schü.* ymb-. See *T.C.* § 13. — 2297^a *MS.* ealne ūtanweardne; *Siev. R.* 306, *Holt.*¹⁻⁵ eal ūtanweard; *Siev. A. M.* § 85 n. 8 (?), *Wroblewski Über d. ae. Gesetze d. Königs Knut (Berlin Diss. 1901)* p. 61, *Schü.* ealne ūtweardne; *Tr.*, *Holt.*⁶ ealne ūtanweard; *Sed.* ealne ūtan. — 2297^b *MS.* ne; *Gr.*¹ ne [wæs]; *Gr.*¹ (?), *Aant.* 34, *Holt.*, *Schü.*, *Cha.* næs; *Sed.* ne [wearð].

- on þære wēstenne, — hwæðre *wīges* gefeh,
 bea(du)[we] weorces; hwīlum on beorh æthwearf,
 2300 sincfæt sōhte; hē þæt sōna onfand,
 ðæt hæfde gumena sum goldes gefandod,
 hēahgestrēona. Hordweard onbād
 earfoðlice, oð ðæt æfen cwōm;
 wæs ðā gebolgen beorges hyrde,
 2305 wolde se lāða līge forgyldan
 drincfæt dýre. þā wæs dæg sceacen
 wyrme on willan; nō on wealle læ[n]g
 bīdan wolde, ac mid bæle fōr,
 fýre gefýsed. Wæs se fruma egeslic
 2310 lēodum on lande, swā hyt lungre wearð
 on hyra sincgifan sāre geendod.
 XXXIII Ðā se gæst ongan glēdum spīwan,
 beorht hofu bærnan, — brynelēoma stōd
 eldum on andan; nō ðær āht cwices
 2315 lāð lyftfloga læfan wolde.
 Wæs þæs wyrmes wīg wīde gesýne,
 nearofāges nīð nēan ond feorran,
 hū se gūðsceaða Gēata lēode
 hatode ond hýnde; hord eft gescēat,
 2320 dryhtsele dyrnne ær dāges hwile.
 Hæfde landwara līge befangen,
 bæle ond bronde; beorges getruwode,
 wīges ond wealles; him sēo wēn gelēah.
 þā wæs Bīowulfe brōga gecýðed
 2325 snūde tō sōðe, þæt his sylfes hām,

2298 *Rie. Zs.* 408 assumes lacuna after wēstenne, *Sed.* after wēstenne (*supplies* wiht gesýne) and after gefeh; *Koeppel ZfdPh.* xxiii 121 would strike out 2296^b–98^a. — *MS.* hilde; *Tr.*, *Schü.*, *Holt.*, *Cha.* wīges. [*Cf. Bu.* 103; *t. Br.* 132.] — 2299^a *Ke.* bea(du)-; *JEGPh.* viii 257 f., 3 *Edd.* bea(du)[we]; *Holt. Angl.* xxi 366, *Sed.* bea(du)weorces [georn]. — 2305^a *MS.* fela ða; *Bu. Zs.* 212 se lāða. — 2307^b *MS.* læg; *Gru. tr.* 300 leng; *Aant.* 34 læng. — 2315^b *Fol.* 181^b wolde *AB.* — 2322^b *Sec* 66g^b *Varr.* — 2325^b *MS.* him; *Gru. tr.* 301 hām.

- bolda sēlest brynewylmum mealt,
 gifstōl Gēata. þæt ðām gōdan wæs
 hrēow on hreðre, hygesorga mæst;
 wēnde se wīsa, þæt hē Wealdende
 2330 ofer ealde riht ēcean Dryhtne
 bitre gebulge; brēost innan wēoll
 þēostrum geþoncum, swā him geþýwe ne wæs.
 Hæfde līgdraca lēoda fæsten,
 ēalond ūtan, eorðweard ðone
 2335 glēdum forgrunden; him ðæs gūðkyning,
 Wedera þīoden wræce leornode.
 Heht him þā gewyrcean wīgendra hlēo
 eallīrenne, eorla dryhten,
 wīgbord wrætlic; wisse hē gearwe,
 2340 þæt him holtwudu he(lpan) ne meahte,
 lind wið līge. Sceolde lēndaga
 æþeling ærgōd ende gebīdan,
 worulde lifes, ond se wyrm somod,
 þēah ðe hordwelan hēolde lange.
 2345 Oferhogode ðā hringa fengel,
 þæt hē þone wīdfloga weorode gesōhte,
 sīdan herge; nō hē him þā sæcce ondrēd,
 nē him þæs wyrmes wīg for wiht dyde,
 eafoð ond ellen, forðon hē ær fela
 2350 nearo nēðende nīða gedigde,
 hildehlemma, syððan hē Hrōðgāres,
 sigorēadig secg, sele fælsode,
 ond æt gūðe forgrāp Grendeles mægum

2334^b *Sweet Ags. Dict.* eorðgeard (?). — *Gr.*¹, *Gru.*, *Sed.* ðonne. — 2338^b *Bu. Tid.* 56 eallīrenne [scylð]; *Holt. Lit. bl.* xxi 61 & *Zs.* 120 īrenne [scylð] (*Holt.*^{3,4}: 2337^b wigena hlēo [scylð]); *Kock*² 119 f. eallīren ner ('protection'). — 2339^b *Fol.* 182^a wisse. — 2340^b *Thk.* he(lpan). — 2341^b *MS.* þend; *Gru. tr.* 301 (?), *Ke. ii* lēn-. — 2347^b *MS.* hi þā (i.e. him þām); *Ke. ii* him þā.

lāðan cynnes.

Nō þæt læsest wæs

2355 hondgemōt[a], þær mon Hygelāc slōh,
syððan Gēata cyning gūðe ræsum,
frēawine folca Frēslondum on,
Hrēðles eafora hiorodryncum swealt,
bille gebēaten. þonan Bīowulf cōm

2360 sylfes cræfte, sundnytte drēah;
hæfde him on earme (āna) þritig
hildegeatwa, þā hē tō holme (st)āg.
Nealles Hetware hrēmge þorf(t)on
fēðewiges, þē him foran ongēan

2365 linde bāron; lýt eft becwōm
fram þām hildfreca hāmes nīosan!
Oferswam ðā siolēða bigong sunu Ecgðēowes,
earm ānhaga eft tō lēodum;
þær him Hygd gebēad hord ond rīce,
2370 bēagas ond bregostōl; bearne ne truwode,
þæt hē wið ælfylcum ēpelstōlas
healdan cūðe, ðā wæs Hygelāc dēad.

Nō ðy ær fēasceafte findan meahton
æt ðām æðelinge ænige ðinga,
2375 þæt hē Heardrēde hlāford wære,
oððe þone cynedōm cīosan wolde;
hwæðre hē hine on folce frēondlārum hēold,
ēstum mid āre, oð ðæt hē yldra wearð,
Weder-Gēatum wēold.

Hyne wræcmægias

2380 ofer sǣ sōhtan, suna Ōhteres;

2354^a *t. Br. 151 (?)*, *Tr.*, *Holt*,¹ *Kock*⁵ 178 cynne. — 2355^a *MS. AB* gemot; *Ke.* -gemōt[a]. — 2356^b *Hoops* gūðeræsum; *si.* 2620^b. — 2361^b *Fol.* 182^b *Z.* . . . xxx.; *Gr.*¹ (āna). — 2362^b *Ke.* (st)āg. — 2363^b *Ke.* þorf(t)on. — 2367^a *Tho.* siol-ēðel (*drops* bigong); *Bout.* 100 seolhbaða; *Gr.*¹ siolēða (= -yða). — 2370^b *See* 66g^b *Varr.* — 2377^a *MS.* hi; *Tho.* hine.

- hæfdon hȳ forhealden helm Scyflinga,
 þone sēlestan sēcýninga
 þāra ðe in Swīorīce sinc brytnade,
 mārne þēoden. Him þæt tō mearce wearð;
 2385 hē þær [f]or feorme feorhwunde hlēat,
 sweordes swengum, sunu Hygelāces;
 ond him eft gewāt Ongenðioes bearn
 hāmes nīosan, syððan Heardrēd læg,
 lēt ðone bregostol Bīowulf healdan,
 2390 Gēatum wealdan; þæt wæs gōd cyning.
 XXXVIII Sē ðæs lēodhryres lēan gemunde
 uferan dōgrum, Ēadgilse wearð
 fēasceaftum frēond; folce gestēpte
 ofer sǣ sīde sunu Ōhteres,
 2395 wigum ond wǣpnum; hē gewrēc syððan
 cealdum cearsīðum, cyning ealdre binēat.
 Swā hē nīða gehwane genesen hæfde,
 slīðra geslyhta, sunu Ecgðīowes,
 ellenweorca, oð ðone ānne dæg,
 2400 þē hē wið þām wyrme gewegan sceolde.
 Gewāt þā twelfa sum torne gebolgen
 dryhten Gēata dracan scēawian;
 hæfde þā gefrūnen, hwanan sio fāhð ārās,
 bealonīð biorna; him tō bearme cwōm
 2405 māðþumfæt mære þurh ðæs meldan hond.
 Sē wæs on ðām ðrēate þreottēoða secg,
 sē ðæs orleges or onstealde,
 hæft hygegiōmor, sceolde hēan ðonon

2383^a *MS.* ðe/ðe; *Ke.* ðe. — 2384^a *Fol.* 183^a þeoden *AB.* — 2385^a *MS.* orfeorme; *Gr.*
 on feorme; *Mö.* 111, 4 *Edd.* [f]or feorme. — 2387^b *Siev. R.* 266, *Holt.* Ongenðioes. *Cf. T.C.*
 §§ 7, 2. — 2394^a *Schröder ZfdA.* xliii 366 f., *Schü.* 8-10 sēsīðe. *But see EST.* xxxix 432. —
 2396^a *Aant.* 35 cealde cearsīðas; *Tr.* cwealm cearsīðum. — 2401^a *MS.* .xli. — 2404^b *Fol.*
 183^b cwom *AB.*

- wong wīsan. Hē ofer willan gīong
 2410 tō ðæs ðe hē eorðsele ānne wisse,
 hlāw under hrūsan holmwylme nēh,
 yðgewinne; sē wæs innan full
 wrætta ond wīra. Weard unhīore,
 gearo gūðfreca goldmāðmas hēold
 2415 eald under eorðan; næs þæt yðe cēap
 tō gegangenne gumena ænigum.
 Gesæt ðā on nasse nīðheard cyning;
 þenden hālo ābēad heorðgenēatum,
 goldwine Gēata. Him wæs geōmor sefa,
 2420 wāfre ond wālfūs, wyrd ungemete nēah,
 sē ðone gomelan grētan sceolde,
 sēcean sāwle hord, sundur gedælan
 lif wið līce; nō þon lange wæs
 feorh æþelinges flæsce bewunden.
 2425 Bīowulf maþelade, bearn Ecgðēowes:
 ‘ Fela ic on giogoðe gūðrāsa genæs,
 orleghwīla; ic þæt eall gemon.
 Ic wæs syfanwintre, þā mec sinca baldor,
 frēawine folca æt mīnum fæder genam;
 2430 hēold mec ond hæfde Hrēðel cyning,
 geaf mē sinc ond symbel, sibbe gemunde;
 næs ic him tō life lāðra ōwihte,
 beorn in burgum, þonne his bearna hwylc,
 Herebeald ond Hæðcyn oððe Hygelāc mīn.
 2435 Wæs þām yldestan ungedēfelice
 mæges dædum morþorbed strêd,

2421^a *Gr.*, et al. sēo. See 1887^b. — 2423^b *Gru.*, *Sed.* (?) þonne. — *Gr.*¹ leng ne (?); *Aant.* 35 længe. — 2428^a *Fol.* 184^a ic. — 2430^b *Holt.*¹ (cf. *Zs.* 120), *Sed.* geaf mē H. c.; *Holt.*²⁻⁶ Hrēðel cyning geaf. See *T.C.* § 17. — 2432^b *Siev.* R. 256 (?), *Holt.*¹⁻⁵, *Schü.* wihte, *Tr.* ōwiht, *Holt.*⁶ ðhte. See *T.C.* § 20. — 2435^b *MS.* ungedefelice; *Siev.* R. 234, *A. M.* § 85 n. 8 ungedēfe; *Hoops St.* 10 ungedēfelice.

- syððan hyne Hæðcyn of hornbogan,
 his frēawine flāne geswencte,
 miste mercelses ond his mæg ofscēt,
 2440 brōðor ððerne blōdigan gāre.
 þæt wæs feohlēas gefeoht, fyrenum gesyngad,
 hreðre hygemēðe; sceolde hwæðre swā þeah
 æðeling unwrecen ealdres linnan.
 Swā bið geōmorlic gomelum ceorle
 2445 tō gebīðanne, þæt his byre rīde
 giong on galgan; þonne hē gyd wrece,
 sārigne sang, þonne his sunu hangað
 hrefne tō hrōðre, ond hē him helpe ne mæg
 eald ond infrōd ænige gefremman.
 2450 Symble bið gemyndgad morna gehwylce
 eaforan ellorsīð; ððres ne gȳmeð
 tō gebīðanne burgum in innan
 yrfeweardas, þonne se ān hafað
 þurh dēaðes nȳd dāda gefondad.
 2455 Gesyhð sorhcearig on his suna būre
 wīnsele wēstne, windge reste
 rēote berofene, — rīdend swefað,
 hāleð in hoðman; nis þær hearpan swēg,
 gomen in geardum, swylce ðær iū wæron.
 xxxv 2460 Gewīteð þonne on sealman, sorhlēoð gāleð
 ān æfter ānum; þūhte him eall tō rūm,
 wongas ond wīcstede.

Swā Wedra helm

2438^a *Bu.* 103, *Tr.* frēowine. — 2442^a *Ke.* Hrēðel; *Gr.*¹, *Tr.*, *Hol.*¹⁻⁶, *Sed.* Hrēðle. — *Tr.*, *Scheinert Beitr.* xxx 387 (?), *Holl.* -mēðo. — 2446^b *Gr.*, *Hol.*, *Sed.* wreceð. — 2448^b *MS.* helpan; *Ke.* helpe, cf. *Siev. ZfdPh.* xxi 357. — 2451^a *Fol.* 184^b eaforan *AB.* — 2454 *Gru.*, *Müll.* (xiv 232) þurh dāda nȳd (or *Gru.* p. 176, *Bu.* Zs. 215: nīð) dēaðes gefondad. — 2457^a *MS.* reote; *Tho.* rōte ('rote'); *Gr.*¹, *Rie.* L. rēoce; *Bu.* Zs. 215 r(e)ōte ('rest'); *Hold.* rōte ('joy'); *Holt.*²⁻⁶ rēte (orig. rōte); *Sed.* *MLR.* xxviii 229 teorde. — 2457^b *Gr.*¹ (?), ², *Rie.* L. swefeð.

- æfter Herebealde heortan sorge
 weallinde wæg; wihte ne meahte
 2465 on ðām feorhbonan fæghðe gebētan;
 nō ðȳ ær hē þone heaðorinc hatian ne meahte
 lāðum dædum, þeah him lēof ne wæs.
 Hē ðā mid þære sorhge, þē him tō sār belamp,
 gumdrēam ofgeaf, Godes lēoht gecēas;
 2470 eaferum lāfde, swā dēð ēadig mon,
 lond ond lēodbyrig, þā hē of life gewāt.
 þā wæs synn ond sacu Swēona ond Gēata
 ofer wīd wæter wrōht gemæne,
 herenīð hearda, syððan Hrēðel swealt,
 2475 oððe him Ongenðeowes eaferan wāran
 frome fyrdhwate, frēode ne woldon
 ofer heafo healdan, ac ymb Hrēosnabeorh
 eatolne inwitscear oft gefremedon.
 Þæt mægwine mīne gewræcan,
 2480 fæhðe ond fyrene, swā hyt gefræge wæs,
 þeah ðe oðer his ealdre gebohte,
 heardan cēape; Hæðcynne wearð,
 Gēata dryhtne gūð onsæge.
 þā ic on morgne gefrægn mæg oðerne
 2485 billes ecgum on bonan stælan,
 þær Ongenþēow Eofores nīosað;
 gūðhelm tōglād, gomela Scylfing
 hrēas [heoro]blāc; hond gemunde
 fæhðo genōge, feorhsweng ne oftēah.

2468^b *MS.* sio; *Rie. L., Gr.², E., Holt.^{1,2}, Sed.* swā; *Holt.³⁻⁵* gið; dropped by *Schü.* Cf. *Lang.* § 20.1; note on 2295; *Sed. MLR.* xxviii 229 sio þe him. — 2472^a *Fol.* 185^a wæs *AB.* — 2473^a *MS.* A rid; *Gru. tr.* 303 wīd. — 2477^a *Sarr.* St. 27 f. heaþo. — 2477^b *Bu. Zs.* 216(?), *Sed.* Hrefna beorh; but see *Bu. 11.* — 2478^b *MS.* ge gefremedon; *Thk.* drops first ge. — 2481 *Gr.¹* þ. ð. ð. [hit]/h. e. g.; *He.², Schü., Sed.* þ. ð. ð. hit/e.g.; *Hold.², Holt., Cha.* þ. ð. ð. his/e.g. — 2486^b *Gr., et al.* nīosade. See 1923^b. — 2488^a *Gr., et al., Hoops* [heoro]-blāc; *Bu. Tid.* 297 [hrēa]-blāc; *Holt. Angl.* xxi 366, 4 *Edd.* [hilde]-blāc (*metri causa*). — 2489^b *Holt.¹⁻⁵* (cf. *Zs.* 121) -swenge. *Cp.* 1520^b.

- 2490 Ic him þā māðmas, þē hē mē sealde,
geald æt gūðe, swā mē gifeðe wæs,
lēohtan sweorde; hē mē lond forgeaf,
eard ēðelwyn. Næs him ænig þearf,
þæt hē tō Gifðum oððe tō Gār-Denum
2495 oððe in Swīorīce sēcean þurfe
wyrsan wīgfrecan, weorðe gecȳpan;
symle ic him on fēðan beforan wolde,
āna on orde, ond swā tō aldre sceall
sæcce fremman, þenden þis sweord þolað,
2500 þæt mec ær ond sīð oft gelæste,
syððan ic for dugeðum Dæghrefne wearð
tō handbonan, Hūga ceman; —
nalles hē ðā frætwe Frēscyning[e],
brēostweorðunge bringan mōste,
2505 ac in campe gecrong cumbles hyrde,
æþeling on elne; ne wæs ecg bona,
ac him hildegrāp heortan wylmas,
bānhūs gebræc. Nū sceall billes ecg,
hond ond heard sweord ymb hord wīgan.
2510 Bēowulf maðelode, bēotwordum spræc
nīehstan sīðe: ' Ic genēðde fela
gūða on geogoðe; gýt ic wylle,
frōd folces weard fāhðe sēcan,
mārðu fremman, gif mec se mānsceaða
2515 of eorðsele ūt gesēceð.'
Gegrētte ðā gumena gehwylcne,
hwate helmberend hindeman sīðe,

2493^a *Siev. ix 141* -wynne. See *Lang. § 20.2.* — 2495^b *Bu. Zs. 216* þorfte. See 1928^b.
— 2496^a *Fol. 185^b* wyrstan *A.* — 2500^b *Gr., Schü., Sed.:* period after gelæste. — 2503^b
MS. cyning; Gru. tr. 304 -cyning[e]. — 2505^a *MS. ceman; Ke., Tho., 4 Edd. campe*
(compe). — 2509^a *Morgan Beitr. xxxiii 105 f., Holt., Sed. heardsweord. So 2987^a. (Cp.*
2638^a.) — 2514^a *MS. mārðu (i.e. mārðum, so Cha.); Ke. ii mārðo, Bu. 104, 3 Edd.*
mārðu. Cp. 2079^a, 2347^b.

- swāse gesīðas: ‘Nolde ic sweord beran,
wāpen tō wyrme, gif ic wiste hū
2520 wið ðām āglæcean elles meahte
gylpe wiðgripan, swā ic giō wið Grendle dyde;
ac ic ðær heaðufýres hātes wēne,
[o]reðes ond attres; forðon ic mē on hafu
bord ond byrnan. Nelle ic beorges weard
2525 oferflēon fōtes trem, ac unc [furður] sceal
weorðan æt wealle, swā unc wyrd getēoð,
Metod manna gehwæs. Ic eom on mōde from,
þæt ic wið þone gūðflogan gylp ofersitte.
Gebīde gē on beorge byrnum werede,
2530 secgas on searwum, hwæðer sēl mæge
æfter wælræse wunde gedýgan
uncer twēga. Nis þæt ēower sið,
nē gemet mannes, nefn(e) mīn ānes,
þæt hē wið āglæcean eofoðo dāle,
2535 eorlscype efne. Ic mid elne sceall
gold gegangan, oððe gūð nimeð,
feorhbealu frēcne frēan ēowerne!’
 Ārās ðā bī ronde rōf ōretta,
heard under helme, hiorosercean bær
2540 under stāncleofu, strengo getruwode
ānes mannes; ne bið swylc earges sið!
Geseah ðā be wealle sē ðe worna fela—
gumcystum gōd—gūða gedigde,
hildehlemma, þonne hnitan fēðan,

2519^b *Fol.* 186^a gif *AB.* — 2520^a *MS.* ðam; *Siev.* ix 141, *Holt.* ðæs. — 2521^a *Schröder* *Angl.* xiii 345 gūpe (for gylpe). — 2523^a *MS.* reðes 7 hattres; *Gru.* tr. 304, *Ke.* ii attres; *Gr.* [o]reðes. See 2557, 2715, 2839. — 2525^b *MS.* ofer fleon; *Bu.* 104, *Barnouw* 232, *Sed.* flēo(ha)n (flēon); *Tr.* forflēon, *Holt.* ferflēon. — 2525^b *Schubert* L 8.1.46, *Barnouw* 232, *Tr.* [fæhðo]; *Bu.* 104, *Schū.* 8-10 [feohte]; *Arch.* cxv 181 [furðor], *Cha.* [furður]. — 2528^a *Siev.* ix 141 þæs (for þæt). See *Gloss.*: þæt. — 2533^b *Gru.* tr. 304 nefn(e). — 2534^a *MS.* wat; *Gru.* tr. 304 þæt. — 2540^b See 609^b *Varr.* — 2542^b *Fol.* 186^b seðe *A(B).*

- 2545 sto[n]dan stānbogan, strēam ūt þonan
 brecan of beorge; wæs þære burnan wælm
 heaðofȳrum hāt, ne meahthe horde nēah
 unbyrnende ænige hwile
 dēop gedȳgan for dracan lēge.
 2550 Lēt ðā of brēostum, ðā hē gebolgen wæs,
 Weder-Gēata lēod word ūt faran,
 stearcheort styrnde; stefn in becōm
 heaðotorht hlynnan under hārne stān.
 Hete wæs onhrēred, hordweard oncnīow
 2555 mannes reorde; næs ðær māra fyrst
 frēode tō friclan. From ærest cwōm
 oruð āglæcean ūt of stāne,
 hāt hildeswāt; hrūse dynede.
 Biorn under beorge bordrand onswāf
 2560 wið ðām gryregieste, Gēata dryhten;
 ðā wæs hringbogan heorte gefȳsed
 sæcce tō sēceanne. Sweord ær gebræd
 gōd gūðcýning, gomele lāfe,
 ecgum unslāw; āghwæðrum wæs
 2565 bealohcýgendra brōga fram oðrum.
 Stīðmōd gestōd wið stēapne rond
 winia bealdor, ðā se wýrm gebēah
 snūde tōsomne; hē on searwum hād.
 Gewāt ðā byrnende gebogen scriðan,
 2570 tō gescipe scýndan. Scýld wēl gebearg

2545^a *MS.* stodan; *Tho* sto[n]dan. — 2549^a *Gru. tr.* 305, *Gru.* dēor ('animal'), *Bu. Tid.* 207, *Sed.* dēor (*adj.*). — 2559^a *Sed.* (*cf. MLR. v* 288) born (*comma after dynede, semicolon after beorge*). — 2561^a *Sarr. ESt. xxviii* 409 f. hringboran (*i.e. Bēowulf*). — 2562^a *Siev. R.* 312, *Holt., Schū., Sed.* sēc(e)an. *See T.C. § 12.* — 2564^a *MS.* un/glaw (*letter erased after l*), *B* gleap; *Tho.* unslēaw; *Bu.* 104, 4 *Edd.* unslāw. — 2565^b *Fol.* 187^a broga *AB.* — 2567^a *Gu. tr.* 305, *Gru., Tr.* wigena. *See 1418^a.* — 2570^a *Tho.* gesceape; *E.* gescepe; *He.* 4-7 gescife ('headlong,' tō placed in 2560^b); *Holt.* gescife (gescife), *Sed.* gescife ('precipitation,' *see B.-T.: (niþer)scýfe, cp. scūfan*).

life ond līce lāssan hwīle
 mǣrum þēodne, þonne his myne sōhte,
 ðær hē þȳ fyrste forman dōgore
 wealdan mōste, swā him wyrd ne gescrāf
 2575 hrēð æt hilde. Hond up ābræd
 Gēata dryhten, gryrefāhne slōh
 incge-lāfe, þæt sīo ecg gewāc
 brūn on bāne, bāt unswīðor,
 þonne his ðiodcýning þearfe hæfde
 2580 bysigum gebāded. þā wæs beorges weard
 æfter heaðuswenge on hrēoum mōde,
 wearp wælfyre; wīde sprungon
 hildelēoman. Hrēðsigora ne gealp
 goldwine Gēata; gūðbill geswāc
 2585 nacod æt nīðe, swā hyt nō sceolde,
 īren ærgōd. — Ne wæs þæt ēðe sīð,
 þæt se mǣra maga Ecgðēowes
 grundwong þone ofgyfan wolde;
 sceolde [ofer] willan wīc eardian
 2590 elles hwergen, swā sceal æghwylc mon
 ālātan lāndagas.

Næs ðā long tō ðon,
 þæt ðā āglācean hȳ eft gemētton.
 Hyrte hyne hordweard, hreðer æðme wēoll,
 nīwan stefne; nearo ðrōwode
 2595 fȳre befonen sē ðe ær folce wēold.
 Nealles him on hēape handgesteallan,
 æðelinga bearn ymbę gestōdon

2573^b See 1797^b. — 2577^a *Ke. ii Gloss. s.v. lāf icge-*; *Tho., E., Sed. Incges, Gru. (?) Ingwina, Holt.*³ *Ingwines (cf. Griemb. 757); Tr. isigre; Tr. Beibl. xxiv 42 irte-. [Cf. Holt. Beibl. xiii 78 f.: yrringa or æðelincges.] — 2577^b Hoops St. 129 þ = þā. Cf. note on 15. — 2589^a *Gr.*² [wyrmes]; *Aant. 35* [wyrme tō]; *Rie. Zs. 410, 4 Edd. [ofer]. — 2590^b Fol. 187^b sceal AB. — 2596^b MS. heand; Ke. hand-.**

- hildecystum, ac hȳ on holt bugon,
 ealdre burgan. Hiora in ānum wēoll
 2600 sefa wið sorgum; sibb' æfre ne mæg
 wiht onwenden þām ðe wēl þenceð.
 xxxvi Wiglāf wæs hāten, Wēoxstānes sunu,
 lēoflic lindwiga, lēod Scylfinga,
 mæg Ælfheres; geseah his mondryhten
 2605 under heregrīman hāt þrōwian.
 Gemunde ðā ðā āre, þē hē him ær forgeaf,
 wīcstede weligne Wægmunðinga,
 folcrista gehwylc, swā his fæder āhte;
 ne mihte ðā forhabban, hond rond gefēng,
 2610 geolwe linde, gomel swyrd getēah;
 þæt wæs mid eldum Ēanmundes lāf,
 suna Ōhtere[s]; þām æt sæcce wearð,
 wræcca(n) winelēasum Wēohstān bana
 mēces ecgum, ond his mægum ætbær
 2615 brūnfāgne helm, hringde byrnan,
 ealdsweord etonisc; þæt him Onela forgeaf,
 his gædelinges gūðgewædu,
 fyrdsearo fūslīc, — nō ymbe ðā fāhðe spræc,
 þēah ðe hē his brōðor bearn ābredwade.
 2620 Hē [ðā] frætwe gehēold fela missēra,
 bill ond byrnan, oð ðæt his byre mihte
 eorlscipe efnan swā his ærfæder;
 geaf him ðā mid Gēatum gūðgewæda,
 āghwæs unrīm, þā hē of ealdre gewāt
 2625 frōd on forðweg. — þā wæs forma sið
 geongan ceman, þæt hē gūðe ræs

2612^a *Fol.* 188^a suna AB. — *MS.* ohtere; *Gru. tr.* 305 Ōhtere[s] (*Thk. Operes*). — 2613^a *E.Sc.* wrecca(n). — 2613^b *MS.* weohstanes; *Gru. tr.* 306 Wēohstān. — 2615^a *Tr.* hasufāgne. — 2615^b *Rie. V.* 21, *Holt.* byrnan hringde. See *T.C.* § 27. — 2616^a See 1558^a. — 2620^a *Gru.*, *E.*, *Siev. ix* 141, *Holt.* [þā]. — 2623^b *E.Sc.* -gewædu. — 2626^b *Hoops* gūðeræðs.

mid his frēodryhtne fremman sceolde.

Ne gemealt him se mōdsefa, nē his mæges lāf

gewāc æt wīge; þæt se wyrm onfand,

2630 syððan hīe tōgædre gegān hæfdon.

Wiglāf maðelode, wordrihta fela

sægde gesiðum — him wæs sefa geōmor — :

‘ Ic ðæt mæl geman, þær wē medu þēgun,

þonne wē gehēton ūssum hlāforde

2635 in biorsele, ðē ūs ðās bēagas geaf,

þæt wē him ðā gūðgetāwa gyldan woldon,

gif him þyslicu þearf gelumpe,

helmas ond heard sweord. Ðē hē ūsic on herge gecēas

tō ðyssum sīðfate sylfes willum,

2640 onmunde ūsic mārða, ond mē þās māðmas geaf,

þē hē ūsic gārwīgend gōde tealde,

hwate helmberend, — þēah ðe hlāford ūs

þis ellenweorc āna āðōhte

tō gefremmanne, folces hyrde,

2645 forðām hē manna mæst mārða gefremede,

dæda dollicra. Nū is sē dæg cumen,

þæt ūre mandryhten mægenes behōfað,

gōdra gūðrinca; wutun gongan tō,

helpan hildfruman, þenden hyt sý,

2650 glēdegesa grim! God wāt on mec,

þæt mē is micle lēofre, þæt mīnne lichaman

mid mīnne goldgyfan glēd fæðmię.

Ne þynceð mē gerysne, þæt wē rondas beren

2628^b *MS.* mægenes; *E.Sc.* mæges. — 2629^b *MS.* þa; *Tho.* þæt. — 2633^a *Fol.* 188^b mæl *A.* — 2636^a *MS.* getawa; *He.2, Siev. R.* 273 f., *Holt., Schü., Sed.* -geatwa. See *Gloss.*; *T.C.* § 23. — 2638^a *Holt.* heardsweord. See 2509^a. — 2640^b *Bu.* 49 ond mēda gehēt. — 2642^b *Gru. tr.* 306 ūre (for ūs); *E.Sc., Tho., Bu. Zs.* 216 ūser; *Aant.* 36 ūr (?). — 2649^b *Ke. ii, Bu.* 105 hit [hāt]; *Ke. ii, Tho., Sed.* hāt (for hyt); *Gr.* hit (= ‘heat’); *Gr. Spr.* (?) hitsie (from *hitsian). — 2650^a *Siev. R.* 463, *Holt.* -egsa. So 2780^b. See *T.C.* § 5.

eft tō earde, nemne we æror mægen
 2655 fāne gefyllan, feorh ealgian
 Wedra ðeodnes. Ic wāt geare,
 þæt nāron ealdgewyrht, þæt hē āna scyle
 Gēata duguðe gnorn þrōwian,
 gesīgan æt sæcce; ūrum sceal sweord ond helm,
 2660 byrne ond beaduscrūd bām gemæne.'

Wōd þā þurh þone wælrēc, wigheafolan bær
 frēan on fultum, fēa worda cwæð:
 'Lēofa Bīowulf, lāest eall tela,
 swā ðū on geoguðfēore geāra gecwæde,
 2665 þæt ðū ne ālāte be ðē lifigendum
 dōm gedrēosan; scealt nū dādum rōf,
 æðeling anhȳdig, ealle mægene
 feorh ealgian; ic ðē fullæstu.'

Æfter ðām wordum wyrm yrre cwōm,
 2670 atol inwitgæst oðre siðe
 fȳrwylmum fāh fionda nīos(i)an,
 lāðra manna. Līgȳðum forborn
 bord wið rond, byrne ne meahte
 geongum gārwigan gēoce gefremman,
 2675 ac se maga geonga under his mæges scyld
 elne geēode, þā his āgen w(æs)
 glēdum forgrunden. þā gēn gūðcyning
 m(ærða) gemunde, mægenstrengo slōh
 hildebille, þæt hyt on heafolan stōd

2655^b *Fol.* 197^a feorh AB. — 2659^b *MS.* urū; and ð (=deest) above the line, ref. to ð'sceal' which has been inserted in the margin; *Tho.*, Gr.¹ unc (for ūrum), Gr.² unc nū, *Sed.* (cf. *MLR.* v 288) hūru. — 2660^a *MS.* byrdu scrud; *E. Sc.*, *Tho.*, 4 *Edd.* beaduscrūd (cf. *JEGPh.* viii 258). — *Aant.* 36, *Holt.* 1-6 bord (for byrne). — [*Bu. Tid.* 58 f. & *Zs.* 216 f., *Rie. Zs.* 411; *Griemb. Beitr.* xxxvi 83.] — 2665^a *Perh.* ālēte (?). — 2671^b *MS.* B niosnan, A mosum; *Ke.*, *Holt.*, *Schū.* niosan, Gr.² niosian. See *T.C.* § 9. — 2673^a *MS.* rond; *Ke.*, 4 *Edd.* rond[e] (cf. *Martin Est.* xx 295); *Hoops St.* 12 rond. — 2676^b *Gru.tr.* 306 w(æs). — 2678^a *Gru.tr.* 306 m(ærða). — 2678^b *Rie. V.* 34 n., *Holt.*: comma after slōh. But cp. 235 f., 1510 f.

- 2680 nīþe genȳded; Nægling forbærst,
 geswāc æt sæcce sweord Bīowulfes
 gomol ond grāgmæl. Him þæt gifeðe ne wæs,
 þæt him irenna ecge mihton
 helpan æt hilde; wæs sīo hond tō strong,
 2685 sē ðe mēca gehwane mīne gefræge
 swenge ofersōhte, þonne hē tō sæcce bær
 wāpen wund[r]um heard; næs him wihte ðē sēl.
 þā wæs þēodsceaða þriddan sīðe,
 frēcne fȳrdraca fāhða gemyndig,
 2690 rāsde on ðone rōfan, þā him rūm āgeald,
 hāt ond heaðogrim, heals ealne ymbefēng
 biteran bānum; hē geblōdegod wearð
 sāwuldrīore, swāt ȳðum wēoll.
 xxxvii Ðā ic æt þearfe [gefrægn] þēodcyniges
 2695 andlongne eorl ellen cȳðan,
 cræft ond cēnðu, swā him gecynde wæs.
 Ne hēdde hē þæs heafolan, ac sīo hand gebarn
 mōdiges mannes, þær hē his māges healp,
 þæt hē þone nīðgæst nioðor hwēne slōh,
 2700 secg on searwum, þæt ðæt sweord gedēaf
 fāh ond fāted, þæt ðæt fȳr ongon
 sweðrian syððan. þā gēn sylf cyning
 gewēold his gewitte, wæll-seaxe gebræd
 biter ond beaduscearp, þæt hē on byrnan wæg;
 2705 forwrāt Wedra helm wȳrm on middan.

2682^a *Fol.* 197^b gomol *AB.* — 2684^b considered parenthetical by *Schū.* (*cf. Sa.* 139), *Holt., Cha.* — 2685^a *Tho., et al.* sēo. See 1344. — 2686^b *Bu.* 105, *Holt.* þone. — 2687^a *MS.* wundū (*cp. 1460^a?*); *Tho.* wund[r]um. — 2691^b *Tho., Tr., Holt.* ymb-. See *T.C.* § 13. — 2694^a *Ke.* [gefrægn]. — 2698^b *MS.* mægenes; *Ke.* mæges. See 2879^b. — 2699^a *Ke., Tho., Rie. Zs.* 407 þā (*for* þæt). — 2700^b *Siev. ix* 141 (*cf. E.*), *Holt.* cancel ðæt; *Hoops* þā ðæt. — 2701^b *Gru., Siev. ix* 141, *Sed.* þā ðæt. See *MPh.* iii 463 f. — 2703^b *E.Sc., Holt., Sed.* -seax. See 1830 f.; 1545 f. — 2705^a *Fol.* 189^a helm *AB.*

Fēond gefyldan — ferh ellen wræc —,
 ond hī hyne þā bēgen ābroten hæfdon,
 sibæðelingas; swylc sceolde secg wasan,
 þegn æt ðearfe! þæt ðām þeodne wæs
 2710 siðas[t] sigehwile sylfes dædum,
 worlde geweorces.

Ðā sīo wund ongon,
 þē him se eorðdraca ær geworhte,
 swelan ond swellan; hē þæt sōna onfand,
 þæt him on brēostum bealonīð(e) wēoll
 2715 attor on innan. Ðā se æðeling gīong,
 þæt hē bī wealle wīshycgende
 gesæt on sesse; seah on enta geweorc,
 hū ðā stānbogan stapulum fæste
 ēce eorðreced innan healde.

2720 Hyne þā mid handa heorodrēorigne,
 þeoden mārne þegn ungemete till,
 winedryhten his wætere gelafede
 hilde sædne ond his hel(m) onspēon.

Biowulf maþelode — hē ofer benne spræc,
 2725 wunde wælblæte; wisse hē gearwe,
 þæt hē dæghwīla gedrogen hæfde,
 eorðan wynn(e); ðā wæs eall sceačen
 dōgorgerīmes, dēað ungemete nēah — :
 ‘Nū ic suna mīnum syllan wolde

2706^a *E.Sc., Tho., Siev. ix 141 f., Sed.* gefylde. — 2706^b *Ke.* ferh-ellen; *Klu. ix 192* ealne (for ellen), *Aant. 37, Hoops* ellor. — 2710^a *MS.* siðas sige hwile; *Ke.* siðes sigehwil; *Gru. tr. 307* siþest; *Gr., Schü., Holt.* siðast sigehwila (cp. 2427); *Gru., Bu. Zs. 217* siðast sigehwile; *Tr., Sed., Cha.* siðast sigehwil. Cf. *Lang. § 19.6.* — 2714^b *MS.* A mð, B niði; *Schubert L 8.1.35, Siev. R. 269, 4 Edd.* -niðe. — 2719^a *Holt. 2-4* ēcne (= ēacne). — 2719^b *E.Sc., Ric. Zs. 411* hēoldon. — 2721^b *Z.*: ‘there is a sort of angle above the t of till, the meaning of which I do not know.’ The same sign above the n of unriht 2739^a, and above the u of up 2893^a. — 2723^b *MS.* A helo, B heb; *E.Sc. (after Grimm)* helm. — 2725^a *Gr. Spr. i 128 (?)*, *Scheinert Beitr. xxx 375, Holt.* -blæte. (Cp. *Chr. 771.*) — 2727^a *Thk., Gru. tr. 307* wynn(e).

- 2730 gūðgewædu, þær mē gifeðe swā
 ænig yrfeweard æfter wurde
 lice gelenge. Ic ðās lēode hēold
 fiftig wintra; næs sē folccyning,
 ymbesittendra ænig ðāra,
 2735 þē mec gūðwinum grētan dorste,
 egesan ðeon. Ic on earde bād
 mælgescrafta, hēold mīn tela,
 ne sōhte searoniðas, nē mē swōr fela
 āða on unriht. Ic ðæs ealles mæg
 2740 feorhbennum sēoc gefēan habban;
 forðām mē wītan ne ðearf Waldend fira
 morðorbealo māga, þonne mīn sceaceð
 lif of lice. Nū ðū lungre geong
 hord scēawian under hārne stān,
 2745 Wiglāf lēofa, nū se wyrm ligeð,
 swefeð sāre wund, since berēafod.
 Bīo nū on ofoste, þæt ic ærwelan,
 goldæht ongite, gearo scēawige
 swegle searogimmas, þæt ic ðy sēft mæge
 2750 æfter māððumwelan mīn ālātan
 lif ond lēodscipe, þone ic longe hēold.’
 XXXVIII Ðā ic snūde gefrægn sunu Wihstānes
 æfter wordcwudum wundum dryhtne
 hýran heaðosīocum, hringnet beran,
 2755 brogdne beadusercean under beorges hrōf.
 Geseah ðā sigehrēðig, þā hē bī sesse gēong,
 magoþegn mōdig māððumsigla fealo,

2731^a *Fol.* 189^b weard AB. — 2734^a *Tho., Tr., Holt.* ymb-. See T.C. § 13. — 2743^b *Ke.* gang; *Tho., Holt.* gong. See *Lang.* § 13.5. — 2748^b *E., Aant.* 41 gearwe. — 2749^a *Tho.* sigel (for swegle), *Rie. L.* (?), *Holt.* siglu, *Rie. Zs.* 41 r f. sigle (see 1157, *MPh.* iii 250). — 2755^b *MS.* urder; *Thk.* under. — 2757^a *Fol.* 190^a modig. — 2757^b *Ke., et al.* felā; *Rie. L., et al., Sed.* feola. See *Lang.* § 12.2 n.

- gold glitinian grunde getenge,
wundur on wealle, ond þæs wyrmes denn,
2760 ealdes ūhtflogan, orcas stondan,
fyrnmanna fatu, feormendlēase,
hyrstum behrorene; þær wæs helm monig
eald ond ōmig, earmbēaga fela
searwum gesæled. — Sinc ēaðe mæg,
2765 gold on grund(e) gumcynnes gehwone
oferhīgian, hȳde sē ðe wylle! —
Swylce hē siomian geseah segn eallgylden
hēah ofer horde, hondwundra mæst,
gelocen leoðocræftum; of ðām lēoma stōd,
2770 þæt hē þone grundwong ongitan meahte,
wræte giondwlitan. Næs ðæs wyrmes þær
onsȳn ænig, ac hyne ecg fornam.
Ðā ic on hlāwe gefrægn hord rēafian,
eald enta geweorc ānne mannan,
2775 him on bearm hladon bunan ond discas
sylfes dōme; segn ēac genōm,
bēacna beorhtost. Bill ær gescōd
— ecg wæs īren — ealdhlāfordes
þām ðāra mādma mundbora wæs
2780 longe hwile, ligegeasan wæg
hātne for horde, hioroweallende
middelnih tum, oð þæt hē morðre swealt.
Ār wæs on ofoste, eftsīðes georn,

2759^b *Tr.*, *Holt.*, *Sed.* geond (for ond). — 2760^b *E.*, *Mö.* ii, *Aant.* 37 (?), *Holt.* 1-5 stōdan.
— 2765^a *Gru.* tr. 307 grund(e). — 2766^a *Klu.* ix 192 -hȳdgian, *Schū.* -hīdgian; *Gru.* (?),
Sed. 1 (cf. *MLR.* v 288) -hīwian; *Sed.* 2 ofer hige hēan. — 2769^b *MS.* leoman; *Ke.* lēoma. —
2771^a *MS.* wræce; *Tho.* wræte. — 2775^a *MS.* hlodon; *Gru.* tr. 308, et al., *Sed.* hladan;
Hold., 3 *Edd.* hladon. — 2777^b *Ke.*, et al., [cf. *Brett MLR.* xiv 4 f.] ærgescōd ('brass-shod');
Bu. *Tid.* 290 (cf. *Gru.* note) ær gescōd. (*Cp.* 1587^b, 1615^b, etc.) — 2778^b *Rie.* *Zs.* 412, *Aant.*
37, *Sed.* -hlāforde (i.e., the dragon). — 2780^b See 2650^a. — 2782^b *Fol.* 190^b oð.

frætsum gefyrðred; hyne fyrwet bræc,
 2785 hwæðer collenferð cwicne gemette
 in ðam wongstede Wedra þeoden
 ellensiocne, þær hē hine ær forlēt.
 Hē ðā mid þām mādum mārne þioden,
 dryhten sīnne drīornigne fand
 2790 ealdres æt ende; hē hine eft ongon
 wāteres weorpan, oð þæt wordes ord
 brēosthord þurhbræc.

[Biorncyning spræc]

gomel on gιοhðe — gold scēawode — :
 ' Ic ðāra frætwa Frēan ealles ðanc,
 2795 Wuldurcyninge wordum secge,
 ēcum Dryhtne, þē ic hēr on starie,
 þæs ðe ic mōste mīnum lēodum
 ær swyltdæge swylc gestrȳnan.
 Nū ic on mādma hord mīne bebohte
 2800 frōde feorhlege, fremmað gēna
 lēoda þearfe; ne mæg ic hēr leng wesan.
 Hātað heaðomære hlāw gewyrcean
 beorhtne æfter bæle æt brimes nosan;
 sē scel tō gemyndum mīnum lēodum
 2805 hēah hlīfan on Hronesnæsse,
 þæt hit sālīðend syððan hātan
 Bīowulfes biorh, ðā ðe brentingas
 ofer flōda genipu feorran drīfað.'

2785^a *E.* (cf. *E.Sc.*) -ferhðne. — 2791^a *Ke. ii* (?), *E.Sc., Tho., Bu. Zs. 218* (?) wātere; *Rie. Zs. 412, Tr.* wātere sweorfan. See Gloss.: weorpan. [*Holt. note:* 2790^b [on] hine (?).] — 2792^b *Gru. tr. 308, et al., Sed.* [Bēowulf maþelode]; *Schū.* (cf. *ESl. xxxix 110*) [þā se beorn gespræc]; *Holt., Cha.* [Bīowulf reordode]. — 2793^a *MS.* gιοgōðe; *Ke. ii* gehðo (?), *Grimm* (note on *Andr. 66*), *E. Sc.* gιοhðe. — 2799^b *MS.* minne; *E.Sc.* mine. — 2800^b *Tho., Bu. 96, most Edd.* gē nū. — 2803^a *Siev. R. 306, Holt. 112* beorht. — 2803^b See 1892^b. Cf. *T.C. § 5 n. 2.* — 2804^a *Siev. l.c., Holt. 112* þæt (for sē). — 2808^a *Fol. 191^a* flōda B.

- Dyde him of healse hring gyldenne
 2810 þīoden þrīsthȳdig, þegne gesealde,
 geongum gārwigan, goldfāhne helm,
 bēah ond byrnan, hēt hyne brūcan well — :
 ‘ þū eart endelāf ūsses cynnes,
 Wāgmundinga; ealle wyrd forsweop
 2815 mīne māgas tō methodscafte,
 eorlas on elne; ic him æfter sceal.’
 þæt wæs þām gomelan gingæste word
 brēostgehygdum, ær hē bæl cure,
 hāte heaðowylmas; him of hræðre gewāt
 2820 sāwol sēcean sōðfæstra dōm.
 [xxxviii] Ðā wæs gegongen guman unfrōdum
 earfoðlice, þæt hē on eorðan geseah
 þone lēofestan līfes æt ende
 blēate gebæran. Bona swylce læg,
 2825 egeslic eorðdraca ealdre berēafod,
 bealwe gebæded. Bēahhordum leng
 wyrm wōhbogen wealdan ne mōste,
 ac him irenna ecga fornāmon,
 hearde heaðoscearpe homera lāfe,
 2830 þæt se wīdfloga wundum stille
 hrēas on hrūsan hordærne nēah.
 Nalles æfter lyfte lācende hwearf
 middelnihhtum, mǣdmæhta wlonc
 ansȳn ȳwde, ac hē eorðan gefēoll
 2835 for ðæs hildfruman hondgeweorce.
 Hūru þæt on lande lȳt manna ðāh

2814^b MS. speof; *Ke. ii* (cf. *Grimm D. M.* 336) -swēop. — 2819^b MS. hwæðre; *Ke.*, et al. hræðre; *Gr. Spr.* hræðre. — 2821^a No canto number in MS., but Ða (capital Ð) begins new line. — 2821^b MS. gumū; *He.* guman. — 2828^a *Gr.* (?), *Ric. Zs.* 412, et al. hine. See *Lang. § 25.5*. — 2829^a MS. scear/de; cf. *Schul. xxxix* 110; *Tho.*, et al., *Scheinert Beitr.* xxx 378, *Hoops* -scearpe. — 2832^a *Fol.* 191^b æfter.

- mægenāgendra mīne gefrāge,
 þeah ðe hē dāda gehwæs dyrstig wære,
 þæt hē wið attorsceaðan oreðe geræse,
 2840 oððe hringsele hondum styrede,
 gif hē wæccende weard onfunde
 būon on beorge. Bīowulfe wearð
 dryhtmāðma dæl dēaðe forgolden;
 hæfde æghwæðer ende gefēred
 2845 lænan lifes.
- Næs ðā lang tō ðon,
 þæt ðā hildlatan holt ofgēfan,
 tȳdre trēowlogan tȳne ætsomne,
 ðā ne dorston ær dareðum lācan
 on hyra mandryhtnes miclan þearfe;
 2850 ac hȳ scamīende scyldas bēran,
 gūðgewædu þær se gomela læg;
 wlitan on Wilāf. Hē gewērgad sæt,
 fēðecempa frēan eaxlum nēah,
 wehte hyne wætre; him wiht ne spēow.
 2855 Ne meahte hē on eorðan, ðeah hē ūðe wēl,
 on ðām frumgāre feorh gehealdan,
 nē ðæs Wealdendes wiht oncirran;
 wolde dōm Godes dædum rædan
 gumena gehwylcum, swā hē nū gēn dēð.
 2860 þā wæs æt ðām geongan grim andswaru
 ēðbegēte þām ðe ær his elne forlēas.
 Wīglāf maðelode, Wēohstānes sunu,
 sec[g] sārīgferð — seah on unlēofe — :

2844^a MS. æghwæðre; Ke. ii æghwæðer; cf. Rie. Zs. 412. — 2852^a Ke., Siev. R. 272, Holt., Sed. wlitan. — 2854^b MS. speop; Thk. spēow. — 2857^a JEGPh. viii 258 weorld-
 endes (?). — 2857^b Tho., Schü. willan (for wiht). — 2858^a Fol. 192^a godes AB. — 2858^b
 Bu. 106 dēað ārædan. — 2860^a MS. geongū; Barnouw 36, Holt., Schü. geongan. [geongum
 doubtfully defended by Lichtenheld ZfdA. xvi 353, 355.] — 2863^a MS. sec; Thk. sec[g.]

- ' þæt, lā, mæg secgan sē ðe wyle sōð specan,
 2865 þæt se mondryhten, sē ēow ðā māðmas geaf,
 ēoredgeatwe, þē gē þær on standað, —
 þonne hē on ealubence oft gesealde
 healsittendum helm ond byrnan,
 þēoden his þegnum, swylce hē þrȳdlicost
 2870 ōwer feor oððe nēah findan meahte — ,
 þæt hē gēnunga gūðgewædu
 wrāðe forwurpe, ðā hyne wīg beget.
 Nealles folccýning fyrdgesteallum
 gylpan þorfte; hwæðre him God ūðe,
 2875 sigora Waldend, þæt hē hyne sylfne gewræc
 āna mid ecge, þā him wæs elnes þearf.
 Ic him lifwraðe lȳtle meahte
 ætgifan æt gūðe, ond ongan swā þēah
 ofer mīn gemet māges helpa;
 2880 symle wæs þȳ sāmra, þonne ic sweorde drep
 ferhðgeniðlan, fȳr unswiðor
 wēoll of gewitte. Wergendra tō lȳt
 þrong ymbe þēoden, þā hyne sio þræg becwōm.
 Nū sceal sincþego ond swyrdgifu,
 2885 eall ēðelwyn ēowrum cynne,
 lufen ālicgean; londrihtes mōt
 þære mægburge monna āghwylc
 īdel hweorfan, syððan æðelingas
 feorran gefricgean flēam ēowerne,
 2890 dōmlēasan dæd. Dēað bið sēlla
 eorla gehwylcum þonne edwītlif ! '

2867^b *Tr.* ēow (for oft). — 2869^b *MS.* þryd-; *Thk., Edd.* (exc. *Arn., Cha.*) þrȳð-; *Hoops St.* 136 þrȳd-. — 2878^a *Perh.* gifan. — 2880^b *Siev.* ix 142 þone and 2881^a -geniðla. — 2881^b *MS.* fyrun (u altered from a) swiðor; *Tho.* fȳr ran swiðor; *Rie. L.* (cf. *Zs.* 413), 4 *Edd.* fȳr unswiðor. — 2882^b *MS.* fergendra; *Gru.tr.* 309 wergendra. — 2883^b *Fol.* 192^b þræg *AB.* — 2884^a *MS.* hu, so (i.e. Hū) *Gru., Cha.* (exclamatory, cf. *Holt. ii* note); *Ke., 3 Edd.* Nū. — 2886^a *Grimm R. A.* 731, *Ke., Tr.* leofen ('sustenance'); *Tho.* lēofum; *Sed. note* lungre (?).

XL Heht ðā þæt heaðoweorc tō hagan biðdan
 up ofer ecgclif, þær þæt eorlweorod
 morgēnlongne dæg mōdgiðmor sæt,
 2895 bordhæbbende, bēga on wēnum,
 endedōgōres ond eftcymes
 lēofes monnes. Lýt swīgode
 nīwra spella sē ðe næs gerād,
 ac hē sōðlice sægde ofer ealle:
 2900 ' Nū is wilgeofa Wedra lēoda,
 dryhten Gēata dēaðbedde fæst,
 wunað wælreste wyrmes dædum;
 him on efn ligeð ealdorgewinna
 sexbennum sēoc; sweorde ne meahte
 2905 on ðām āglæcean ænige þinga
 wunde gewyrcean. Wiglāf siteð
 ofer Biowulfe, byre Wihstānes,
 eorl ofer ððrum unlifigendum,
 healdeð higemæðum hēafodwearde
 2910 lēofes ond lāðes.

Nū ys lēodum wēn

orleghwīle, syððan under[ne]
 Froncum ond Frýsum fyll cyninges
 wīde weorðeð. Wæs sīo wrōht scepen
 heard wið Hūgas, syððan Higelāc cwōm
 2915 faran flotherge on Frēsna land,
 þær hyne Hetware hilde genægdon,
 elne geēodon mid ofermægene,

2893^a *Ke. ii, 4 Edd.* ēg-. — 2904^a *MS.* siex; *Ke. ii, et al.* seax-; *Holt., Sed.* sex-. See *Lang. § 1.* — 2909^a *MS.* hige mæðum; *Gr., et al., Schü.*: *dp. of* hygemæð 'reverence' [?] (*Sed.*: 'measure of ability'); *Ke., et al.* -mēðum (*Rie. Zs. 413*: *dp. of* -mēðe, *Ke., Bu. 106, Holt.*: *dp. of* -mēðu); *Siev. ix 142* -mēðe (but cf. *Siev. xxxvi 419*). See *Lang. § 9.3.* — 2909^b *Fol. 193^a* heafod AB. — 2911^b *MS.* under; *Gr.* under[ne]. — 2916^b *MS.* ge hnægdon; *Gr.*¹ (?), *Bu. Tid. 64, Holt., Sed., Cha.* genægdon. See *T.C. § 28.*

- þæt se byrnwiga būgan sceolde,
 fēoll on fēðan; nalles frætwe geaf
 2920 ealdor dugoðe. Ūs wæs ā syððan
 Merewīingas milts ungyfeðe. —
 Nē ic te Swēoðēode sibbe oððe trēowe
 wihte ne wēne, ac wæs wīde cūð,
 þætte Ongenðio ealdre besnyðede
 2925 Hæðcen Hrēpling wið Hrefnawudu,
 þā for onmēdlan ærest gesōhton
 Gēata lēode Gūð-Scilfingas.
 Sōna him se frōða fæder Ōhtheres,
 eald ond egesfull ondslyht āgeaf,
 2930 ābrēot brimwisan, brȳd āhredde,
 gomela iōmēowlan golde berofene,
 Onelan mōdor ond Ōhtheres;
 ond ðā folgode feorhgeniðlan,
 oð ðæt hī oðēodon earfoðlice
 2935 in Hrefnesholt hlāfordlēase.
 Besæt ðā sinherge sweorda lāfe
 wundum wērges; wēan oft gehēt
 earmre teohhe ondlonge niht,
 cwæð, hē on mergenne mēces ecgum
 2940 gētan wolde, sum[e] on galgtrēowu[m]
 [fuglum] tō gamene. Frōfōr eft gelamp
 sārigmōdum somod ærdæge,

2921^a MS. mere wio ingas; *Gru.tr.* 309, *Ke.* Merewicinga; *Schū.* *Est.* lv 95 f., *Holt.* Merewicingas; *Tho.*, *Gr.* Merewioinga; *Bu.* *Tid.* 300, 3 *Edd.* Merewioingas. — 2921^b *Luick Beitr.* xi 475 ungyfðe (?) (*metri causa*). — 2922^a MS. te; *Tho.*, most *Edd.* tō. See *Lang.* § 18.9. — 2929^b MS. hond; *Gr.* 1 (?) , *Rie. Zs.* 414, *Holt.*, *Schū.*, *Cha.* ond-. So 2972^b. See 1541^b. — 2930^a *Ke.*, *Gr.*, *Sed.* ābrēat. See *Lang.* § 16.2. — 2930^b MS. bryda heorde; *Gr.*, *Schū.*, *Cha.* brȳd āheorde ('liberated') [?]; *Bu.* 107 (?), *Holt.* 3-8 brȳd āhredde, cf. *Est.* xlii 329 (*Gen.* 2032, 2085); *Lang.* § 13.3; *Holt.* 12 (cf. *Zs.* 122), *Sed.* brȳd āfeorde ('removed'). — 2931^a *Ke.* ii gomele; *Gr.* 1 (?), *Lichtenheld ZfdA.* xvi 330 gomelan; *Barnouw* 40 gomel or gomelan. — 2937^b *Fol.* 193^b wean AB. — 2940^a-41^a *Tho.*, *Sed.* g[r]ētan. — MS. sum on galg treowu; *Tho.* sum[e] and [fuglum]; *Ke.* -trēowu[m]. Cf. *Siev.* ix 143; *Bu.* *Tid.* 60, *Bu.* 107, 372.

- syððan hīe Hygelāces horn ond bȳman,
gealdor ongēaton, þā se gōda cōm
2945 lēoda dugoðe on lāst faran.
- XLI Wæs sio swātswaðu Sw[ē]ona ond Gēata,
wælræs weora wīde gesȳne,
hū ðā folc mid him fæhðe tōwehton.
Gewāt him ðā se gōda mid his gædelingum,
2950 frōd felageōmor fæsten sēcean,
eorl Ongenþīo ufor oncirde;
hæfde Higelāces hilde gefrūnen,
wlonces wīgcraeft; wīðres ne truwode,
þæt hē sāmānum onsacan mihte,
2955 heaðoliðendum hord forstandan,
bearn ond brȳde; bēah eft þonan
eald under eorðweall. þā wæs æht boden
Swēona lēodum, segn Higelāce[s]
freoðowong þone forð oferēodon,
2960 syððan Hrēðlingas tō hagan þrungon.
þær wearð Ongenðīow ecgum sweorda,
blondenfexa on bid wrecen,
þæt se þeodcyning ðafian sceolde
Eafores āne dōm. Hyne yrringa
2965 Wulf Wonrēding wāpne geræhte,
þæt him for swenge swāt ædrum sprong
forð under fexe. Næs hē forht swā ðeh,
gomela Scilfing, ac forgeald hraðe
wyrsan wrixle wælhlem þone,
2970 syððan ðeodcyning þyder oncirde.

2946^b *MS.* swona; *Thk.* Sw[ē]ona. — 2948^b *Tr. f.* geworhton. — 2953^b *See* 669^b *Varr.*
— 2957^b–58^b *Holt.* ðht. — *Siev. ix* 143 sæcc (*for* segn). — *Ke., Bu. Tid. 61, Bu. 108, Holt.*
Higelāce[s]. — *Cl. Hall, Holt., Child MLN. xxi* 200 *punctuate as in text, other Edd. after*
Higelāce(s). — 2959^b *MS.* ford; *Thk.* forþ. — 2961^b *MS.* sweordū; *Ke.* sweorda. — 2964^a
Fol. 194^a anne.

- Ne meahste se snella sunu Wonrēdes
ealdum ceorle ondslyht giofan,
ac hē him on hēafde helm ær gescer,
þæt hē blōde fāh būgan sceolde,
2975 fēoll on foldan; næs hē fæge þā gīt,
ac hē hyne gewyrpte, þēah ðe him wund hrine.
Lēt se hearda Higelāces þegn
brād[n]e mēce, þā his brōðor læg,
ealdsweord eotonisc entiscne helm
298^a breccan ofer bordweal; ðā gebēah cyning,
folces hyrde, wæs in feorh dropan.
Ðā wæron monige, þē his mæg wriðon,
ricone ārærdon, ðā him gerȳmed wearð,
þæt hīe wælstōwe wealdan mōston.
298⁵ þenden rēafode rinc oðerne,
nam on Ongenðio irenbyrnan,
heard swyrd hilted, ond his helm somod;
hāres hyrste Higelāce bær.
Hē ð(ām) frætsum fēng ond him fægre gehēt
299⁰ lēana (mid) lēodum, ond gelæste swā;
geald þone gūðræs Gēata dryhten,
Hrēðles eafora, þā hē tō hām becōm,
Iofore ond Wulfe mid ofermāðmum,
sealde hiora gehwæðrum hund þūsenda
299⁵ landes ond locenra bēaga, — ne ðorfte him ðā lēan
oðwitan
mon on middangearde, syðða[n] hīe ðā mārða geslōgon;

2972^b See 2929^b. — 2977^a *Siev. ix 143, Holt., Sed.* Lēt [þā]. — 2978^a *MS.* brade; *Tho.* brād[n]e. — 2979^a See 1558^a. — 2987^a See 2509^a. — 2989^a *Gru. tr. 310* ð(ām). — 2990^a *MS.* leana . . . ; *Ke.* (on); *Gr.* (his); *Gru., 4 Edd.* (mid) (*Bu. 108: cp. 2623, 2611*); *He.* (fore), *Hold.*, *Wy., Tr.* (for). Cf. *Kock* 121 f.; *A. l 220 f.* — *Fol. 194^b* leodu. — 2990^b *MS.* gelæsta; *Ke.* gelæste. — 2995^{b-96^a} placed in parenthesis by *Bu. 108.* — 2996^b *Gru. tr. 310* syðða[n].

ond ðā Iofore forgeaf āngan dohtor,
hāmweorðunge, hylðo tō wedde.

- þæt ys sīo fāhðo ond se fēondscipe,
3000 wælnīð werā, ðæs ðe ic [wēn] hafo,
þē ūs sēceað tō Swēona lēoda,
syððan hīe gefricgeað frēan ūserne
ealdorlēasne, þone ðe ār gehēold
wið hettendum hord ond rīce,
3005 æfter hāleða hryre, hwate scildwigan,
folcrēd fremede, oððe furður gēn
eorlscipe efnde. — Nū is ofost betost,
þæt wē þēodcyning þær scēawian,
ond þone gebringan, þē ūs bēagas geaf,
3010 on ādfære. Ne scel ānes hwæt
meltan mid þām mōðigan, ac þær is mādma hord,
gold unrīme grimme gecēa(po)d,
ond nū æt sīðestan sylfes fēore
bēagas (geboh)te; þā sceall brond fretan,
3015 æled þeccean, — nalles eorl wegan
mādðum tō gemyndum, nē mægð scýne
habban on healse hringweorðunge,
ac sceal geōmormōd, golde berēafod
oft nalles āne elland tredan,
3020 nū se herewīsa hleahtor ālegde,
gamen ond glēodrēam. Forðon sceall gār wesān
monig morgenceald mundum bewunden,
hāfen on handa, nalles hearpan swēg
wīgend weccēan, ac se wonna hrefn

3000^b *Ke.* [wēn]. — 3001^b *Ke.*, et al. lēode. — 3005 *E.* hāleðes. — *MS.* scildingas; *JEGPh.* viii 259 Sæ-Gēatas; *He.*¹ Scilfingas; so *E.*, *Holt.*²⁻⁶, *Sed.* (inserting the line after 3001); *Hoops St.* 78 ff. scildwigan. — 3007^b *MS.* me; *Ke.* Nū. — 3012^b *Ke.* gecēa(po)d. — 3014^a *Gru.* 311 (beboh)te, *Gru.* (geboh)te. — 3015^a *Holt. Beibl.* x 273, *Tr.* þicgean. See *JEGPh.* vi 196; *Sed. MLR.* xxviii 230 þecgean. — 3015^b *Fol.* 195^a nalles.

- 2025 fūs ofer fægum fela reordian,
 earne secgan, hū him æt æte spēow,
 þenden hē wið wulf wæl rēafode.⁷
 Swā se secg hwata secggende wæs
 lāðra spella; hē ne lēag fela
 3030 wyrda nē worda. Weorod eall ārās;
 ēodon unblīðe under Earnanæs,
 wollentēare wundur scēawian.
 Fundon ðā on sande sāwullēasne
 hlimbed healdan þone þe him hringas geaf
 3035 ærran mælum; þā wæs endedæg
 gōdum gegongen, þæt se gūðcýning,
 Wedra þēoden wundorðēaðe swealt.
 Ær hī þær gesēgan syllicran wiht,
 wyrm on wonge wiðerræhtes þær
 3040 lāðne licgean; wæs se lēgdraca
 grimlic gry(refāh) glēdum beswæled;
 sē wæs fiftiges fōtgemearces
 lang on legere; lyftwynne hēold
 nihtes hwilum, nyðer eft gewāt
 3045 dennes nīosian; wæs ðā dēaðe fæst,
 hæfde eorðscrafa ende genyttod.
 Him big stōdan bunan ond orcas,
 discas lāgon ond dýre swyrd,
 ōmige þurhetone, swā hīe wið eorðan fæðm
 3050 þūsend wintra þær eardodon;
 þonne wæs þæt yrfe ēacencræftig,

3027^a MS. wulf; *Gru. tr.* 311, et al., *Siev. R.* 289 wul[ic]; *Hoops St* 12 wulf. See 2673^a.
 — 3028^a *Gr. Spr.*, *Gr.* 2, *secghwata*. See *Lang.* § 25.3. — 3035^a MS. Z.: ærran w. u
 altered from a by erasure; MS. *Sed.* & *Cha.*: ærran w. a partially obliterated. — 3038^a *Tho.*
ac, Gru. æc (= ēac) (for ær); *Bu. Zs.* 219 drops þær; *Siev. ix* 143, *Holt.* 1-5, *Sed.* þær hī þā.
 [Cf. *Bu.* 372 f.; *Aant.* 39.] — 3041^a MS. defective (end of last line of page); after gry there
 was perh. room for five letters (*Cha.*); *Thk.* gryre; *He.* 4 gryregæst; *Bu. Tid.* 62, *Sed.*, *Cha.*
gryrefāh. — 3041^b *Fol.* 195^b gledū. — 3045^a *Holt.*, *Schü.* nīosan. See *T.C.* § 9. — 3049^a
Scheinert Beitr. xxx 377 ōme(?).

iūmonna gold galdre bēwunden,
 þæt ðām hringsele hrīnan ne mōste
 gumena ænig, nefne God sylfa,
 3055 sigora Sōðcýning sealde þām ðe hē wolde
 — hē is manna gehyld — hord openian,
 efne swā hwylcum manna, swā him gemet ðūhte.

XLII þā wæs gesýne, þæt se sið ne ðah
 þām ðe unrihte inne gehýdde
 3060 wræte under wealle. Weard ær ofslōh
 fēara sumne; þā sīo fāhð gewearð
 gewrecen wrāðlice. Wundur hwār þonne
 eorl ellenrōf ende gefēre
 lifgesceafta, þonne leng ne mæg

3065 mon mid his (mā)gum meduseld būan.
 Swā wæs Biowulfe, þā hē biorges weard
 sōhte searonīðas; seolfa ne cūðe,
 þurh hwæt his worulde gedāl weorðan sceolde.
 Swā hit oð dōmes dæg dīope benemdon

3070 þēodnas mære, þā ðæt þær dydon,
 þæt se secg wære synnum scildig,
 hergum geheaðerod, hellbendum fæst,
 wommum gewitnad, sē ðone wong strude,
 næfne goldhwæte gearwor hæfde

3075 Agendes ēst ær gescēawod.

Wiglāf maðelode, Wihstānes sunu:
 ‘Oft sceall eorl monig ānes willan
 wræc ādrēogan, swā ūs geworden is.

3056^a *Gru.* (?), *Bu.* 109 gehyht. — *Bu.* 109, *Morgan Beitr.* xxxiii 110, *Holt.*, *Schü.* hæleða (for manna); *Holt. note*, *Sed.* gehyld manna. Cf. *T.C.* § 18. [*Gr.*¹ (?), 3056^a hēlsmanna g. (parallel w. hord); *Holt. Zs.* 122.] — 3059^b *Bu.* 109, *Holt.* gehýðde (ref. to the thief). — 3060^a *MS.* wræce; *Tho.* wræte. — 3065^a *Ke.* (mā)gum. — 3066^b *Fol.* 196^a þa. — 3069^b *Holt. Zs.* 122 (?), *Sed.* diore. — 3073^b *MS.* strade; *Gru. tr.* 311 strude. — 3074^a *MS.* næshe; *Holt.*^{4,6} (cf. *Siev. ix* 144), *Lawrence L* 4.62 a. 562 næfne for Næs, and comma after strude. — *Siev. ix* 143 goldhwæte[s]; *He.*⁴ -hwæt; *Holt. Zs.* 122, *Schü.* -æhte; *Holt.*¹ note (?), *Sed.* -frætwe. — 3078^a *MS.* wræc a dreogeð; *Ke.* wræca drēogan; *Gr.* wræc ādrēogan.

- Ne meah-ton wē gelāran lēofne þēoden,
 3080 rīces hyrde rād ænigne,
 þæt hē ne grētte goldweard þone,
 lēte hyne licgean, þær hē longe wæs,
 wīcum wunian oð woruldende.
 Hēold on hēahgesceap; hord ys gescēawod,
 3085 grimme gegongen; wæs þæt gifeðe tō swīð,
 þē ðone [þēodcynig] þyder optyhte.
 Ic wæs þær inne ond þæt eall geondseh,
 recedes geatwa, þā mē gerȳmed wæs,
 nealles swæslice sīð ālȳfed
 3090 inn under eorðweall. Ic on ofoste gefēng
 micle mid mundum mægenbyrðenne
 hordgestrēona, hider ūt ætbær
 cynige mīnum. Cwico wæs þā gēna,
 wīs ond gewittig; worn eall gespræc
 3095 gomol on gehðo, ond ēowic grētan hēt,
 bæd þæt gē geworhton æfter wines dædum
 in bælstede beorh þone hēan,
 micelne ond mærne, swā hē manna wæs
 wīgend weorðfullost wīde geond eorðan,
 3100 þenden hē burhwelan brūcan mōste.
 Uton nū efstan oðre [sīðe],
 sēon ond sēcean searo[gimma] geþræc,
 wundur under wealle, ic ēow wīsigē,
 þæt gē genōge nēon scēawiað
 3105 bēagas ond brād gold. Sīe sīo bær gearo,

3084^a *MS.* heoldon; *Ke.* healdan, *Bu. Zs.* 221 healdon (=an); *Gr.* 1, *Schü.* hēoldou (1 pl., period after -ende); *Wy., Cha.* hēold on ('he held (on) to his high fate'). — 3084^b *Gru., Sarr. ESt.* xxviii 410 gecēapod. — 3086^a *Gru. tr.* 311 [þēoden]; *Gr.* 2, 4 *Edd.* [þēodcynig]. — 3092^b *Fol.* 196^b ut. — 3096^b *Bu. Tid.* 300, *Siev. ix* 144, *Holt.* 1-5 wine dēadum. — 3101^b *Gru. tr.* 312 [sīðe]. — 3102^b *Bu.* 109 (cf. *Siev. R.* 269), 4 *Edd.* [-gimma]. — 3104^a *Siev. ix* 144, *Holt.* 1-5 þær (for þæt) (and 3103^b in parenthesis).

ǣdre geǣfned, þonne wē ūt cymen,
 ond þonne geferian frēan ūserne,
 lēofne mannan þær hē longe sceal
 on ðæs Waldendes wære geþolian.'

3110 Hēt ðā gebēodan byre Wihstānes,
 hæle hildedīor hæleða monegum,
 boldāgendra, þæt hīe bālwudu
 feorran feredon, folcāgende,
 gōdum tōgēnes: 'Nū sceal glēd fretan

3115 (weaxan wonna lēg) wigena strengel,
 þone ðe oft gebād īsernscūre,
 þonne stræla storm strengum gebæded
 scōc ofer scildweall, sceft nytte hēold,
 fæðrgearwum fūs flāne fullēode.'

3120 Hūru se snōtra sunu Wihstānes
 ācīgde of corðre cyniges þegnas
 syfone (tō)somne, þā sēlestan,
 ēode eahta sum under inwīthrōf
 hilderinc[a]; sum on handa bær

3125 æledlēoman, sē ðe on orde gēong.
 Næs ðā on hlytme, hwā þæt hord strude,
 syððan orwearde ænīgne dæl
 secgas gesēgon on sele wunian,
 lāne licgan; lýt ænig mearn,

3130 þæt hī ofostlic(e) ūt geferedon
 dýre mǣðmas; draçan ēc scufun,
 wýrm ofer weallclif, lēton wēg niman,
 flōd fæðmian frætwa hyrde.

3115^a *Tr.* wēstan; *Holt.* weasan. — 3119^a *MS.* fæder; *Thk.* fæþer, *Ke., Edd.* feðer. —
 3121^b *Fol.* 198^a cyniges; *Thk., most Edd.* cyni[n]ges. — 3122^a *Ke., Edd.* (tō)somne; *Gr.²,
 E., Wy., Cha.* (æt)somne. — 3124^a *MS.* rinc; *E. Sc., Siev. ix 144, R. 314, 4 Edd.* -rinc[a]
 (*cp. 1412 f.*). *Punctual. in text agrees w. Siev.; earlier Edd., Aant. 41, Moore JEGPh.
 xviii 215 f.: 3124^a -rinc sum (E.Sc. -rinca sum). — 3130^a E.Sc. ofostlic(e).*

- þā wæs wunden gold on wæn hladen,
 3135 æghwæs unrīm, æþeling boren,
 hār hilde[rinc] tō Hronesnæsse.
- XLIII Him ðā gegiredan Gēata lēode
 ād on eorðan unhwāclīcne,
 helm[um] behongen, hildebordum,
 3140 beorhtum byrnum, swā hē bēna wæs;
 ālegdon ðā tō middes mārne þeoden
 hāleð hīofende, hlāford lēofne.
 Ongunnon þā on beorge bālfyra mæst
 wīgend weccan; wud(u)rēc āstāh
 3145 sweart ofer swiððole, swōgende lēg
 wōpe bewunden — windblond gelæg —,
 oð þæt hē ðā bānhūs gebrocen hæfde
 hāt on hreðre. Higum unrōte
 mōdceare mēndon, mondryhtnes cw(e)alm;
 3150 swylce giōmorgyd (s)īo g(eō)mēowle
 (æfter Bīowulfe b)undenhēorde
 (song) sorgcearig, sǣde geneahhe,
 þæt hīo hyre (hearmda)gas hearde (ondrē)de,
 wælfylla wōrn, (wīgen)des egesan,
 3155 hȳ[n]ðo (ond) h(æftnȳ)d. Heofon rēce swe(a)lg.

3134^a MS. þ; *Thk., Ke., E.Sc., Sed., Cha.* þā; *Ke. ii, Edd.* þær; *Tr.* þon. — 3135^b MS. æþelinge; *Ke.* æþeling (geboren); *Bu.* 110 æþelinge; *Barnouw* 9 [ond se] æ., *Tr.* [ond] æ. — 3136^a MS. blank between hilde and to and possibly erasure of one letter; *Gr. tr.* 312 hilde-[dēor]; *E.Sc.* hilde[rinc]. — 3139^a MS. helm; *Gr.* helm[um]. — *Tr., Holt.¹, Sed.* behongen. — 3144^b *Ke.* wud(u). — 3145^a MS. swiððole; *Tho.* Swiððole ('Swedish pine'); *Bout.* 82 ff., *Gr.* swiððole; *Tr.* swiððole. — 3145^b MS. let; *Tho.* lēg. — 3146^b *Grimm* L 9.2.263 windblond [ne] gelæg; cf. *JEGPh.* vi 196. But see *Aant.* 41 f., *Lünig* L 7.28.75. [Cf. *Bu.* 110.] — 3149^b *Ke.* cw(e)alm. — 3150^a *Wy., Cha.* giōmorgyd. — 3150^b *Fol.* 198^b. 'Almost all that is legible in this page freshened up in a late hand' Z.; 'Versus . . . miserrime lacerati sunt' *E.Sc.* — *MS. Z.* (s)ia (a perh. orig. o, erroneously freshened up) g(eo)meowle (w. *Lat.* anus written over it); gcc first conjectured by *E.Sc.* — 3151^a-55^a Bugge's restoration (*Bu.* 110 f.) has been adopted in this edition, cf. his detailed comment. [Earlier conjectures by *E.Sc., Gr.^{1,2}, Bu.* Zs. 223 f., *E.*] — 3151^a *Bu.* Bēowulfe. — 3151^b *Gr.²* first conjectured (b)unden- (i.e., bundenheorte). — 3152^b MS. sælðe. — 3154^a MS. wonn. — 3154^b *Zupitza* on one day 'thought (he) was able to read (w)igendes.' — 3155^a MS. hȳðo. — 3155^b *E.Sc.* swe(a)lg.

holes Headland

- Geworhton ðā Wedra lēode
 hl(æw) on [h]līðe, sē wæs hēah ond brād,
 (wæ)glīðendum wīde g(e)sýne,
 ond betimbredon on tȳn dagum
 3160 beadurōfes bēcn, bronda lāfe
 wealle beworhton, swā hyt weorðlicost
 foresnotre men findan mihton.
 Hī on beorg dydon bēg ond siglu,
 eall swylce hyrsta, swylce on horde ær
 3165 nīðhēdige men genumen hæfdon;
 forlēton eorla gestreōn eorðan healdan,
 gold on grēote, þær hit nū gēn lifað
 eldum swā unnyt, swā hi(t æro)r wæs.
 þā ymbe hlæw riodan hildedēore,
 3170 æþelinga bearn, ealra twelfe,
 woldon (care) cwīðan, [ond] kyning mænan,
 wordgyd wrecan, ond ymb w(er) sprecan;
 eahtodan eorlscipe ond his ellenweorc
 duguðum dēmdon, — swā hit gedē(fe) bið,
 3175 þæt mon his winedryhten wordum herge,
 ferhðum frēoge, þonne hē forð scile
 of lichaman (læded) weorðan.
 Swā begnornodon Gēata lēode
 hlāfordes (hry)re, heorðgenēatas;

3157^b *Ke.* hl(æw). — *MS.* liðe, but *freshened up* lide; *Tho.* [h]liðe; *Holt.*²⁻⁴, *Schü.* [h]liðe[s] nōsan]. Cf. *T.C.* § 17. — 3158^a *Ke.* (wæ)g-. — 3158^b *Thk.*, et al. to syne; *MS.* *Kölbing* *L* 1.4 gēsýne, *Z.* g(e)sýne, *He.*⁴, *Edd.* gesýne. — 3163^b *Tho.* bēag[as], *Tr.*, *Holt.* bēg[as]. Cf. *MPh.* iii 250. — 3168^b *Ke.* hi(t æro)r. — 3170^b *MS.* twelfa; *E.Sc.* twelfe. — 3171^a *MS.* *Z.* :: ::; *Gr.*, *Edd.* ceare (cp. *Wand.* 9); *Sed.* hie. — 3171^b *Siev.* *R.* 232, *Hold.*², *Tr.*, *Holt.* [ond]. — 3172^b *Gr.* w(er). — 3174^b *Ke.* gedē(fe). — 3177^a *MS.* *Z.* lachaman, but 'there can be little doubt that lac instead of lic is owing only to the late hand' *Z.* — 3177^b *MS.* *Z.* :: ::; *Ke.*, et al. læne; *Bu.* *Tid.* 65 'ænum; *Klu.* (in *Hold.*²), *Sed.* lȳsed; *Kock*⁴ 118 lēored; *Tr.* (?), *Jacobsen* *D. synt. Gebrauch d. Präpos. for etc.* (*Kiel Diss.* 1908) p. 57, *Holt.*, *Cha.* lāded (cp. *Discourse of Soul* 21, etc.). See *Angl.* xxxv 463. — 3179^a *Tho.* (hry)re.

3180 cwædon þæt hē wære wyruldcyning[a]
 manna mildust ond mon(ðw)ærust,
 lēodum liðost ond lofgeornost.

3180^b *MS.* wyruldcyning; *Ke.*, *Schubert L* 8.1.35, *Siev. R.* 232, *Holt.*, *Schw.*, *Sed.* -cyn-
 ing[a]. — 3181^b *Gru.tr.* 312 -(ðw)ærust.

NOTES

*Omnia autem probate:
quod bonum est, tenete.*

1-188. Introductory. (See Argument, Intr. ix ff.)

1-52. Founding of the glorious Danish dynasty. Being considered a sort of prelude, this canto ('fit') was left outside the series of numbered sections. Bradley (L 4.21) thought this opening section had originally belonged to a different poem, viz. one concerning *Bēowulf*, Scyld's son. According to Boer (110 ff.), it was at the outset the opening of the dragon lay (Intr. ciii). But see Intr. cvi.

1-3. Hwæt, see Gloss. — *wē . . . gefrūnon.* The only instance in *Beowulf* of *wē* — the more inclusive, emphatic plural — in the list of the *gefrægn*-formulas (Intr. lxvi f.). Cp. the opening of *Exodus*, *Juliana*, *Andreas*; *Nibelungenlied*, *Annolied* (early MHG.). — in *gēardagum* is to be understood with reference to *þrym*; see note on 575.

4-52. The Story of Scyld. 'Scyld,' the poet tells us, 'arrived as a little boy, alone and destitute, on the shores of the Danes; he became their king, a great and glorious chief, beloved by his loyal people; he conquered many tribes beyond the sea; he was blessed with a son; and when at the fated hour he had passed away, he was sent out into the sea with all the pomp of military splendor.' Thus his illustrious career fittingly foreshadows the greatness of his royal line.

Scyld¹ is well known in Scandinavian tradition as Skjöldr, the eponymous ancestor of the Skjöldungar.² Especially, the account of Saxo, who pays high tribute to his warlike and royal qualities, resembles the *Beowulf* version so closely as to suggest the use of the same kind of original Danish source. (See quotations in notes on 4 f., 6^b, 12 ff., 18 f., 20 ff.) But nowhere outside of *Beowulf* do we find Scyld's strange arrival and his wonderful passing narrated.

Mystery surrounds him, signaling a being of supernatural, divine origin. He is sent by unknown powers on his high mission, and when his life work is done, he withdraws to the strange world whence he had

¹ On Scyld and Scēaf, see Ke. ii, pp. iii ff.; Leo L 4.24.19 ff.; Müll. L 4.25.2, L 4.19.6-12; Köhler *ZfdPh.* ii 305-14; Mö. 40-45; Binz 147 ff.; Siev. L 4.33; Olrik i 223 ff., ii 250 ff., Olrik-Hollander 381 ff.; Chadwick Or. 274 ff.; Neckel, *GRM.* ii 4 f., 678 f.; Cha. Wid. 117 ff., 201, Intr. 68 ff.; L 4.80-82 f (espec. Stjerna, Björkman, v. Sydow, Berendsohn); also G. Schütte, *Oldsagn om Godtjod: bidrag til etnisk kildeforsknings metode med særligt henblik på folke-stamsagn* (Kjøbenhavn, 1907), pp. 137-39.

² See Par. §§ 4, 5, 6; 8.1, 3, & 6. It has been suggested that the existence of Scyld was inferred from the name *Scyldingas* ('shield men,' see Olrik i 274 f., Chadwick Or. 284). For Scyld(wa) etc. in Ags. genealogies, see Par. § 1.

come.¹ Whether he is conceived of as arriving in royal splendor (which is hardly likely) or — making allowance for the wide range of litotes (*MPh.* iii 249) — merely as a helpless foundling,² has been questioned (ll. 43 ff.). But we feel that our poet's heart goes out in sympathy for the poor, lonely boy (*fēasceaft* 7, . . . *ænne ofer yðe umborwesende* 46).

Scyld's famous sea-burial — one of the gems of the poem — is not to be interpreted, however, merely as a symbolical act, but reflects the actual practice of a previous age. Based on the belief that the soul after death had to take a long journey (*feor* 42; cp. 808) to the realm of spirits, the custom of sea-burial arose among various peoples living near the sea or great lakes³ and was prevalent (according to Stjerna) in Scandinavia from the end of the fourth to the middle of the sixth century A.D. Sometimes the dead were burned on ship-board.⁴ This custom was subsequently replaced by the ship-burial on land, both with and without the burning of the body, as shown unmistakably by the numerous finds of boat-graves belonging to the period beginning about 600 A.D.,⁵ until finally, through a still further development of the spiritual element, the outlines of corpse-ships were merely suggested by stones suitably piled about the graves.⁶

¹ Like Arthur (Tennyson, *The Coming of Arthur* 410, *The Passing of Arthur* 445), 'from the great deep to the great deep he goes.' The similarity of the Scyld legend to the famous (originally, perhaps, Netherlandish) story of the 'swan knight' was first recognized by J. Grimm (L 3.27; D. M. 306 (370), iii 108 (1391)). Cf. O. Rank, *Der Mythos von der Geburt des Helden* (1909), pp. 55 ff.

² On the motive of exposure, which occurs in various forms and is especially frequent in Irish legend, see Earle-Plummer, *Two of the Saxon Chronicles* ii 103-105; Schofield, *Publ. MAss.* xviii 42 n.; Deutschbein, *Studien zur Sagengeschichte Englands* (1906), pp. 68-75; also Grimm R. A. 701 (punishment by exposure as in the story of Drida, see note on *Þrýð*, ll. 1931-62).

³ Thus, among the Celts of Ireland and Britain and the natives of North and South America. Hence its appearance in literature: Arthur departing for Avalon; the Lady of Shalott (in a modern version in Tennyson's poem, Part iv); 'The corpse-freighted Barque' (P. Kennedy, *Legendary Fictions of the Irish Celts* (1891), pp. 294-6; Sinfjötli's disappearance in a boat in *Frá dauða Sinfjötla* (Elder Edda); Longfellow's *Hiawatha*, last canto. [Such a departure in the family canoe was reported from Alaska in 1909.]

⁴ Illustrations in literature: Baldr (*Gylfaginning* [Prose Edda], ch. 48); King Haki (*Ynglingasaga*, ch. 23 (27), see Par. § 6), Sigvard Ring (see Par. § 8.7).

⁵ Grave finds in Öland, Skåne, Vendel (Uppland), etc.; also the famous Gokstad and Oseberg (Norway) boats. Cf. Cha. Intr. 362 ff. Literary parallels are found, e.g., in *Atlamal* 97 and in various sagas. (Frotho's law, Saxo v 156.)

⁶ See especially Boehmer L 9.46.558 ff. This stage finds its analogue in the conception of a supernatural boat appearing in poetry and legend (cp. the Flying Dutchman, also Sinfjötli). — On ship-burials in general, see besides: Grimm D. M. 692 ff. (830 ff.); iii 248 (1549 ff.); Weinhold L 9.32.479 ff.; Montelius, S. Müller, *passim*; du Chaillu L 9.35. ch. 19; Gummiere G. O. 322-8; H. Schurtz, *Urgeschichte der Kultur*, pp. 197 f., 574 ff.; H. Schetelig, *Ship-Burials* (Saga-Book of the Viking Club, Vol. iv, Part ii, pp. 326-63); Schnepfer L 9.47.17; B. Schnittger, R.-L. iv 116 f.; G. Neckel, *Balder* (L 4.88 b) 163 ff.; also F. W. Hodge, *Handbook of American Indians* i (1906), 946 f. — On other modes of burial, see note on Eöowulf's Funeral Obsequies, ll. 3137 ff.

A counterpart of the story of Scyld's wonderful arrival appears in the chronicles of Ethelwerd and William of Malmesbury, but is told of Scēaf, the father of Scyld and progenitor of the West Saxon kings. (Par. § 1.3 & 4.) Notable variations in the later one of these two versions are the mention of Schleswig in the old Anglian homeland of the English as Scēaf's royal town, and the explanation of his name from the sheaf of grain lying at his head, which has taken the place of the weapons in Ethelwerd's tale. How to account for the attributing of the motive on the one hand to Scyld and on the other to Scēaf (who has no place in authentic Norse tradition¹), is an interesting problem. It has been argued that Scyld Scēfing of the *Beowulf* meant originally *Scyld scēfing*, 'Scyld child of the sheaf' (?) or 'Scyld with the sheaf,' but by folk etymology was understood in the sense of 'Scyld son of Scēaf,' and that in course of time the story was transferred from Scyld to his putative father Scēaf. Taking, however, the patronymic designation as the (naturally) original one, we might think that Scēaf, who can hardly be separated from *Scēafa*, the legendary ruler of the Langobards,² owes his introduction into the Danish pedigree in the *Beowulf* to the Anglo-Saxon predilection for extensive genealogizing. (Ollrik.) According to (Kemble and) Müllenhoff, Scēaf was in ancient tradition a God-sent mythical being to whom Northern German tribes attributed the introduction of agriculture and kingly rule. That the sheaf as a religious symbol among the heathen English was, indeed, an original element of the conceptions underlying the foundling ancestor story, and that a sheaf (and a shield) played a part in some ritual practice, has been suggested by Chadwick, — an idea elaborated and studied from a broad comparative point of view by Ollrik (ii 250 ff.).³ (Cf. Intr. xxvi.) So far as the *Beowulf* is concerned, the linking of Scēaf (Scyld, Bēow) with the undoubtedly Danish (ancestor) Scyld may be regarded as a characteristic instance of the blending of English and Scandinavian tradition (cf. Cha. Wid. 120). [Björkman (L 4.82 a) is convinced that Scēaf, Scyld, Bēow were originally divine beings of fruitfulness known to the (continental) Anglo-Saxons, and that the ancestor story was shifted by the poet from Scēaf to Scyld, whom he spontaneously identified with the eponymous ancestor of the Skjöldungar. The poet's inconsistency in retaining the epithet Scēfing for the founder of the race is thus naturally explained. Björkman compares Bēow to Byggvir mentioned in *Lokasenna* (Elder Edda). Cf. Cha. Intr. 291 ff. — On corn-spirits, see also Mogk, *R.-L.* iii 91-3.]

That Scyld as the progenitor of the Danish *Scyldingas* had stepped

¹ Sievers, *Beitr.* xvi 361-63.

² *Wids.* 32: *Scēafa* [wēold] *Longbeardum*. For the coexistence of the strong and weak forms cp. *Hrēðel*, *Hrēðla*; *Bēaw*, *Bēo(w)*, *Bēowa*.

³ Cf. Cha. Intr. 303 f. A note on a certain modern analogue, by H. M. Belden, *MLN.* xxxiii 315. See also Brandl (L 4.82 c, d: Lat. *scapha*); cf. W. Jaeger, *Arch.* clix 274 f. (instances of the occurrence of *scapha*).

into the place formerly occupied by Ing, the ancestor of the *Ingwine* (cp. *Runic Poem* 67 ff.; Intr. xxxvii), is an ingenious and pleasing hypothesis (Ollrik, Chadwick).

4 f. *sceaþena þrēatum . . . meodosetla oftēah*. Saxo's report (i 12) of Scioldus: 'cum Scato Allemannie satrapa dimicavit, interfectoque eo omnem Allemannorum gentem . . . tributaria pensione perdomuit' sounds like an echo of the same poetic tradition. — 5^b. *meodosetla oftēah*, i.e. 'subjugated.' (Cf. Intr. lxiii f.) Exactly the same metrical variety of type E occurs in 14^b, 17^b. *meodosell* is hardly to be identified with *meduseld* 3065; 'mead(hall)-seats' (cp. *medostig* 924), by synecdoche, = 'hall.'

6^a. *egsode eorl[as]*. The emendation *eorlas*, strongly advocated by Sievers, has been adopted as, after all, a desirable improvement. The metrical form of *egsode eorl*, though rare, need not be rejected (T.C. § 21), but stylistically, the sing. *eorl* would be suspiciously harsh. It is true that the sing. in a collective sense is well substantiated (see note on 794 f.), but this use of *eorl* (in the acc. sing.) as variation of the preceding collective noun plurals (*þrēatum*, *mægþum*) would not be satisfactory. A still less acceptable type of variation would result from the interpretation of *eorl* as nom. sing., 'the hero terrified [them]' (von Grienberger, *Beitr.* xxxvi 94 f.; B.-T. Suppl., s.v. *egesian*), the ponderous (plural) object requiring a variation in preference to the subject. [See L 5.65: *Eorlas*, i.e., Erulians (cf. p. xxxvi, note on 82 ff.). The mention of an individual tribe would be extremely doubtful in this place.]

6^b. *syððan ærest*; *ærest* (somewhat redundantly) accentuates the meaning of the conjunction *syððan* (cp. MnE. 'when . . . first'). No doubt Scyld was believed to have distinguished himself in his early youth. Cp. Saxo i 11: 'while but fifteen years of age he was of unusual bodily size, and displayed mortal strength in its perfection . . . ; the ripeness of Skiold's spirit outstripped the fulness of his strength, and he fought battles at which one of his tender years could scarcely look on.' (Elton's transl.) [Only one night old, Váli avenged the slaying of Baldr, see (Elder Edda:) *Völuspá* 33, *Baldrs Draumr* 11.]

7^b. *þæs*, 'for that' (see Gloss.: *sē*), refers to 6^b-7^a, i.e. his destitute condition. Similarly the OHG. *Ludwigslied* (3 ff.) says of King Louis: *kind uwarth her faterlōs; thes uwarth imo sār buoz, / holōda inan truhtin, magaczogo uwarth her sîn; / gab er imo dugidi*, etc. (Cp. *Jud.* 157 f., *Hel.* 3363 f.)

8. *wēox*, perhaps 'prospered,' practically synonymous with *þāh* (so that no comma is needed before *weorðmyndum*, cp. 131 and note on 36 f.). *under wolcnum*, see Intr. lxvi; Gloss.: *under*, *wolcen*.

9^a. *oð* is stressed in this line, though it is doubtful whether it was felt to alliterate (Siev. R. 282, A. M. § 28); so 219^a, 1740^a, 2934^a, further 2039^a, 3147^a (clearly type A3); but more frequently it remains unstressed, as in 56^b, 66^b, 100^b, 145^b, 296^b, etc. In similar manner particles and formulas like *þā*, *þær*, *þā gēn*, *þā gyl*, *þonan*, *hwilum*, *hýrde* (*ic*), *gefrægn*, *cwæð* show variable accentuation.

10. *ofer hronrāde*. *ofer* with acc., see Lang. § 25.5. *hronrād*, a typical kenning, see Intr. lxiii. Whales were well known to the Anglo-Saxons, see R. Jordan, *Die ae. Säugetiernamen* (Ang. F. xii, 1903), pp. 209 f., 212; Tupper's *Riddles*, p. 169. An instance of the same kenning in Old Irish poetry: Knowlton, *PMLA*. xlv 102.

11. *gomban gylðan*. See quotation from Saxo in the note on 4 f. — *þæt wæs gōd cyning!* The omission of the mark of exclamation would be tantamount to the suppression of a significant stylistic feature; to leave it out in a MnE. translation is a different matter.

12 ff. Scyld has a son, Bēowulf, who gives promise of a continuation of dynastic splendor. So the Danes need not fear a recurrence of the terrible 'lordless' time they had experienced before Scyld came, i.e., after the fall of Heremōd (see note on 901-915). [Also Saxo's Scioldus had a son, named 'Gram, whose wondrous parts savored so strongly of his father's virtues, that he was deemed to tread in their very footsteps' (i 12). However, this parallelism may be purely accidental.]

12. *æfter* is not exactly 'afterwards,' but denotes rather 'coming after him,' as in 2731.

14. The subject of *ongeat* is 'God.'

15. *þ* (= *þæt*) seems to have been introduced for *þē* or *þā* by the late scribe. On *þæt* standing for the relat. pron. with a sing. masc. or fem. or a plur. antecedent, see Kock L 6.13.1.30 f.; on a few cases of *þ* used for *þā*, see Zupitza's note; also l. 3134 (?). Cf. J. M. Hart, *MLN*. i, col. 175-7; Napier, *Philol. Soc. Transact.*, 1907-10, p. 188 (*þ* used as contraction for *þē*); F. Wende, *Über die nachgestellten Präpositionen im Ags.* (Palaestra lxx, 1915), p. 37 (interchange of *þē* and *þæt*). See also 649 (*op ðe* = *op þæt*) and note on 1141. [Cha. would retain *þæt* (conj.) and take *lange hwile* as the object of *drugon*, 'a long time of sorrow' (?); Kock² 100 takes *drugon* intransitively, 'they lived without a lord.' The rendering 'that they had lived without a lord' has been repeatedly urged by him (cf. *Angl.* xlv 123, *AfNF*. xxxix 187). But it seems on the whole more likely that the passage contains a direct reference to the distress *which* the Danes had suffered; cp. ll. 422, 831, 1858, *Jud.* 158, *Christ* 615, etc. (*Angl.* l 108).]

16. *him*, probably dat. sing. — *þæs*, see 7. Earle: "in consideration thereof."

18 f. On Bēowulf (I) the Dane, see Intr. xxiii ff., espec. xxv f. That this form of the name is an error for Bēow, is likely enough. — The emendation *blæd wide sprang/Scyldes eafera[n] Scedelandum in*, supported by Siev. (ix 135) in view of the apparently imitated passage, *Fat. Ap.* 6 ff., is unnecessary and even unsafe, since *springan* should be followed by *geond* or *ofer* with acc., not by *in* with dat. (*ESl.* xxxix 428). — 18^b. *blæd wide sprang*. Type D4. — According to Saxo (i 12), 'the days of Gram's youth were enriched with surpassing gifts of mind and body, and he raised them to the crest of renown ('ad summum glorie cumulum perduxit'). Posterity did such homage to his greatness that

in the most ancient poems of the Danes royal dignity is implied in his very name.' (ON. *gramr* 'chief.')

20 ff. *Swā*, 'in such a way [as he (Bēowulf or, possibly, Scyld (?) did)].' The missing reference to Scyld's liberality might be implied in the previous statements concerning him. For how could the king have been so successful in war, had he not been conspicuous for generosity, which gained for him the loyalty of his followers? These two ideas were inseparably connected in the minds of the ancient Teutons. Saxo says in his praise of Scioldus' liberality (i 12): 'Proceres non solum domesticis stipendiis colebat, sed etiam spoliis ex hoste quesitis, affirmare solitus, pecuniam ad milites, gloriam ad ducem redundare debere.' Cp. *Hrólfs saga* 43.3 ff., 45.28 ff. (Par. § 9), 62.4 ff. (Hrólfr Kraki); Baeda, *H.E.* iii, c. 14 (Öswini). However, it must be admitted that the author, very likely, alludes to Scyld's son. — *gewyrcean* (perfective), 'bring about.' The reading *wine* (thus Grundtvig, Heyne), in place of (*bea*)*rme*, has been recommended by Kock (*Angl.* xlv 108), but it appears to conflict with the evidence of the MS. Also the meaning 'act on,' 'influence,' assigned by him to *gewyrcean on*, is doubtful. On the other hand, it is to be granted that the sense of 'possession' assumed for *bearm* (cf. *JEGPh.* vi 190, *Beibl.* xl 30) is in fact based on its use in connection with verbs like *dōn*, *ālecgan*, *cuman*. [Earle translates: 'in his father's nurture.'] A dogmatic assertion in this case (*as in various other cases*) is inadvisable. (*Angl.* l 108 f.) — Those who believe that the poem was intended for the instruction of a prince will certainly reject the idea that these lines could refer to anyone but Bēowulf (I).

24. *lēode gelāsten*. The object, i.e. probably *hine* (see 2500), is understood, cf. Lang. § 25.4. (In *Andr.* 411 f., *Mald.* 11 f. the dat. is used with *gelāstan*.) There is no need to take *lēode* as dat. sing. (Kock, *Angl.* xlii 100, xliv 98: *lēode gelāsten* = 'follow their prince'). See *MLN.* xxxiv 129 f., *Angl.* l 109 f. — *sceal*, 'will,' 'is sure to' (in 20: 'should,' 'ought to').

29-31. Scyld's men prepare the funeral of their beloved king, as he bade them while he still 'wielded his words.' (Cf. *Siev.* xxix 308, Kock² 101. See ll. 2802 ff., 3140.) L. 31, *lēof landfruma lange āhte*, added paratactically, conveys the very appropriate idea: 'his had been a long reign.' (Cp. *Helgakv. Hund.* i 10; for the paratactic clause, cp. *OE. Chron.* A.D. 871: *Onð þæs ofer Éastron geför Æþerēd cyning, onð hē rīcsode fīf gear.*) The implied object of *āhte* (it need not be expressed, see 2208^b) is *hi*, cp. 522, 2732, 911, 2751; *folcāgend(e)*. Practically the same interpretation would result from construing 31^a as a variation of 30^b (as to the brief clause *lange āhte*, cp. 1913^b). [It would not seem impossible to regard 31 as parallel to 30, i.e. dependent on *þenden*; in that case the somewhat peculiar *lange* might be compared to *oft*, 2867.] Cf. *MPh.* iii 446. Hoops's explanation (St. 13 ff.): *lange* = acc. pl. of *lang*, to which he assigns the meaning of 'related,' 'relative' (OHG. *gilang- (ēr)* 'relative') is stylistically satisfactory, but this use of *lang* appears

somewhat uncertain. Prokosch (Kl. Misc. 201) would place a period after *wēold*, thus making an independent sentence of 30^b and 31.

33. *isig*, not 'shining like ice' (Kemble, Heyne^b-Schücking), but 'covered with ice' (see Bu. Tid. 69 f.; Siev. *Beitr.* xxvii 572, xxxvi 422 ff.; Intr. lx). Readings like *itig* (see Varr.) provide very acceptable sense, but involve the introduction of otherwise unrecorded words. [Sedgfield, *MLR.* xxvii 448: *ūrig*.] *ūtfūs*, 'ready (i.e. eager) to set out' (personification), cp. the use of *fundian* 1137.

36 f. *mærne be mæste* etc. Scyld's body was placed amidships with his back against the mast. The remains of the Vendel ship-graves indicate a similar position for the dead. (Stjer. 127 f.) Also swords, corslets, splendid shield bosses, and other costly objects, including glass beakers of foreign origin, have been found in these graves. (Stjer. 128 ff.) — *of feorwegum* occupying a medial position between two terms of variation (*mādma*, *frætwa*) belongs with both. Similar ἀπὸ κοινοῦ function at the beginning of the line: 754, 935, 3067 (probably 281, 1109); at the beginning of the second half-line: 131 (8).

40. *him*, ref. to Scyld.

44. *þon* 'than' (sometimes 'then') is comparatively rare. It is best known from *Bede's Death Song* 2: *than*. Cf. Tr. Kyn. 86 f., & *Angl.* xxxvii 363 f.; Deutschbein, *Beitr.* xxvi 172; *Angl.* xxvii 248; O. Johnsen, *ib.* xxxix 103 f.

47. *segen g(yl)denne* (cp. 1021, 2767; Antiq. § 8). An emblem of royalty; cp. Baeda, *H.E.* ii, c. 16. The banner was flying on a long pole (see 1022?), which was fastened to the mast (Stjer. 130). On the meaning of *gylden*, see Gloss.: *eal(l)gylden*.

48. *hēah* is apparently left uninflected, perhaps on account of its semi-adverbial function. Or is there a shifting from the masc. to the neut. gender (see Gloss.: *segn*)? Cp. 2767 f. For the absence of inflexional endings of adjectives and participles qualifying a preceding noun (or pronoun), see 46^b, 372^b, 1126^a, 2704^a; H. Bauch, *Die Kongruenz in der ags. Poesie*, Kiel Diss., 1912, *passim*; Kock L 5.44.4.19 f. (numerous examples from OE. poetry); cf. also Lang. § 25.6. — *lēton holm heran*. The object *hine* is understood (so in 49^a). — See 3132^b: *lēton wēg niman*.

49 f. The predicate is: *wæs geōmor . . . , murnende*. Cf. Lang. § 25.4.

51. Malone, *A.* liii 335 f. defends *selerādenne* (MS.), from **rāden*, earlier *-rādend*; he cites similar forms in 106, 1026 (?), 1142. The poet no doubt used the proper form *-rādende* (as in 1346).

53-85. The Danish line of kings. The building of Heorot.

53. *Bēowulf Scyldinga*. See, e.g., 1069, 676, 620, 2603. Grimm, *Deutsche Grammatik* iv 303 ff. (261).

55 f. *folcum gefræge*, 'famous among peoples.' The same use of the dative after *foremārost*, 309. — *fæder ellor hwearf* (type D4). Note the periphrasis for 'dying' (Intr. lxiii f.). The pret. *hwearf* carries pluperf.

sense. *aldor of earde*; *of earde* is variation of *ellor*. The insertion of a comma (*aldor, of earde*) has not been deemed advisable in cases of this kind; cp., e.g., 36^a: *mārne be mæste*, 140^a, 213^a, 265^a, 420^a, etc.

57. *Healfdene*. On the Danish genealogy, see Intr. xxx ff.

58. *glæde* seems to be acc. plur. (*Angl.* xxix 379); it is usually explained as adv. (cp. 1173).

59. *forðgerimed*. A variant of a conventional phrase, *geteled rīme(s)*, see Grein Spr.: *rīm*.

61. *Heorogār ond Hrōðgār ond Hālga til*. In accordance with an ancient idiom (Hirt, *Indogerm. Gra.* i, § 118), well known from Homer (e.g., *Δουλιχίον τε Σάμη τε καὶ Ὀλύνθος Ζάκυνθος*, *Odyss.* ix 24), the last of three coordinate nouns, in particular proper names, is marked by the addition of an epithet or some other qualifying element; thus, ll. 2434, 112, cp. 1189. Similar examples from OE. and other Old Germanic languages are readily found. (Cf. *A. lvi* 425 ff.) Numerous instances in ME. alliterative poems have been collected by J. P. Oakden, *RESt.* ix 50–53. In a broader sense, this type illustrates the general principle of ‘emphasis by increase of weight’ (Behaghel, *IF.* xxv 110 ff.).

62 f. *hýrde ic* practically serves as poetic formula of transition, cf. Intr. lxvi f., *MPh.* iii 243 f.; see ll. 2163, 2172. — The name of the daughter (which need not alliterate with the names of her brothers and father, cp. *Frēawaru*) apparently began with a vowel. Cf. Intr. xxxiv; *MPh.* iii 447. — A supposed erasure under *heaðo* which was taken as evidence of scribal confusion after the word *cwēn*, and which gave rise to the unfortunate conjecture *hýrde ic þæt Elan cwēn Hrōðulfes wæs* (see L 5.42 f.), has now been definitely pronounced non-existent in the MS. (Chambers). A Germanic name for a woman, *Elan*, would, indeed, be more than doubtful. The name *Yrse* (cf. Intr. xxxiv and n. 4, Varr.) has been confidently put in the text by Malone: *hýrde ic þæt Yrse wæs Onelan cwēn* (see his *Hamlet* 101 ff., 230 ff., L 4.78 h). But he thinks *Yrse* was in reality *Healfdene’s* daughter-in-law. — See also Herrmann’s *Saxo* (L 4.35 a) ii 152–55. For the name *Yrsa* (*Annales Lundenses*: *Yrsa*, *Ursula*), see Olrik-Hollander 269 ff. (A Latin loan-word; not an old, inherited word as was urged, *AfNF.* xxxi 155, *Anz.f.dA.* xxxvii 68.) — On the gen. sing. in *-as* (*Scilfingas*), see Lang. § 18.5.

64. *Heorogār’s* reign, being irrelevant, is not mentioned here. See 465 ff., 2158 ff.; Intr. xxxi, lvii.

66^b–67^a. *magodriht micel* represents the variation, as it were, of the preceding clause (*MPh.* iii 247). — Cf. Par. § 10: Tacitus’ *Germania*, c. xiii.

67^b. *bearn*, see Gloss.: *be-irnan*.

69 f. It has been plausibly assumed that the positive *micel* is used here for the comparative, or that the comparative idea is left unexpressed, cf. Gr. Spr.: *panne, ii*; Bu. Zs. 193; Aant. 1; Koepfel, *EST.* xxx 376 f.; Horn, *Arch.* cxiv 362 f., *Angl.* xxix 130 f. (blending of two constructions); so Hoops St. 92 f. [Bright (L 5.31.2) threw strong doubts on

the idiomatic status of that construction by showing that, apart from *Epistola Alexandri* (*Angl.* iv 154) 405 f., the examples available for support (*Par. Ps.* 117.8 f., etc.) are due to imitation of the original (i.e., the Latin form of a Hebraism of the *Septuagint*). His emendation would remove the syntactical difficulty. Again, the possibility remains that after l. 69 a line containing a compar. has dropped out (so, e.g., Holt.^{2.3}). It would be tempting to supply a line containing a superl., 'the most magnificent hall (*sele*),' and thus to account for *þone*; but in that case *þāra þe* would probably have been used.] — **yldo bearn**. See Gloss.: *bearn*. The ending -o (cf. Lang. § 18.3; § 24, p. xci) possibly suggests association, by folk etymology, with *yldo* 'age'; see *Angl.* xxxv 467 f. (*yldo bearn* also *Ex.* 28, *Gen.* [B] 464.)

73. **būton folcscare ond feorum gumena**. See *Antiq.* § 1; *Intr.* cvii n. 1.

74. **Ðā ic wīde gefrægn . . .** As to the position of *wīde*, see note on 575.

76^a. **frætwan**, unless it be considered to depend directly on *gefrægn*, is to be connected with *weorc gebannan*, which was probably felt to be of the same import as *hātan*. — **folcstede frætwan**, 'to make a beautiful hall'; *frætwan* = 'to make in beautiful fashion.' Similarly OHG. *giziaren* Otfrid i 1.54. Cp. OE. *trynman*, 'to establish firmly,' *Gen.* (B) 248, 276.

76^b-77^a. **Him on fyrste gelomp, / ædre mid yldum**. The work was done quickly (*ædre*), considering the magnitude of the undertaking; *on fyrste* 'in due time' (cf. B.-T. Suppl.: *first*; not to be rendered, with Schü. Bd. 26 ff., by 'speedily'). The rapid construction of the hall seems to be one of the folk-tale elements of the story, cf. Panzer 257 n. 1. — *mid yldum*, a formula-like expletive, see *Intr.* lxvi.

78. The hall has been supposed to be named **Heor(o)t** from horns (antlers) fastened to the gables, although the appellation *horn* = 'gable' (*horn-gēap* 82, *-reced* 704, *hornas*, *Finnsb.* 4, *horn-sæl*, *-sele* in other poems) seems to be derived merely from 'horn-shaped projections on the gable-ends' (B.-T., cf. Miller, *Angl.* xii 396 f.). But the name may have been primarily symbolical, the hart signifying royalty (A. Bugge, *ZfdPh.* xli 375 n.). On the Danish royal hall, see *Intr.* xxxvii. — The name Heorot was explained by Sarrazin from an ancient worship of a 'hart deity' (*Angl.* xix 372 f.) — a claim that has more recently been reinforced by Schütte, L 4.42 n. 9.88. — A popular, illustrated sketch of present-day Leire by Maurice P. Dunlap may be found in the *American-Scandinavian Review* xi (1923), 147-53.

79. **sē þe his wordes gewæld wīde hæfde**. The relative clause ('he who . . .'), containing the subject of the sentence, follows the predicate. So in 90, 138, 143, 809, 825, 1497, 1618, etc.

82-85. Allusion to the destruction of the hall by fire in the course of the **Heaðo-Bard** conflict. See *Intr.* xxxiv f., lvii and n. 2. (The allusion of 83^b-85^b cannot be separated from that of 82^b-83^a.) Heorot was to be burned (cf. L 5.70) in the progress of the Heaðo-Bard feud. Evi-

dently, the destruction of Hleiðr by fire in consequence of hostile engagements was part of the regular tradition connected with the ancient royal seat, although Scandinavian versions differ as to the occasion when the conflagration occurred. (Cf. *Angl.* l 111 f.) — As regards the references to the conflict between the Danes and Bards, Wessén (L 4.78 k) endeavors to show that they are connected with the defeat of the Erulians (Heruli) by the Danes as mentioned by Jordanes, ch. 3.; cf. Intr. xxxvi. However, the Erulians, it is argued, really correspond to the *Scyldingas* of the poem, whereas the Danes are disguised as Bards. The latter shifting is accounted for by the crushing defeat of (a division of) the Erulians under their king Rodulfus ('Ροδοῦλφος) by the Lombards in Hungary about 500 A.D. (Procopius, *Bell. Goth.* ii 14). Hrōlf's (Hrōðulf's) fall (in Scandinavian tradition) is thus considered a significant counterpart of that historic fact. The Danish conquest of the land of the Erulians, we are to assume, resulted in an early amalgamation of the two tribes, a fact testified to by the name — originally a surname — *Healfdene*, denoting the ancestor king in *Beowulf*. Thus it happened that the traditions of the *Scyldingas* came to be regarded as Danish. (For a refutation of this theory, see Cha. Intr.² 434 ff.) [That 'Half-Danes' as a tribal, or dynastic, name, occurring once in *Beowulf* (l. 1069), can be traced in Scandinavian sources also, is argued by Malone, L 4.78 f. (A new rendering of the much discussed passage, *Grottasongr* 22 (see Par. § 5, footnote 4) is proposed; regarding the form *Halfdana*, cf. also Kock, *AfNF.* xxxvii 134 f.) The old dynastic name *Healf-Dene*, it is held, was supplanted by the name *Scyldingas* when a mythical ancestor, Scyld, had been introduced.] — 82. *bād*. Similar light personifications: 1882, 397; 320, 688, 33 (*ūtfās*), 1464 (in contrast with the more vigorous instance: 1521 f.), etc. — 83. *ne wæs hit lenge þā gēn* admits of being explained as a variety of a formula (see 134, 739, 2591, 2845), 'it was by no means (cp. 734) longer' (i.e. long, cf. Lang. § 25.2); see *MPh.* iii 245 f. (The analogical *lenge*: *Chr.* 1684, *Guðl.* 109, *Jul.* 375; also Varr.: 2423^b.) But as the reference is not to something to happen immediately (as in the other cases), *lenge* is with a little more probability taken as an adj. (cp. *gelenge* 2732), recorded in one other place, *Gnom. Ex.* 121, 'belonging to,' hence perhaps 'at hand'; 'the time was not yet (cp. 2081) come.' (*Rie. Zs.* 382.)

84. *āþumswēoran*, MS. *apum swerian*. A copulative (or 'dvandva') compound, like *suhtergefaderan* (see Gloss.), *gisunfader* (*Hel.*), *sunufatarungo* (*Hildebr.*), first recognized by Bugge (*Tid.* 45 f.). Though the existence of a form *sweri(g)a* showing a suffixal extension like that seen in *suhtriga*, *suhterga* is within the bounds of possibility (so Bugge, *l.c.*), it appears more likely that a scribe blundered, having in mind *āþ* and *swerian*. For the dat. plur. in *-an*, see Lang. § 18.1.

85. *æfter wælniðe*. See 2065.

86-114. The introduction of Grendel. The thought of this passage, though proceeding by a circuitous route, is not obscure. An evil spirit

is angered by the rejoicing in Heorot (86-90^a). One of the songs recited in the hall is mentioned (90^b-98). After looking back for a moment the poet returns to the demon, Grendel, who is now spoken of as dwelling in the moors (100^b-104^a). This leads the author to relate how Grendel came to live there, viz. by being descended from Cain, whom God had exiled for the murder of Abel (104^b-114). (Whereupon Grendel's first attack on Heorot is narrated.)

86. *se ellengæst* (or, quite possibly, *ellorgæst*, see Gloss.); the name is stated in 102. Cf. Intr. lxxv. — Kock² 102 would connect *earfoðlice* (acc. sing. fem.) with *þræge*, 87 (cp. 283 f.). See Gloss.: *þræg*; cp. 2302 f.

88 ff. Grendel, in accordance with the nature of such demons (Panzer 264; Grimm D. M. 380 [459]), is angered by the noisy merriment in the hall. This motive is given a peculiar Christian turn. (*Angl.* xxxv 257.)

90-98. The Song of Creation bears no special resemblance to Cædmon's famous Hymn, but follows pretty closely upon the lines suggested by the biblical account. Cp. 94 f. and Gen. i 16 f., 97^b-98 and Gen. i 21, 24, 26, 28. For some slight similarities to Ex. 24 ff., see *MLN.* xxxiii 221. The theme is often touched upon in Ags. poetry. See *Angl.* xxxv 113 ff. [Also Vergil has a court minstrel recite the creation of the world, *Æn.* i 742 ff.] — The rare note of joy in the beauty of nature contrasts impressively with the melancholy inspired by the dreary, somber abode of Grendel. (God's bright sun: 570, cp. 606, 1571 f., 1801 ff., 1965, 2072.)

90^a. *swutol sang scopes*. Type D2. 90^b. *Sægde*, used absolutely like *sang* 496, *rehte* 2106. Cf. *MPh.* iii 245.

93. *swā wæter bebūgeð*, lit. 'as (far as) the water surrounds (it)'; cp. 1223 f., *Andr.* 333 f., etc.; also *Beow.* 2608. (*ESl.* xxxix 429.)

94. *sigehreþig*. See 2875, 3055; *Angl.* xxxv 115, 120 f. [Cp. *Ex* 27.] — 94^a: Type Dx, see T.C. § 24.

95. *lēoman*, in apposition to *sunnan ond mōnan*, recalls Gen. i 16: 'duo luminaria'; *tō lēohte landbūendum*, Gen. i 17: 'ut lucentes super terram.'

97^b. *lif ēac gesceōp*. Type E1. — 98. *cynna gehwylcum þāra ðe cwise hwyrfaþ*. Cp. Gen. i 21: 'creavitque . . . omnem animam viventem atque motabilem,' i 26, 28.

99. *drēamum lifdon*. Cp. 2144, *Wids.* 11, *Chr.* 621, etc.

100^b. *oð ðæt ān ongan . . .* So 2210^b; cp. 2280^b, 2399^b. *ān*, 'one,' 'a certain,' is used to introduce a person, object, or situation even if mentioned before (thus, also in 2280, 2410); it looks as if the poet, after a digression, were starting afresh. A really demonstrative function of *ān* in these cases cannot be admitted. [Discussion by He.-Schü. (Gloss.), Scherer L 5.5.472; Lichtenheld, *ZfdA.* xvi 381 ff.; Heinzel, *Anz.fdA.* x 221; Braune, *Beitr.* xi 518 ff., xii 393 ff., xiii 586 f.; Bugge, *ib.* xii 371; Luick, *Angl.* xxix 339 ff., 527 f.; Grienb., *Beitr.* xxxvi 79 f., Siev., *ib.* 400; von Kraus, *ZfdA.* lxxvii 1 ff.]

101. *fēond on helle*. See Gloss.: *on*.

103 f. Grendel's dwelling in the fen-districts reflects popular belief, cp. *Gnom. Cott.* 42 f.: *þyrs sceal on fenne gewunian, / āna innan lande*. There existed also, in popular imagination, a connection between hell and morasses. See Bugge *L* 4.84, p. lxxiv; *Angl.* xxxvi 185 ff.; *ib.* l 113; *L* 4.66 b 9.; ll. 845 ff., 1357 ff.

106 ff. Grendel's descent from Cain. The conception of the descent of monsters (evil spirits) and giants from Cain (cp. also 1261 ff.), and of the destruction of the giants by the deluge (so also 1688 ff.) is based ultimately on the biblical narrative, a causal relation being established between Gen. iv, vi 2, 4 (*gigantes*) and vi 5-7, vii. The direct source has not been discovered in this case, though Hebrew tradition (like that contained in the apocalyptic *Book of Enoch*) and Christian interpretation of Scripture have been adduced. See Emerson *L* 4.149. 865 ff., 878 ff.; *Angl.* xxxv 259 ff.; also notes on 1555 f., 1688 ff. Crawford, *MLR.* xxiii 207 refers to Job xxvi 5: 'gigantes gemunt sub aquis, et qui habitant cum eis' (cp. Apoc. xiii 1); *MLR.* xxiv 63: according to Irish belief, Cham (see 107 Varr.) inherited the curse of Cain and became the progenitor of monsters. — On Grendel, see Intr. 1.

106-8. *siþðan him Scyppend forscrifen hæfde/in Caines cynne*. This looks strongly theological. Originally, of course, it was Cain who was proscribed and exiled, but, being one of Cain's offspring, Grendel is included in the condemnation. Note the close correspondence of 104 ff. and 1260 ff. — 108. *þæs þe hē Ābel slōg* is explanatory (or variation) of *þone cwealm*; cp. 2794 ff., 1627 f. (See *Beibl.* xl 25 f.) Cain's fratricide is mentioned again in 1261 ff. (cp. 2741 f., 587 f., 1167 f.). [Cf. Siev. ix 136 f.; Bu. 80; *MPh.* iii 255, 448. Nearly all edd. begin a fresh sentence with 107^a.]

109^a. *ne gefeah hē . . .*, 'he [Cain] had no joy . . .' (cp. 827, 1569, also 2277); 109^b. *hē*, i.e. God.

111 f. The general term *untýdras* is specified by the following nouns.

114^b. *hē him ðæs lēan forgeald*. Allusion to the deluge. See 1689 ff.

115-188. Grendel's reign of terror.

115. *nēosian*. The 'visit' implies 'search?' (cp. 118: *Fand*); this accounts for *hū*.

120. *Wiht unhælo* (type D1), 'creature of evil' (*Angl.* xxxv 252), has been taken by several scholars as 'anything of evil' and made the close of the preceding clause (a second variation). However, 121^a would be unusually heavy as the opening of a sentence.

121^b. *gearo sōna wæs*. Type D4.

122 f. *on ræste genam/þritig þegna*. On (see Gloss.; Lang. § 25.5) may be translated by 'from,' but the underlying syntactical conception is not that of motion, *on ræste* belonging in fact with the object of the verb (cp. 747, 1298, 1302); see note on 575. — Of the disposal of the thirty men we are told in 1580 ff.

123^b. *þanon eft gewāt*. Probably type E1.

126. *Ðā . . .*, 128 *þā . . .* A characteristic case of parataxis (cf.

Intr. lxvii). For a genuine correlative use of 'demonstrative' and 'relative' particles, see Gloss.: *þonne, swā, ær*, also *þā, þær*.

128. *þā wæs æfter wiste wōp up ahafen*; i.e., there was weeping where there was formerly feasting. Cp. 1007 f., 1774 f., 1078 ff., 119 f. — 128^b. Type D4.

131. *þegnsorge* belongs both with *þolode* and *drēah*. Or is *þolode* to be taken intransitively?

133. *wergan gāstes*. Sievers, guided by linguistic and metrical considerations, strongly contended for *wērgan*, gen. sing. of *wērig* 'weary,' then 'wretched,' 'evil' (see *IF.* xxvi 225-35). Yet it seems unnatural to separate *wergan* in this well-known combination from *wearg* (see Gloss.: *heorowearh, werhðo*), (*ā*)*wergan*, (*ā*)*wyrgan*, '(ac)curse' (see *āwyrg(e)da gāst*, etc.). Thus, an adj. *wer(i)g* (from **wargi*), or (better) *werge* (from **wargja*) has been postulated (Hart, *MLN.* xxii 220 ff.; Trautmann, *Bonn. B.* xxiii 155 f.) in substantial agreement with the older explanation (Ke., Tho., Gr. Spr., et al.: *werig*). The line of division between the two sets is often difficult to determine.

134^b. *Næs hit lengra fyrst*. Formula of transition, cf. note on 83.

135 f. We are told here that Grendel made an attack on two successive nights (as the troll does on two successive Yule-eves, before the final defeat, in the *Grettissaga* [Intr. xiv] and the *Hrólfs saga* [Par. § 9], cp. analogous folk-tales, Panzer 96 ff., 266). But in fact, he wrought destruction 'much oftener' (1579), see 147 ff., 473 ff., 646 ff. — On *māre* 136, 'additional,' see *MPh.* iii 450.

137. *wæs tō fæst on þām*. An allusion to the fetters of sin. See 2009; *El.* 908: *on firenum fæstne*; etc.; *Angl.* xxxv 135 f.

140. *æfter* is to be construed with [*sōhte*], 139.

141. *gesægd*, i.e. made known (by deeds), manifested; cp. *cýðan, ýwan*.

142. The compound *healðegn* is coined for the occasion, like *ren-weard* 770, *cwealmcuma* 792, *müðbona* 2079, etc.

145. *idel*, i.e. at night. See 411 ff.

147. *twelf wintra tid*. Other conventional uses of typical figures: 50 years, ll. 1498, 1769, 2209; 300, l. 2278; 1000, l. 3050; — 5 days, l. 545, *Finnsb.* 41; 7, l. 517; — 15 comrades, l. 207; 12, ll. 2401, 3170; 8(7), l. 3122 f.; 1000 warriors, l. 1829; 15+15 victims, l. 1582 f. (123); strength of 30 men, l. 379, cp. 2361; — 12 gifts, l. 1867; ll. 1027, 1035 (4+8); — 7000 hides of land (?), l. 2195; 100,000 (*sceattas*): l. 2994 (n.). Three sons: Heorogār, Hrōðgār, Hālga; Herebeald, Hæðcyn, Hygelāc. (Cf. Müllenhoff *L* 9.14. 1.115: trilogy of names in genealogies.) Two sons: Hrēðric, Hrōðmund; Ōðthere, Onela; Ēanmund, Ēadgils; Wulf, Eofor. The use of 5 in l. 420 seems rather accidental. On the use of 9 in l. 575, see Müllenhoff, *op. cit.*, 642 f; Gering's commentary (*L* 10.1) i 148.

151 ff. *þætte Grendel wan* etc. The profusion of parallel expressions is apt to suggest an actual paraphrase of 'plaints' concerning the dis-

truss of the Danes (which certainly became widely known, 1991).

154 ff. *feorhbealo feorran* is best taken as variation of the term *sibbe* (Bu. 82, *MPh.* iii 238). By construing *sibbe* as dat. (instr.) and removing the comma after *Deniga* the meaning would be slightly modified; cf. Siev. xxix 316 f. — 157 f. *nē þær nænig witenā* (Heusler) etc. An indirect form of statement expressing the same idea as the preceding phrase, . . . *fēa þingian*. From the legal point of view Grendel, being guilty of murder, was under obligation to compound for it by payment; see *Antiq.* § 5: Feud; *Intr.* lxii n. 3.

159. *ēhtende wæs*. The periphrastic form (so 3028: *secggende wæs*, 1105: *myndgiend wære*) in this instance seems to signify continuation. Cf. C. Pessels, *The Present and Past Periphrastic Tenses in Ags.*, Johns Hopkins Diss. (1896), pp. 49 f., 81 f. [possibility of Lat. influence?]; Sweet, *New English Grammar* ii §§ 2203 ff.; Curme, *Publ. MLAss.* xxviii 181; C. R. Goedsche, *JEGPh.* xxxi 473 [Lat. influence]. — It is of interest to note that the devil was often represented as ‘persecuting’ men, cf. *Angl.* xxxv 257 f.

160. *deorc dēaþscua* — used as epithet of Satan in *Chr.* (i) 257 (MS.: *deor dædscua*; see Cook’s note) — is generally understood as ‘deadly sprite.’ But it was perhaps meant principally as a symbol of ‘darkness,’ cf. *Angl.* xxxv 255.

161. *seomade (ond syrede)*, perhaps ‘lay in wait’ (and ambushed), or ‘lingered’ (and . . .), i.e. kept on ambushing. *syrgan* calls to mind Lat. ‘insidiari,’ which is frequently applied to the devil; *Angl.* xxxv 257 f.

163. *hwyder helrūnan* (type C1) *hwyrftum scrīþað*. In this context *helrūnan* implies ‘such demons.’ The nom. sing. of this form has been posited as *helrūne*, which is recorded in Glosses (denoting ‘witch,’ ‘sorceress’), cp. (Lat.) Go. *haljarunae* (emend.), = ‘*magae mulieres*,’ Jordanes, c. 24; OHG. *hellirūna* ‘necromancia.’ Cf. Grimm D. M. 1025 (1225); Bu.Zs. 194 f.; Kauffmann, *Beitr.* xviii 156; Förster, *Arch.* cviii 23 f. The use of this noun denoting primarily female evil beings is paralleled by Go. *unhulþō* serving as translation of *δαίμόνιον*, cf. Grimm D. M. 827 (990). — *hwyrftum* merely amplifies *scrīþað*, ‘go’ (moving).

164 f. *fela . . . oft*. A similar redundant combination is that of *monig* and *oft*, 4 f., 171, 857, 907 f.

168 f. *nō hē þone gīfstōl* etc. The difficulties experienced in the interpretation of this passage arise chiefly from (1) the ambiguity of *gīfstōl*, which could denote either God’s or Hrōðgār’s throne, (2) the possibility of rendering *grētan* either by ‘approach’ or ‘attack,’ (3) the uncertainty as to the real force of *myne*. (The possibility of identifying *hē* with the king is too remote to be seriously considered.) If *gīfstōl* is understood as Hrōðgār’s throne, the lines might be thought to mean that Grendel was not allowed, because he was ‘prevented by the Lord’ (cp. 706, *Gen. B* 359), to approach the royal throne; i.e., though making his home in the hall at night, he was unlike a dutiful retainer, who re-

ceives gifts from his lord. See espec. Kock 225 f. & L 5.44.4.7 f. This explanation is sufficiently strange, but, perhaps, less far-fetched than the one resting on the interpretation of this noun as the throne of God; *māþðum* could thus be the ordinary 'treasured object,' 'precious thing,' used as a somewhat loose variation of *gifstöl* (cp. *Gnom. Ex.* 69). *witan* is to be understood in the well-established sense of 'be conscious of,' 'feel,' 'show,' cp. *Wand.* 27: [*mīn*] *mine wisse* (*JEGPh.* viii 254 f.). *myne* 'gratitude' (Kock)? *nē his myne wisse* 'nor did he have joy of it' (Sievers, Crawford)? (*myne* = 'desire' seems rather out of place.) — Still, the strange *for Metode* sets one speculating whether there may not be hidden, after all, behind the plain meaning 'royal throne' a veiled allusion to the throne of God from which the evildoer was barred. There remains the possibility that in either case 'God' was felt to be the subject of *myne wisse*: 'nor did he take (kind) thought of him'; the import of the clause would be similar to *Godes yrre bær* 711. For the change of subject, cp. 109. — When all is said, the passage appears singularly awkward. One might suspect an inept interpolation here; see *Intr.* cvii, cxii n. 3. [Cf. also *Holtzm.* 489 f.; *Aant.* 5; *Pogatscher, Beitr.* xix 544 f.; *Tr.*¹ 135, *Bonn. B.* xvii 160 f.; *Siev.* xxix 319; *Emerson L.* 4.149.863, 870; *Tinker, MLN.* xxiii 239; *Hart, MLN.* xxvii 198; *Angl.* xxxv 254; *ib.* l 113 f.; *Crawford, MLR.* xxiii 336; *Hoops* 38 f.]

171^b. *Monig oft gesæt.* Type E1.

175–88. *Hwilum hie gehēton æt hærgtrafum* etc. A passage remarkable both for the reference to the heathen practice of the Danes and the author's pointed Christian comment. Since *Hrōðgār* is throughout depicted as a good Christian, the Danes' supplication to a heathen deity (termed *gāstbona*, 'devil,' cf. *Angl.* xxxv 137) might conceivably indicate that in time of distress they returned to their former ways — as was done repeatedly in England, see *Baeda, H.E.* iii, c. 30; iv, c. 27, cp. ii, c. 15. (*Routh L.* 4.138.54 n.; *Angl.* xxxv 134 f., xxxvi 184.) But it is at least equally possible that the author, having in mind the conditions existing among the Danes of the sixth century (on the pagan sanctuary at *Hleiðr*, see *Intr.* xxxvii), at this point, failed to live up to his own modernized representation of them. Besides, he seems to have been influenced by reminiscences of the idol worship of the Babylonians described in *Daniel*, see *Intr.* cx f. Cf. also *Hoops* 39. — On sacrifices offered for relief from affliction, see *P. Grdr.*² iii 389. The killing of oxen by the Anglo-Saxons 'in sacrificio daemonum' is mentioned in *Baeda's H.E.* i, c. 30. — [*Imelmann L.* 4.129 a. 464 ff.: a Vergilian (*Æn.* viii 102 ff.) reminiscence. (?) Cf. *Angl.* l 114. — *gāstbona* = 'slayer of demons (trolls),' cp. *ON.* þórr (Weber *L.* 5.79)?; = 'destroyer of life' (murderer, cp. *feorhbana*, etc.) (*Hoops St.* 24 ff.)?]

178. *Swylc wæs þēaw hyra.* A conventional phrase of explanation, cp. 1246; *Grein Spr.*: *þēaw*; *Sievers (Heliand), L.* 7.34.446.

180^b, 81^b. *Metod hie ne cūþon* etc. A similar inverted arrangement

of words in two successive clauses (chiasmus) occurs in 301^b-2, 817^b-18^a, 1160^b-61^a, 1615^b-16^a, 2680^b-81, 3047 f.

183^b. *Wā bið þām ðe seal*. Type E. So 186^b.

184-86. *þurh sliðne nið*, hardly 'through fierce hostility'; rather 'in dire distressful wise' (Cl. Hall), see *Arch.* cxv 178. — *sāwle be-scūfan* (cp. Lat. 'trudere')/in *fýresfæþm*; cf. *Angl.* xxxv 265 f. — Both *wihte gewendan* and *frōfre* depend on *wēnan* (*M Ph.* iii 238: variation).

189-498. *Bēowulf's voyage. His reception in Denmark*. (A translation of ll. 189-257 by Longfellow may be found in his *Poets and Poetry of Europe* [and among his *Poems*].)

189 f. *ðā mælceare . . . sēað*; similarly 1922 f. The unique phrase, lit. 'he caused the care to well up,' i.e. 'he was agitated by cares,' shows an individualized application of the favorite metaphor of the surgings of care (*Arch.* cxxvi 351, *MLN.* xxxiv 131 f.). In its accentuation of personal action it may be compared to *sāwle be-scūfan* etc., 184 f. [The general sense of the expression is not obscure, but the grammatical construction has been debated. For a final comment on the explanation offered (which had been called in question by Kock, *Angl.* xlii 104, xlv 100, *AfNF.* xxxix 187), see *Angl.* l 115 f. (The Greek *κῆδεα πέσσειν* may be noted.) (Kock, like Heyne (1863), would take *-ceare* as instrumental and *sēoðan* as an intransitive verb (not recorded elsewhere).)]

194 f. *þæt . . . Grendles dæda*; see Intr. lxv. — *fram hām gefrægn*, practically 'heard at home' (cp. 410), see Lang. § 25.5; Sievers, *Beitr.* xi 361 f., xii 188 ff. The addition of the phrase *fram hām* bespeaks the shifting of the scene from Denmark to Geatland. — *Higelāces þegn*. His name is not mentioned before l. 343.

197. *on þām dæge þysses lifes*. See Gloss.: *dæg*, *sē* (note); *Angl.* xxxv 461.

198 ff. Why does *Bēowulf* resolve to visit *Hygelāc*? The terse answer: *þā him wæs manna þearf* characterizes the hero, whose unselfishly helpful spirit manifests itself even on somewhat unexpected occasions, cp. 567-69, 1427-35.

200. *swanrād*. Cp. *hronrād* 10, *ganotes bæð* 1861. According to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*¹¹, xxvi 179 f., the (mute or tame) swan (*cygnus olor*) "is known to breed as a wild bird not farther from the British shores than the extreme south of Sweden." The whooper, whistling or wild swan (*cygnus musicus*) "was doubtless always a winter-visitant to Britain, . . . it is a native of Iceland, eastern Lapland, and northern Russia, whence it wanders southward in autumn." Cf. Hoops 44, L 6.27.2. — See the 8th *Riddle*.

202 f. *Ðone siðfæt him snotere ceorlas/lýthwōn lōgon*. See 415 ff.; *Antiq.* § 1. The meaning of *lýthwōn lōgon* is, of course, 'they urged him on' (litotes); but, as shown by *þeah*, the clause is to be rendered literally. Cp. 2618 f.

204. *hæl scēawedon*. Cp. Tacitus, *Germania*, c. x: 'auspicia . . .

observant' (Par. § 10). See Grimm D. M. 944 ff. (1128 ff.), 77 ff. (94 ff.), iii 324 ff. (1639 ff.); Müllenhoff L 9.14.1.222 ff.; Gummere G. O. 467; Liebermann L 9.10.2.574. That the omens which are watched by the men are favorable is understood. Cf. *ESl.* xlv 123. [Tr.¹ 137, & Ed.; Siev. xxix 322; Sed., *MLR.* v 286, & Ed.]

205 f. *Gēata lēoda* belongs with *cempan*. The peculiar enclosing of the superl. in the relat. clause is found in OE. (see 2869 f., 3161 f.) as well as in ON. and Lat.; cf. Wagner L 6.18.98.

208 ff. There is no reason for assuming an unskilful blending of two versions, or suspecting any other kind of disorder (ten Brink 32; Tr.¹ 137 f.); *sundwudu sōhte* means 'went to the ship' (not 'on board'); the *lagucræftig mon*, i.e. Bēowulf, who like Sigfrit, *Nibel.* 367, is an experienced seaman, 'led the way to the shore.' The characteristic paratactic expression *Fyrst forð gewāt* would be, in modern usage, 'in course of time'; *flota wæs on yðum* states the 'result of an action' (Intr. lvii, lxvi); i.e., the ship, which had been ashore, was now launched (cf. Falk L 9.48.28; Cleasby-Vigfússon, *Icel.-Eng. Dict.*: *hlunnr*). An interesting parallel to this scene: *Odyssey* iv 778 ff.

216. *wudu bundenne*. (Gummere: "the well-braced craft.") Cp. [*æl timbred* 307, (*nægled sinc* 2023; 2764, 406 (and note on 455), 322, 551 f., 1548, 2755; 1679, 2717, 2774; *nægledcnear*, *Brun.* 53; perhaps *bundenstefna* (see Gloss.), — epithets exhibiting the ancient pride in skill of workmanship.

217. *winde gefýsed*. It is important to observe that a sailboat is used; see 1905 f. (one sail). Cf. Antiq. § 11; Schnepfer L 9.47.25 ff.; Falk L 9.48.56. Its size may be judged from 1896 ff.

218. *flota fāmiheals fugle gelicost*. The top part of the prow of smaller vessels in ancient Scandinavian times frequently had the shape of a goose's neck. See Falk, p. 38; Gloss.: *wunden-hals*, *-stefna*, *hringed-stefna*.

219. *ymb āntīd*, 'after the lapse of a normal space of time'; *ōþres dōgores*, 'on the following day.' Cf. Siev. xxix 326 f., Gloss.: *āntīd*. It seems possible, however, to construe *ōþres dōgores* as depending on *āntīd*; the voyage takes one day and a reasonable space of time (as much as is to be expected) of another day. [Leonard, L 3.16a, returning to Grein's suggestion '*āntīd* = hora prima,' translates "after the risen sun Of the next day"; cf. 569 ff.] Whether the distance from Bēowulf's home to the coast near Hleiðr (see Intr. xxxvii, xlvi) could really have been covered in so short a time, is to be doubted. (In the brief account of the return voyage, 1903 ff., no mention is made of the passing of a day.) The measuring of distance by the days required for the voyage (ON. *dógr*, i.e. 12 hours) was customary among the Scandinavians (see Falk, p. 17; Öhthere's voyage in Ælfred's *Orosius* [ed. Sweet] 17.9 ff. and *passim*). — The different days are clearly marked off in the first main part: 3rd day, l. 837; 4th day, l. 1311 (*nōn* 1600); 5th day, l. 1802; (arrival on the 6th day? l. 1912, *sigel sūðan fūs* 1966).

223^b-24^a. *þā wæs sund liden*, /eoletes æt ende. One of the frequent summing-up remarks, Intr. lxi. *eoletes*, possibly representing an otherwise unrecorded OE. word, is still unexplained. We expect the gen. sing. of a noun meaning 'voyage,' 'sea,' or (perhaps) 'land.' Several conjectures are mentioned under Varr. But the list of possible guesses is not yet exhausted. Holthausen's (ed.³⁻⁵) *ēoledes*, i.e. *ēa-lādes*, fits the context well enough, but the form is questionable (*lād* is fem., see 228; *gelād* is neut., see 1410). [Cf. also Bu. Tid. 46 f.; Brenner, *Est.* iv 139; Tr.¹ 139; Sed., *MLR.* v 286; xviii 471 f.; L 5.66, 67, 77.2, 81, 26.24; *A.* l 117 f.]

229. *weard Scildinga*. A man of importance (see 293). It is not unlikely that the office of coast-guard was established in early times in the Scandinavian countries as well as in Britain.

230. *scolde*. See Gloss.: *sculan*.

232. *hine fyrwyt bræc*; so 1985, 2784. One would like to know the origin of this quaint expression. For analogous phrases, see *A.* l 118; Notat. Norr. §§ 254, 331.

235. *þrymmum*. The plur. of abstract nouns is often used with sing. meaning, in many instances semi-adverbially. So, e.g., *ārum*, *duguðum*, *ēstum*, *fyrenum*, *geþyldum*, *listum*, *lustum*, *searwum*, *orþancum*, *weorcum*, *wundrum*; *on sælum*, *tō gemyndum*; (gp.): *oferhygda*, *nīða*. See Lang. § 25.1.

237 ff. *Hwæt syndon gē* etc. On the typical motive of such 'question and answer,' see Ehrismann, *Beitr.* xxxii 275 f.; Intr. lvi. (*Odyssey* iii 71 ff., xv 263 ff., *Iliad* vi 123 ff.) — For the meaning of *hwæt*, see Gloss.

243. *sceðþan*. See Gloss.; *Epinal Gloss.* 736: *wicing-sceaða*, 'pirate.'

244-47. *Nō hēr cūðlicor cuman ongunnon . . .* Cp. *Hel.* 558 f.: *nio hēr ēr sulika kumana ni wurðun/ēri fon ödrun thiödun*. — An alternative interpretation takes *cuman* as a noun and assigns to *onginnan* the (recorded) meaning of 'behave,' 'act'; 'visitors never behaved less as strangers.' (Bu. Tid. 290; *Angl.* xxviii 439; cf. B.-T. Suppl.: *angin*.) However, the chief emphasis seems to be placed on their entering the country without permission. (Cp. *Völsungasaga*, ch. 26; *Hrólfs saga* 36.23 ff.) — 246. Probably *gearwe* is an error for *gearo* (predicative adj.); 'you were not sure that permission would be readily granted.' — 247. *māga gemēdu*. (Cp. *māga rice* 1853.) *māgas* refers to those in authority at the court, see *Antiq.* § 2. Kock⁵ 75 ff. renders *māgas* by 'compatriots.'

249. *nis þæt seldguma*. Bugge's explanation (Tid. 290 f.) of *seldguma* as 'hall-man,' 'retainer?' (cp. ON. *húskarl*) is the most convincing one; 'that is not a [mere] retainer [but a chief himself].'² Two of the other meanings attributed to it, viz. 'stay-at-home?' (Grein), 'a man who possesses only a small homestead' (Heyne², et al., similarly Förster [*Beibl.* xiii 168 n. 2], who thought of equating it with *cotsella* 'cottager'), are rendered improbable by the fact that OE. *seld* (*sæld*) denotes a (royal) hall, palace. Bright's emendation is *þæt* [or: *þæt is* (?)] *seldguma*

(cp. *seldan*, 'seldom,' see Varr.), 'that is a rare, or superior, man,' makes admirable sense, but the formation proposed is open to doubt, since the other *seld*-compounds cited in support (*seldcūð*, *-siene*, *-cyme*, *-hwanne*) are of a different order, showing a more or less adverbial function of the first element.

252 f. *æŕ*, 'rather than,' see Gloss. Only in case they should attempt to proceed without an explanation are they liable to be taken for spies. *læsscēaweras*, type D2.

254 f. *feor-büend*, *mere-liðende*. On the inflexion and stylistic function of nouns of agency in *-end*, see K. Kärre, *Nomina agentis in Old English*. Part I, Upsala Diss., 1915. 243 pp.

256 f. *ofost is sēlest* etc. Cp. 3007 f., *Ex*. 293 f. (*MLN*. xxxiii 223.)

259. *wordhord onlēac*; so *Wids.* 1, *Andr.* 316, 601, *Met. Bt.* 6.1. Cp. ll. 489, 501, (2791 f.); *Andr.* 470: *wordlocan onspēonn*, 671; *Jul.* 79: *ferðlocan onspēon*; *Wand.* 13: *þæt hē his ferðlocan fæste binde*.

260. *gumcynnes*, probably gen. of specification, 'as to race'; cp. *Hel.* 557 f., 2986 f. (A variant rendering: 'people of the Geatish nation.')

262. 265 f. *Wæs min fæder* etc. Similarly Hadubrand says of his father: *chūd was her [allēm, Holt.] chōnnēm mannum*, *Hildebr.* 28.

272^a. *þæs ic wēne*, 'as I think' (cp. colloq. 'I guess'). See 383, 3000. — 272^b-73. *gif*, 'if (in case)' it is . . . A peculiarly guarded, polite remark.

274^b. *sceaðona ic nāt hwylc*. Type A1. See 2233^b.

278^a. (*þurh*) *rūmne sefan*, like (*þurh*) *sīdne sefan* 1726^a, 'wisdom'; or 'magnanimity.'

280 f. Though *edwenden* (MS.) might be considered a verb (*edwendende* = 'rediens' occurs *Regius Psalter* 77.39), it seems more likely that the noun *edwenden* was intended, see 1774, 2188 (predic. *cwōm*). The genitive phrase *bealuwa bisigu* belongs both with *edwenden* and *bōt* (see 909, 933 f.).

283^a. *oððe* ('else') *ā syððan*. Type C1.

284. Note the alliteration of *þær*.

286. *ðær* ('where') *on wicge sæt*. Cp. *Mald.* 28: *þær hē on ofre stōd*; *El.* 70, *Hel.* 716. (*Par. Lost* vi 671, viii 41, etc.) See 356, *þær* 'to where . . .,' etc.

287^b-89. *Æghwæpres sceal* etc. The purport of this general remark applied to the particular situation is: 'it was my duty to scrutinize your words and your conduct.' The coast-guard apologizes, as it were, for his previous official attitude. *sē þe wēl þenceð*, 'who has a clear mind'; cp. 2601: (*þām*) *ðe wēl þenceð*, 'who is right-minded.' Schücking (following a suggestion of Krauel's) and Holthausen³⁻⁵ place these lines in parenthesis, making the speech begin at 290. However, although the insertion of some descriptive and explanatory matter between the announcement and the beginning of a speech is quite customary (Intr. lv), the intercalated statement never takes the form of an abstract maxim, but relates directly to the person or event in question. On the

other hand, a maxim is placed at the beginning of a speech, 3077 f.

297. *læofne mannan*; 299 f. *gōdfremendra swylcum gifeþe bið* etc. Probably the whole band is referred to ('to whomsoever of the brave ones it will be granted'), the sing. of the noun and pronoun being used in a collective sense. (Cf. *Rie. Zs.* 385; *MPh.* iii 250.) The def. article: *þone* (*hilderæs*) perhaps signifies 'such (a battle)'. It is very unlikely that *Bēowulf* alone should have been meant (*swylcum* = 'to such a one').

302 f. On the *anchor*, see Falk, *L.* 9.48.23; Vogel, *R.-L.* i 105-7. See note on 1918. — As to the MS. spelling *sole*, cp. Varr. 2210^b (2221^a, 2224^b); T.C. § 16.

303^b-6^a. A much discussed passage, see Varr.; Bryan *L.* 5.59; Malone *L.* 5.71.2, 6; Imelmann *L.* 5.76; Furuhielm *L.* 5.77; Hoops *St.* 27 ff. No doubt, *-beran* is a blunder for (*hlēor*-)*bergan* (which, however, should not be referred to a weak fem. *hlēorberge*); and *grummon*, most likely, is in need of emendation. Bugge's reading (which was formerly adopted): *eoforlic scionon . . . , ferhwearde hēold/gūþmōdgum men* involves not only a transition from the plur. to the sing., which, although somewhat harsh, is not without parallel (*MPh.* iii 250, 451), but a decided alteration of the text. Bright's suggestion, improved upon by Sedgfield: *ferh wearde hēold/gūþmōd grimmon*, the 'warlike boar kept guard over the fierce ones' offers a simpler solution. (Cf. also Kock, *Angl.* xlvii 77 ff.) It is true, doubts concerning the *fe(a)rh*, 'porcellus,' are not without foundation, although there is no decisive proof that *fearh* was a hopelessly plebeian word, absolutely barred from poetical usage. (The regular terms applied to the boar-helmets are *swīn* and *eofor*; the common noun *swīn* figures in OE. poetry both in the heroic and the every-day domestic sense.) On the other hand, we do not like to sacrifice the eminently satisfactory compound *ferhwearde*, and — putting up with the change of number — we may translate: 'the warlike one kept life-watch over the fierce ones.' Similar is the rendering of Imelmann, who refers, however, *gūþmōd* to the coast-guard. (Did the doughty warriors really need protection on their way?) [Malone would derive *grummon* from an unrecorded adj. *grum* 'fierce,' 'cruel'; it has also been taken as pret. plur. of *grimman* 'rage,' 'hasten' (?), cf. Bryan; B.-T. Suppl.; Holt. ii.6] — On helmets, see Antiq. § 8; Figure 2 showing helmets surmounted by a boar; Par. § 5, ch. 41 (*Hildiswīn*). One such helmet has been found in England, viz. at Benty Grange, Derbyshire. As the boar was sacred to (ON.) Freyr (OE. Frēa, cf. Intr. xxiv, xxxvii), this decoration of helmets no doubt had originally a religious significance. Cf. Grimm *D. M.* 176 ff. (213 ff.); Gummere *G. O.* 433 f.; Par. § 10, c. xlv.

308. *goldfāh*. The lavish use of gold, even on the roof of the hall (see 927, 311; cp. 777, 994), recalls analogous folk-tales, see Panzer 96 ff., 257. Scandinavian imagination delighted in such pictures (e.g., *Völuspá* 37, 64; *Grimnismál* 8, 12, 15; Prose Edda, *Gylfaginning* 2).

The immense gold hoards of Germanic chiefs of the migration period (see note on *Eormenric*, 1197 ff.), the precious ornaments found in the Scandinavian countries, and the splendor of Anglo-Saxon court life indicate the historical background of this poetic fancy. Cf. Montelius 164 ff.; Chadwick *Or.* 185 ff.; *R.-L.* ii 264 ff.; W. H. Stevenson's ed. of Asser's *De Rebus Gestis Ælfredi*, pp. 329 f.; Ang. F. lxi, p. 5, n. 2. See Gloss.: *gold*, and cpds. (Silver is never mentioned in *Beowulf*.)

311. *lixe se lēoma ofer landa fela.* Cp. *Wids.* 99.

313. *him tō*, i.e. *tō hofe*, cp. 1974.

314. *gūðbeorna sum.* This use of *sum* (so 1312) may be compared to that of *ān*, 100.

320. *Stræt wæs stānfāh.* So *Andr.* 1236: *stræte stānfāge*. The street was "paved in the Roman fashion" (Gummere G. O. 98). Or was it, by poetic extravagance, thought to be paved with stones of various colors?

322 f. *hringiren scīr/song.* See 1521 f., *Finnsb.* 6 f.

325. *sāmēþe.* Similarly *sipes wērig* 579, 1794; *sīðwōrig*, *Hel.* 660, 670, 678, 698, 2238; *Kudrun* 1348; *Nibel.* 682. (Cf. *Arch.* cxxvi 45.)

328. *gāras stōdon*; i.e., the spears were placed (stacked together). Cf. *Intr.* lxvi & n. 1.

330. (*æscholt*) *ufan græg*, lit. 'grey (looked at from) above'; ref. to the iron point. Cf. *Lang.* § 25.5.

331. *wlonc hæleð*, named *Wulfgār*, 348.

333 ff. The normal equipment of warriors; cf. *Antiq.* § 8.

348. *Wendla lēod.* See Gloss.: *Wendlas*; *Intr.* xxx, xlv, xlviii. Two possible reasons for a foreigner's staying at *Hrōðgār's* court are suggested by ll. 461 ff., 2493 ff.

349 f. The general term *mōdsefa*, 'mind,' 'character,' is followed by the more specific, explanatory words *wīg ond wīsdōm*.

350. *þæs* is preliminary to the exegetical phrase *ymb þinne sīð*, 353.

356. *Hwearf þā hrædlice þær Hrōðgār sæt.* Similarly 1163, etc., see Gloss.: *þær*. Cp. *Nibel.* 1348: *si ilten harte balde dā der künic saz*, 442, etc. On this idiom (and that of l. 286) see *För. Misc.* 1 ff.

357. *anhār.* MS. *un hār.* *un-* has sometimes been looked upon as a variant of *an-*, or an intensive prefix (Heyne, *Bu. Tid.* 71, 303, *Bu. Zs.* 197, *Aant.* 18; B.-T.; *Angl.* xxix 381), but the evidence is, indeed, insufficient. Sed., *MLR.* xxviii 226 suggests *inhār* (cp. *infrōd*), so his ed.², p. 254.

358. *for eaxlum* might be rendered by 'before the face,' 'in front.' Cf. *MLR.* xxii 70; *Ph. Q.* v 229 f.; *Beibl.* xl 29 f.

361 ff. By no means a verbatim report of the speech. The same is true of the report, 391 ff. Cf. *Intr.* lxx.

374. *tō hām forgeaf*, 'gave in marriage.' *A.* l 120.

377. *Ðonne*, 'further,' 'moreover'; *sægdon þæt sæliþende*, see 411, *Hildebr.* 42.

378. *Gēata*, objective gen.; 'gifts for the Geats' (*MPh.* iii 452). See 1860 ff.

383. *West-Denum*, simply 'Danes.' See 392, 463, 783; *Intr.* lxi n. 1; *Hoops* 62. (In a case like 463, 1996 a clear geographical designation was perhaps intended, see Bryan, Malone, *Kl. Misc.* 124 f.)

386 f. *hāt in gân/sēon sibbedegriht samod ætgædere*. *sibbedegriht* probably refers to *Bēowulf* and his men, as in 729; the object of *sēon* is understood, viz. *mē*, see 396. (*MPh.* iii 253.) In case the company of Danes were meant by *sibbedegriht*, the object of *hāt* would have to be supplied: 'command them to go in.'

390. *inne*, i.e., being still inside the hall.

397 f. The weapons are to remain outside. So *Nibel.* 1583, 1683 f.

398. *wudu wælsceastas*. An interesting type of asyndetic parataxis. So *sigla searogimma* 1157, *windgeard weallas* (?) 1224, *ides āglæcwif* 1259, *eafor hēafodsegn* 2152, *eard ēðelriht* 2198, *eard ēðelwyn* 2493. (*Siev.* ix 137; *MPh.* iii 250.) Similar collocations of adjectives, e.g., *ealdum in-frōdum* 1874, *frome fyrdhwate* 1641, 2476; probably *undyrne cūð* 150, 410 (*Angl.* xxviii 440).

404. *heoðe* (MS.) ('interior'?) is to all appearances spurious; the form *hel-heoðo* which has been quoted from *Sat.* 700 is extremely doubtful.

407. *Wæs . . . hāl!* A common Germanic form of salutation. So *Andr.* 914; *OE. Gosp.*, *Mat.* 28.9, *Luke* 1.28 (cp. *Par. Lost* v 385 ff.), *Lajamon's Brut* 14309: *Lauerd king, wæs hāl*. Cf. Grimm, *Deutsche Grammatik* iv 356 (298 f.); Stroebe, *Beitr.* xxxvii 190, 197. On *wæs* (= *wes*), see Lang. § 7.1.

408^b-9^a. *hæbbe ic mārða fela/ongunnen on geogoþe*. This proud self-introduction is in line with the best epic usage: *Æneid* i 378 f.; *Odyssey* ix 19 f.; *Finnsb.* 25.

409^b. *Grendles þing*, 'the affair of Grendel,' with the subaudition of 'case,' 'dispute' (see 425 f.).

413^a. (*stande . . .*) *idel ond unnyt*. So *Gen.* 106 (*stōd . . .*) *idel ond unnyt*. A familiar phrase of somewhat didactic-(and religious) flavor, occurring both in prose and poetry. (Also *Ormulum*, *Dedic.*, 41.) Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 468.

413^b-14. *siððan æfenlēoht/under heofenes hādor beholen weorþeð*. The plain meaning is: 'after the sun disappears from the firmament.' The conjectured *heofenes hādor* (misspelling *d* for *ð* occurs in 1837, 2959, 3119; cp. *heaðerian*; *Rid.* 21.13: (ds.) *heapore*, 66.3: *headre*) would be a periphrasis like *swegles begong*, *heofones hwealf*, *foldan fæpm* (see Gloss.). (Generally in OE. poetry the setting sun or stars are said to pass under the earth or the sea.) The reading of *hador* as *hādor* ('brightness,' so Ke., Tho., et al.) has been urged by Kock⁴ 110 f. (*heofenes hādor* = 'the clear sky'), though *hādor* is nowhere else found as a noun. — Other poetical expressions for the coming of night, 649 ff., 1789 f.

420-24. It is not clear whether these feats were performed in the course of a single adventure or on several occasions. In the latter case, the slaying of the *níceras* could refer to the Breca episode, 549 ff. (cp. 567 ff. (1428 f.) with 423^a). By the term *níceras* (cp. *sǣdracan* 1426, *wyrmas ond wildēor* 1430, *wundra . . . fela* 1509; 1510, 558, 549) were understood strange sea-beasts of some kind; the definite sense of 'walrus,' 'hippopotamus' (Rie Zs. 388 f., Bu.Zs. 197) need not be looked for in the *Beowulf*. The fight against giants, five of whom were bound, seems reminiscent of folk-tales. Did *Bēowulf* bring those five with him as prisoners? (Cf. Panzer 44 ff., 58 ff.) — 423. The subject of *āhsodon* is *níceras*.

425 f. *gehēgan/ðing*, 'hold a meeting,' 'settle the dispute,' 'fight the case out.' A legal term applied to battle. See Antiq. § 6.

426^b. *Ic þē nū ðā*. Type C1. See 657^b, (*El.* 539, 661). *nū ðā* became ME. *noulthe*.

427 f. (*Ic þē . . .*) *biddan wille . . . ānre bēne*. *bēn* is here 'favor' rather than 'petition,' cp. MnE. *boon*. The same expression occurs *Sigurðarkv. en skamma* 64: *biþja munk þik þonar einnar*.

430^b. *nū ic þus feorran cōm*; cp. 825^b, 361, 1810^a. An appeal to *Hrōðgār's* sense of fairness. Very similar sentiments: OE. *Bede* 60.5 ff. (i, c. 25), *Mald.* 55 ff.

432. *fǣlsian*. The notion of the 'cleansing' of infested places was in accord with popular tradition (see Intr. xvi: *Grettissaga*, ch. 67; Ker L 4.120.1.196; Panzer 100 f., 266). It also admitted of a Christian interpretation (*Fat. Ap.* 66, *El.* 678; cf. *Angl.* xxxvi 191 n. 1).

433^a. *Hæbbe ic ēac geāhsod*. Type A3.

434. *wǣpna ne recceð*, 'does not care to use weapons.'

435 ff. *Bēowulf* wishes to meet Grendel on equal terms (so 679 ff.); that the monster cannot be wounded by ordinary weapons, he does not yet know (791 ff.). No doubt, the story called for a wrestling contest, which is also *Bēowulf's* favorite method of fighting (2506 ff., 2518 ff.; Intr. xix & n. 3), — though he sometimes does use weapons (note 2684 ff.). The introduction of the motive of *Bēowulf's* chivalry, or self-confidence, makes a modern impression. [Yet there is no need to operate with different structural layers in this connection, as Boer (59 f.) does.]

435^b-6. *swā mē Higelāc sie . . .* A form of asseveration; 'as [I wish that] H. may be . . .' (or: 'so may H. be . . .'). In the same measure as *Bēowulf* will acquit himself heroically, Higelāc will feel kindly disposed towards him. Cp. *Ælfric's Gen.* 42.15: *swā ic āge Pharaones helde*.

440^a. *lāð wið lāpum*. 'Grammatical rime' within the half-line; so 931^a, 1978^a, 2461^a.

444^b. *swā hē oft dyde*. Some edd. have omitted the comma after *dyde*, construing *dyde* as 'verbum vicarium' with the object *māgen* (cp. 1828; Grein Spr.: *dōn*, 9); but 444^b has all the appearance of a complete formula, see 1238^b, 1381^b, 1676^b, 1891^b. The literalness of the statement must not be pressed any more than in 1891^b.

445^a. The reading *mægenhrēð manna*, 'the pride (or flower) of men,' in place of *mægen Hrēðmanna* has been strongly objected to by Malone (see *Hamlet* 150 ff., 48 ff.; L 4.92 e. 785 ff., 812 f.; cf. L 4.74.5). By a noteworthy chain of arguments he arrives at the conclusion that *Hrēðmen(n)* was meant as a name for the Geats. Referring to the old Scandinavian use of *Reiðgotaland*, i.e., the land of the *Hreiðgotar*, which is found to denote both Jutland and the region on the south Baltic coast which for a considerable time was inhabited by Goths¹ (see *Wids.* 120: *Hræda here*), he holds that this tribal name was originally likewise applied to the Gauts² in their old home before it came to be used with regard to a Gautish state established in Jutland (after the Swedish conquest of the Gauts), and hence, by extension, was understood to signify Jutland generally. That the translator of Bede's *H.E.* (i 15) used *Gēatas* with reference to Jutland, is cited as an important piece of evidence in this connection. As to the OE. *Hrēð*-forms with *ē* instead of *æ* (ON. *Hreið*-) — thus, *Hrēðgotan*, *Hrēðcýning*, *Hrēðas* applied to the Goths in *Widsið* and *Elene* —, they have been plausibly explained by association with *hrēð*-, *hrēð*, 'glory'; cf. Cha. Wid. 252 f. — It must be admitted that the metrical argument formerly adduced in favor of *mægenhrēð manna* (cf. T.C. § 28 n. 2) is not so strong as in the case of *s[c]ynscaþa 707*.

445 ff. *Nā þū minne þearft/hafalan hýðan* etc. The general sense of this passage is clear: there will be no need of funeral rites (cp. 2124 ff.). *hafalan hýðan* refers either to interment (*Wand.* 83 f., cf. Notat. Norr. § 1147) or, more likely, to the custom of covering the head of the dead with a cloth (Konrath, *Arch.* xcix 417; *Angl.* xxxvi 174 n. 2). [Heyne thought of a guard of honor (see He.-Schü.), Simrock L 3.21.199, Schücking L 4.126.1.5, of a 'lichwake.'] Hoops (*Est.* liv 19 ff.) infers from an incident related in Bede's *H.E.* iv 19 (17) that the custom of covering the head of the dead with a cloth obtained among the Anglo-Saxons as well as among the Scandinavians. It seems a natural enough usage. An explanation from folklore: Dehmer L 4.66 b5.2.28, n. 140. — 448. The meaning '(single) corpse' (*wæl*) inferred from this line is doubtful (the plur. *walu* 1042, *Ruin* 26 is non-conclusive); *byrēð blōdig wæl* may have been a formula-like expression (so Neckel, *Walhall* (1913), pp. 6 f.); perhaps it was understood in the general sense of 'booty,' 'spoil.' — 450^a. *mearcað*, probably 'marks with blood;' 'stains.' [Bu. Tid. 70: 'marks with his footprints,' 'traverses'; Gr. Spr.: 'inhabits' (?).] — 450^b-51. *nō ðū ymb mīnes ne þearft/lices feorme leng sorgian*. The rendering 'sustenance of my body,' although trivial and rather odd in view of *Bēowulf*'s very brief visit, is not altogether out of

¹ According to von Friesen's brilliant etymology (*Rökstenen* (1920), p. 134), *Hreiðgotar* is literally 'nest-Goths,' i.e., 'home-Goths,' meaning those who had not emigrated. — [See further, Johansson, *Acta Philol. Scand.* vii 97 ff., Schütte, *ib.* viii 247 ff.]

² Cf. Bugge, *Antiquarisk Tidskrift för Sverige* v, 35-37.

the question; an alternative sense of *feorm* is 'taking care of,' 'disposal,' being another allusion to the funeral. *nō . . . leng* 'no longer,' i.e. 'not a moment,' 'not at all' (Aant. 9).

452^a. Onsend Higelāce. Type C1. Cp. 460^a.

455. Welandes geweorc. If a weapon or armor in Old Germanic literature was attributed to Weland, this was conclusive proof of its superior workmanship and venerable associations.¹ The figure of this wondrous smith — the Germanic Vulcanus (Hephaistos) — symbolizing at first the marvels of metal working as they impressed the people of the stone age, was made the subject of a heroic legend, which spread from North Germany to Scandinavia and England. Evidence that the striking story of Weland's captivity and revenge told in the Eddic *Völundarkviða* (in a later, expanded, and somewhat diluted form, in the *þidrekssaga*, chs. 57-79) was known to the Anglo-Saxons, is furnished by the allusions in the first two² 'stanzas' of *Deor* and the carving on the front of the Franks Casket (dating from the beginning of the eighth century).³ The tradition of Weland was continued until modern times in connection with the motive of the 'silent trade.' It became attached to a cromlech in the White Horse valley in Berkshire called 'Wayland Smith's Cave,' or 'Forge'⁴ and was used also, in a rather peculiar way, by Walter Scott in his *Kenilworth* (chs. 9 ff.).⁵

457. For [glewy(r)htum is parallel to *for ārstafum* (*for* denoting cause, not purpose); 'because of deeds done' (ref. to the good services rendered to Bēowulf's father, 463 ff.) — and 'the resultant obligations you are under.' Accordingly, the meaning of 457 f. is: 'from a sense of duty and kindness you have come to us.' (*JEGPh.* vi 191 f.) [Cf. also Siev. ix 138, xxxvi 401 f.; Bu. 87 f.; Aant. 9 f.; Tr.¹ 152 f.; Holt. Zs. 114; *MPh.* iii 452 f.; Grienb., *Beitr.* xxxvi 80 f.; Boer 44 n.; Holt., *Beibl.* xlv 19; *wyhtum*, 'fights.' Hoops L 5.60.7 (cf. Gru.): *werefyhtum* (*for*: purpose).]

459. Geslōh þin fæder fāhðe mæste. *geslōan* is understood in the perfective (resultative) sense: 'thy father brought about by fight the greatest feud' (or, 'of feuds,' since *fāhðe* perhaps stands for *fāhðā*, cp. *Chr.* 617, *Beow.* 78, 193, 1119, 2328, etc.). See Müllenhoff, *Anz.f.d.A.* iii 179; *MLN.* xvi 15, *MPh.* iii 262. The feud was probably considered

¹ Such references occur in the OE. *Waldere*, *Boethius* (prose and verse), in Middle English, Old French, and Latin texts (Binz 186 ff.). — The admiration for the works of (unnamed) smiths (cp. Longfellow's *Evangeline*, 117 f.) crops out in passages like *Beow.* 406, 1451 f., 1681. On *gīganta geweorc* 1562 and similar expressions, see note in *Angl.* xxxv 260 f.

² Or three? See Tupper, *MPh.* ix (1911), 265-67.

³ See Napier, *Furnivall Miscellany* (1901), pp. 362 ff.

⁴ Formerly 'Wayland-Smith' = OE. *Welandes smiððe* (in a charter of 955 A.D.). — Cp. also Kipling's *Puck of Pook's Hill* ('Weland's Sword').

⁵ On Weland see especially: Grimm D. M. 312 ff. (376 ff.), Jiriczek L 4.116.1 ff.; P. Maurus, *Die Wielandsage in der Literatur* (Münch. Beitr. z. rom. u. engl. Phil. xxv), 1902; M. Förster, "Stummer Handel und Wielandsage," *Arch.* cxix (1907), 303-8; A. H. Krappe, *Arch.* clviii (9 ff.) ff.; Schneider (L 4.13 a) ii 2. 72 ff.

memorable on account of the persons or circumstances connected with it. — The chief alternative renderings advocated are: 'fought the greatest fight' (see Kock 226 f.), and 'fought out the greatest feud' (see Lorz 64; Chambers). The former, while not entirely impossible (cp. 1083), ignores the customary perfective function of *geslæan*. The latter is unconvincing, since the slaying of Heapoláf by no means finishes the feud. Moreover, Hrōðgār is not interested primarily in relating a great exploit of Ecgbēow's, but means to emphasize the friendly relations existing between the Danes and Geats, his main point being the subsequent settlement of that feud (*pā* [demonstr.] *fāhðe* 470).

461 f. for herebrōgan, 'on account of [anticipated] war-terror.' (*Angl.* xxviii 440.) Ecgbēow was compelled to leave the country after the manslaughter. Interesting parallels: *Odyssey* xv 271 ff.; *Grettissaga*, chs. 16, 24, 27; *Völsungasaga*, ch. 1 (Sigi kills a man — *ok má hann nú eigi heima vera með feþr sínum*); *Æþelberht's Laws* 23 (*gif bana of lande gewiteþ . . .*).

463. þanon. Evidently Ecgbēow had returned home from the land of the *Wylfingas*.

465. Is Deningas a by-form (of emotional connotation) of *Dene* (cp. *þyringas*: (*Ermun-*)*Duri*)? Cf. *ZfdA.* lxx 42.

466. ginne, Ms. *gimme*. The scribal blunder is not unnatural in the case of the rare, poetical adj. *gin(n)*; cf. *MPh.* ii 141.

472. hē mē āþas swōr. Ecgbēow promised Hrōðgār (who assumed responsibility for his good behavior) that he would keep the peace. Oaths of reconciliation between two warring parties are mentioned 1095 ff. — Or did he vow allegiance to the Danish king?

478. God ēaþe mæg . . . A conventional combination; *Angl.* xxxv 119 f.

480 f. Ful oft gebēotedon (type C2) *bēore druncne . . .* A kind of *gylpcwide* (Intr. lvi); cp. 2633 ff.; *Iliad* xx 83 ff. [Schücking L 7.25 i. 5 ff.: *bēot*: *gylp*.] — Different beverages are spoken of quite indiscriminately, *ealowæge* 481, *bēorsele* 482, *medoheal* 484, *wered* 496, *wīn* 1162, etc. Cf. Gummere G. O. 71 ff.

487 f. þē þā deaðð fornām, 'since death had taken those away.' Cp. 1435 f.; *Rid.* 10.11 f.

489 f. onsæl meoto, / sigehrēð secgum. See Varr. The apparent metrical objection to an imper. *onsæl*, which prompted the reading *on sæl(um)*, has been shown by Bright to be largely imaginary, the occurrence of imperatives under the first metrical stress of the second half-line being not infrequent. For such imperatives taking precedence, in alliteration, of a following noun, see *Finnsb.* 11^b, 12^b, *Gen.* 1513^b, (*Andr.* 914^a), *Gr.-Wü.* ii 219.38^b; similarly, *Wald.* i 22^t, *Gen.* 1916^b, *Andr.* 1212^b (cf. Siev. A. M. § 24.3; T.C. § 26). On the other hand, no really appropriate function of *on sæl* can be presented. Bright's rendering, "do thou, victory-famous one, disclose to these men what thou hast in

mind" (emend. *mētto*, found in no other place, but cp. *ofermētto*), makes very satisfactory sense; for the figurative meaning of *onsēlan*, see *onlūcan* 259, *onbindan* 501; for the use of the dative, cp. *Andr.* 171 f., 315 f. In fact, the king's exhortation, 'enjoy yourself and speak your mind freely,' leaves nothing to be desired. But the assumption of an adj. *sigehrēð* (a 'possessive compound,' so He.¹⁻³, Tr.¹ 154 & ed.) is open to doubt. May not the noun *sigehrēð* refer to the hero's glorious deeds which he is expected to relate? Dietrich and Grein Spr. took *meoto* for a fem. noun, 'meditation,' 'thoughts,' so Hoops, who presents an admirable survey, St. 33 ff. (cp. Go. *mitōn*, wk. v. 2); Grein², Bu. Tid. 292, Tr.¹ 154, for the plur. of a neut. noun *met* (cp. *gemet*), 'measure,' 'etiquette' (Bu.: 'courtly words,' cf. He.¹⁻³ [Leo]). [Moore, *JEGPh.* xviii 206 (like Körner, *ESt.* ii 251, and Kock² 105,³ 100, *AfNF.* xxxix 187): "think of good fortune (or joy) (*on sēl meoto*), victory-renown to men"; si. *JEGPh.* vi 192, cf. *A.* l 121 f. — Further suggestions: *Holt.*, *Beibl.* xl 90, xlii 249 f.; Imelmann, *ESt.* lxxv 190 ff., lxxvi 321 ff.]

494 ff. Cupbearers are mentioned again, 1161. Cf. Budde L 9.21.31 f.

497^a. *hādor*; i.e., 'with a clear voice'; Lang. § 25.2. Cp. *Wids.* 103: *scīran reorde*.

497^b-98. *þār was hælēða drēam, /duguð unlýtēl Dena ond Wedera*. A somewhat loose variation. Emerson's suggestion (*MPh.* xxiii 397) that *duguð* is used as a synonym of *drēam*, 'happiness,' 'rejoicing,' fails to carry conviction, especially in view of the parallel of *Andr.* 1269 f. (which looks like an imitation): *ðā cōm hælēða þrēat, / . . .duguð unlýtēl*. Cf. *Arch.* cviii 370; *MPh.* iii 240.

499-661. The Unferð Intermezzo: Account of Bēowulf's swimming adventure with Breca. Entertainment in the hall.

Bēowulf, taunted by Unferð with having been beaten in a swimming match with Breca,¹ corrects him by telling the true story of the incident; whereupon he makes a spirited attack upon his critic's character and record, winding up with a confident prediction of his own success against Grendel.

Unferð represents the swimming tour as a contest (506 f., 517). Bēowulf, on the other hand, explains that the adventure was entered upon solely to fulfill a boastful pledge (*bēot*, 536) without any idea of rivalry (543), although he does consider himself superior to any contestant whatever. In fact, he makes much more of his struggles with the sea-monsters.

This swimming exploit, which has frequently been assumed to rest on a mythological basis,² looks rather like an exaggerated account of

¹ On the Breca episode, see especially Bu. 51-55; Cha. Wid. 110 f.; Lawrence L 4.91; Björkman, *Beibl.* xxx 170 ff.

² Thus, to Müllenhoff (1 f.) Breca meant the stormy sea, to Möller (22), the gulf stream, to Laistner (L 4.47.265), the sun; Sarrazin (St. 65 f.) considered the story a specialized form of a Baldr myth; Niedner (L 4.53) recognized in Bēowulf-Breca the Dioscurian twins.

one of those sporting feats common among the sea-loving Northern people (and which naturally often took the form of contests).¹ In particular, a somewhat similar tale of a swimming match in the *Egils Saga ok Ásmundar* (of the 14th century) has been cited,² but the parallelism noted is far from exact. That Breca was known to Ags. heroic legend,³ is proved by the allusion in *Wids.* 25: *Breoca [wēold] Brondingum*. But nothing points to an old tradition in which the Breca incident was connected with the person of Bēowulf. It should be added that the story of the swimming could not well have formed the subject of a separate lay.

The narrative of this youthful trial of strength, inspiring, as it does, confidence in Bēowulf's ability to cope with the fearful monster, is eminently appropriate at this point. It may also be abundantly illustrated by analogies from folk-tales.⁴

The distance covered by the two endurance swimmers is very considerable. The *Finna land* 580 (land of the Finns or rather Lapps?) where Beowulf comes ashore is usually identified with *Finmarken* in the north of Norway. By the land of the *Heaþo-Rāmas*⁵ 519 is probably meant the region of the modern *Romerike* (to the north of Christiania), called in ON.: *Raumariki*, and cited as a tribal name *Raumaricii* by Jordanes, c. 3. In prehistoric times it may very well have included a strip of seashore.⁶ However, we are by no means compelled to believe that the poet had very clear notions of the geography of the scene.

Unferð, a most interesting personage of our poem, has been declared⁷ an impersonation of the type of 'the wicked counselor' — like Bikki, e.g., at Jormunrek's court —, well known in Germanic legend, although there is only a vague hint of a suspicion (see 1164 ff.) that he is fomenting dissensions within the Scylding dynasty. The name *Unferð*, i.e., more properly, *Unfrið*, 'mar-peace',⁸ it should be noted, appears

¹ See Weinhold L 9.32.311 f.; Panzer 270 f.; cf. Müllenhoff L 9.14.1.334 f. — Bēowulf himself on a later occasion swims from Friesland to his own home in southern Sweden, with thirty armors on his arm (2359 ff.).

² Bugge, *l.c.*

³ Perhaps in connection with the sea; see also Glossary of Proper Names.

⁴ See Panzer 272. That the name of *Breca*, *Bēanstān*'s son, is derived from a **Stānbreca* (cf. *Steinhauer*, etc.) of some such folk-tales, is a rather far-fetched hypothesis of Panzer's.

⁵ *Heaþo* — serves as epitheton ornans, cp. *Heaðo-Beardan*, *Heaðo-Scilfing(as)*.

⁶ The enormous distance separating the landing places of Bēowulf and Breca would be lessened if we assume either that the 'land of the Finns' is the district of *Finnheden* (*Finnved*) in Småland, Sweden (see Schück L 4.74.1.28), or that the term *Heaþo-Rāmas* refers to *Romsdalen* (ON. *Raumsdalr*) on the west coast of Norway (Boer L 4.58.46; cf. Ettmüller's ed. of *Widsið* [1839], p. 22). The mention of the probably fictitious *Brondingas* 521 does not add to our knowledge. Unfortunately we do not even know from what place the swimmers started. On the Finns, see also R. Much, *R.-L.* ii 51 ff.

⁷ Olrik i 25 ff. Cf. Malone, *PMLA.* xlii 302 ff.

⁸ Hardly *Unfer(h)ð*, 'nonsense.' (For the interchange of *-ferð* and *-frið* see Bühl. § 572.) — The erroneous MS. spelling *Hunferð* was apparently suggested by the *Hün-* compounds, e.g. *Hünlāf* (see 1143); *Hunferþ*, OE. *Chron.* A.D. 744 (MS. E: *Unferð*), A.D. 754, MS. B: *Hünferþ*. — [Etymological speculation: *PMLA.* xlii 302 f. (*Ívarr* — *Unferþ*), xlv 335 f., 626–28.]

to have been coined on English soil, such descriptive abstract appellations pointing to West Germanic rather than Scandinavian origin.¹ On the other hand, it has been suggested² that his peculiar position would seem to reflect conditions at the Irish courts where the *fili* (member of the learned poets' guild) enjoyed a remarkable influence and surprising freedom of speech.³

What the title *pyle* applied to Unferð (1165, 1456) meant, cannot be determined with certainty. The *pyle* (ON. *pulr*)⁴ has been variously described as a sage, orator, poet of note, historiologist, major domus, or the king's right-hand man. The OE. noun occurs several times as the rendering of 'orator,' besides the compound *þelcraft* = 'rethorica' (see B.-T.); hence the meanings of 'orator,' 'spokesman,' 'official entertainer' suggest themselves as applicable to the situation in the *Beowulf*. As to the *pulr*, the characteristics of his office seem to have been "age, wisdom, extended knowledge, and a seat of honor" (Larson). Also Unferð has a seat of distinction: *æt fōtum sæt frēan Scyldinga* (500, 1166) — like the *scop* of *The Fates of Men*, 80 ff.⁵ And by his reference to the Breca incident he shows that he is the best informed man at the court.

He is depicted by our poet as a sharp-witted (589) court official of undoubted influence and a reputation for valor (1166 f.), which he is jealously (501 ff.) anxious to guard. He has laid himself open to the terrible charge of fratricide (587 ff., 1167 f.), which, strange to say, does not seem to have imperiled his prominent position at the court,⁶ although he is certain — so the Christian author informs us through the

¹ Cp. *Unwæn* (Wids. 114); *Wonrēd* (Beow. 2971); *Oftfōr*; *Widsið*; OHG. *Unfrid*.

² By Deutschbein, *GRM.* i 114. It is strongly opposed by Olson, *MPh.* xi 419 ff.

³ In his behavior to *Bēowulf*, Unferð shows a noteworthy similarity to Drances, *Æneid* xi 336 ff.; also *Bēowulf*'s reply may be compared to that of Turnus, *ib.* xi 376 ff. (Earle 126, *Arch.* cxxvi 340 f.). Attention has also been called to the (decidedly less civilized) word-combat between Guðmundr and Sinfjōtli in the Eddic lays of *Helgi Hundingsbani* i 33 ff., ii 22 ff. (Bugge L 4.84.163). — The taunting and trying of strangers at entertainments is not unknown in ON. sagas; see, e.g., *Gunnlaugssaga*, ch. 5, cp. *Hrólfs saga*, ch. 23. (Also *Odyssey* viii 158 ff.) But Unferð's disrespectful treatment of *Bēowulf* contrasts strangely with the dignified courtesy reigning at Hrōðgār's court.

⁴ See the discussions of Müllenhoff, *Deutsche Altertumskunde* v 289 ff., Fr. Kauffmann in *Philologische Studien: Festgabe für E. Sievers*, pp. 159 ff., Koegel in *P. Grdr.* 2 ii^a, p. 33; Mogk, *ib.*, p. 575; Heusler, *R.-L.* i 443 f.; Larson L 9.19.120 f. (convenient summary); B. C. Williams, *Gnomic Poetry in Anglo-Saxon*, pp. 72 ff.; Phillpotts, *The Elder Edda and ancient Scandinavian Drama* (1920), 180 ff.; Heusler, *Allgerm. Dichtung* § 95; Vogt L 6.26; Chadwick L 4.22.2.619. — As a proper name, *pyle* occurs *Wids.* 24.

⁵ W. H. Stevenson in his edition of Asser's *Life of King Alfred* (Oxford, 1904), p. 165 connects the office of Unferð with that of a *pedisequus*, *pedisecus*, — a term "appearing occasionally in the earlier charters as the name of an important official . . ." B. C. Williams (*l.c.*) compares Unferð to the later court fools.

⁶ That Unferð remained unmolested in spite of the murder, because there can be no 'feud' within one and the same family (cp. 2441 ff.), is scarcely believable.

mouth of Bēowulf (588 f.) — to receive his punishment in hell (cf. *Angl.* xxxv 133, 265).

In noteworthy contrast with the original conception of his character as expressed by his name, Unferð evinces a spirit of generosity, courtesy, and sportsmanlike fairness toward Bēowulf when the latter has demonstrated his superiority (1455 ff., 1807 ff.), — a feature obviously added by the poet himself. — [Cp. the Homeric parallel (from *Odys.*, b. viii), p. 149, n. 3; Cha.'s note on l. 1808; Work, *Ph. Q.* ix 399 ff.]

The speeches of Unferð (506–528) and Bēowulf (530–606), if rather ornate considering the occasion, show the style of the poem at its best. The admirable use of variation, the abundance of sea terms (508 ff.), the strong description of the scene (545 ff., cp. *Wand.* 101 ff.) chiming in with the hardy spirit of the Northern heroes are conspicuous features of this famous passage.

501^a. *onband beadurūne*, 'unbound a battle-rune,' i.e. 'disclosed a hidden quarrel' (see note on *eardlufan* 692), 'began a bellicose speech.' It is probable that only the vaguest suggestion of ancient heathen belief (Müllenhoff in R. v. Liliencron & K. Müllenhoff, *Zur Runenlehre* [1852], p. 44) was lingering in *beadurūn*. Cp. *El.* 28: *walrūne ne mād*, 1098: *hygerūne ne mād*. The use of *onbindan* is illustrated by *Beow.* 259, 489.

501^b. *Bēowulfes sīð*. *sīð* should be understood in a rather general sense, 'undertaking'; cp. *Grendles þing* 409. (*Discourse of Soul* 20, Ex. MS.: *sāwle sīð*, Verc. MS.: *sāwle þing*.)

502. *æfþunca*, which has been found in one other passage only, viz. *Lib. Scint.* 176.12, need not be changed to *afþanca* (Tr.¹ 155) or considered a weakened variant of it (Bülb. § 408, cf. B.-T. & Suppl.). Its genuineness is vouched for by the well-known verb *ofþyncan*.

503. *forþon þe hē ne ūþe, þæt ænig oðer man*. Types A₃: ×||[—]×××|[—]× and B₁: ×××[—]|×[—].

504. *middangeardes*. Adverbial gen. of place (in quasi-negative clause). So 751 f.

506. *sē Bēowulf, sē þe . . .*, 'that Bēowulf who . . .' (Cf. *Arch.* cxxvi 48 n. 3.)

525. *wyrsan geþingea*. Partitive gen. after a compar. (as in 247 f.), unless *wyrsan* be considered a rare, analogical by-form of the gen. plur. (Siev. § 304 n. 2). So *Gr.-Wü.* i 353.7: *wyrsan gewyrhta*.

526. The gen. *heaðoræsa* is construed with *dohite* (cp. 1344) rather than with *gehwær*.

543^b. *nō ic fram him wolde*. Type C₁.

545. *fið nihta fyrst*. See 517: *seofon niht*. They kept on swimming for two days after their separation. That Bēowulf meant to correct Unferð's statement is not very likely. It is true, from a literal interpretation of the following passage one might conclude that Bēowulf landed on the sixth day; but it is more reasonable to believe that the poet omitted further details of the time element (which he neglected

altogether in the account of Bēowulf's return voyage, 1903 ff.).

548. ondhwearf. The usual form of this (unstressed) verbal prefix is *on*; see Gloss.: *on-*, *and-*.

553 f. Mē tō grunde tēah/fāh fēondscaða. This incident foreshadows the hero's experience in his second great adventure, 1501 ff., 1509 ff.

557 f. heaþoræs fornam/mihtig meredēor þurh mīne hand. Back of this remarkably impersonal manner of viewing the action lies the idea of fate. Cf. Intr. xlix & n. 2.

561. dēoran sweorde, 'with my good sword.' See 1528, 2050. (Lazamon's *Brut* 28051: *mid deore mīne sweorde*.)

565. mēcum. 567. sweo[r]dum. A 'generic plural,' used for the logically correct sing., perhaps even hardened into a kind of epic formula, cp. e.g. 583, 2140, 2485, 3147; *Andr.* 512. See Aant. 11; note on 1074^a. [Cf. also Heinzel, *Anz.f.d.A.* x 220 f.; ten Brink 37 n.; Möller, *Est.* xiii 272, 278: old instrum. form.]

569 ff. Both the approach of morning and the subsiding of the storm enable Bēowulf to see the shore. Another description of the coming of morning, 1801 ff. (917 ff.).

572 f. Wyrd oft nereð/unfægne eorl, þonne his ellen dēah. Fate does not render manly courage unnecessary. A proverbial saying. ('Fortune favors the brave.') Frequently God is substituted for fate: 669 f., 1056 f., 1270 ff., 1552 ff., *Andr.* 459 f. Cf. Grimm D. M. iii 5 (1281 f.); Gummere G. O. 236 f.; Cook, *MLN.* viii 59 (classical and ME. parallels); *Arch.* cxv 179.

575 f. Nō ic on niht gefrægn etc. Prepositional phrases or adverbs of time and place modifying the object of the verb *gefrignan* or the infinitive phrase dependent on it, are placed before *gefrignan*; so 74, 2484, 2694, 2752, 2773. (Cf. Sievers, *Beitr.* xii 191.) See also 1197 (*hýran*). The case is modified and complicated by the addition of the element of variation: 1 f.

581^b-83^a. Nō . . . wiht . . . swylcra searoniða . . . , billa brōgan. Terms of variation expressed by different grammatical forms; see 2067 ff. (2028 f.?), *MPh.* iii 238. Kock³ 101 takes *brōgan* as gen. plur.

588 f. þæs þū in helle scealt/werhðo drēogan. Cp. *El.* 210 f.

597. Sige-Scyldinga. A mechanical use of *sige-* as a general commendatory word (Intr. lxiv n. 1) without regard to the specific situation (cp. 663 f.). Or was irony intended? (Bryan, *Kl. Misc.* 128.)

599. ac hē lust wigeð,/swefeð ond sendeþ (MS.). *lust wigeð*, 'feels joy,' 'enjoys himself' (or, according to Moore, *JEGPh.* xviii 208, "has his own way"), placed paratactically by the side of the two following verbs. The force of this *sendan* is left to conjecture. The meaning of 'feasting' formerly (orig. by Leo in Heyne!) attributed to it — on the basis of the noun *sand* 'dish of food,' 'repast' ('that which is sent to the table') has been generally given up. It has been credited with the sense of 'send to death,' like *forsendan* 904, *forð onsendan* 2266 (see Schü. xxxix 103 f.); cp. Lat. 'mittere Orco, umbris,' etc.

(e.g. *Æn.* ix 785, xi 81). Again, it has been suspected of being a relic of old heathen sacrificial terminology. Cp. *Hávamál* 145.3 f.: *veiztu hvē blōta skal?/veiztu hvē senda skal, veiztu hvē sóa skal?* (*blōta* and *sóa* = 'sacrifice'; the semantic development of *senda* ('send') as used in this passage is not quite certain.) Possibly *sendan* was taken to convey a vague idea of 'sacrifice.' But the case is happily simplified by adopting Imelmann's emendation *snēdeþ*. (Holt., ed. ii^b: *snādeþ?*)

603^b. (*Gæþ eft*) *sē þe mōt*. A mere formula; so 1387^b (cp. 1177^b, 1487^b); *Hildebr.* 60; Rieger, *Germ.* ix 310; Sievers's note on *Hel.* 224. — 603^b, either type D4 or E1.

605. *ōþres dōgores*; adv. gen., 'on the next day.'

606. *sūþan scīneð*; i.e., in full daylight. Is this meant as a literal reference to 917 ff., 1008 ff.?

610. *folces hyrde*. On possible affinities, see Glossary, also *A.* xxvii 256; *Speculum* viii 273 f.

612 ff. Appearance of noble ladies at the banquet; see 1162 ff., 1980 ff., 2020 ff. Cf. Budde L 9.21.39 ff.; Tupper's *Riddles*, p. 218. A parallel to *Wealhþēow's* part in this passage: *Gnom. Ex.* 85-93.

617. *bæd hine bliðne*. Omission of *wesan*, see Gloss.: *eom*.

620^a. *Ymbēode þā*. Type B1.

622. *sincfato sealde*; i.e., she passed the cups. On Ags. cups, see Tupper's *Riddles*, p. 204. No drinking horns are mentioned in *Beowulf*.

627 f. *þæt hēo on ænigne eorl gelýfde/fyrena frōfre*; i.e., she counted on help from a hero. An instance of a peculiar mode of viewing direction (Lang. § 25.5). Quite parallel to this use of *on* with acc. is *ið*: 909, 1272 f.

628. *Hē þæt ful geþeah* etc. Evidently a definite drinking ceremony. Cp. the salutation, 617, 625. See 1024 f.

635. *on wæl crunge*. Note the use of *on* with acc. (cp. 772, 1540, 1568, etc.). On the other hand, 1113: *sume on wæle crungon*.

644. *oþ þæt semninga*; so 1640. It looks as if the adverb were added merely to accentuate the meaning of the conjunction. Cp. *oþ þæt fāringa* 1414. See also Kock⁴ 113 f.; *A.* l 111 n. 2.

646 ff. The emendation adopted by nearly all recent edd.: *siððan hīe sunnan lēoht gesēon* [*ne*] *meahton* has a false ring; one would expect, at least, something like *leng gesēon ne meahton*. (Cf. also Schuchardt L 6.14.2.25.) Ll. 648 ff. plainly mean: 'from the time that they could see the light of the sun, until (*oþ ðe*) night came'; exactly as *Brun.* 13 ff. (*siþþan . . . oð . . .*). Thus, the meaning (of *oþ ðe*, or *oþðe*) 'until' (so some earlier edd., like Grein, Arnold, cf. Heyne¹⁻³) need not be given up for Bugge's *oþðe* = 'and' (i.e., a variant of the regular 'or,' see Bu. Tid. 57, cf. E. tr.). Nor do we need to assume a lacuna (Grein, cf. Gru.). In other words, the king knew that fight had been in Grendel's mind all day long; Grendel had been waiting from morning till night to renew his attacks in the hall, just as the dragon — *hord-weard onbād/earfoðlice, oð ðæt æfen cwōm* 2302 f. — Close parallels to

the use of *tō* (*þǣm hēahsele*) are found in 1990, 1207. Whether we consider *āhlācan* as 'dat. used as instr.' (Sedgefield), as 'dat. of personal agency' (Green L 6.8.5.98: "a fight was contemplated by the monster"), or a variety of the dat. of interest (cp. Lat. 'mihi consilium captum est,' see also Heusler, *Altisl. Elementarbuch* § 383), is immaterial to the general interpretation of the context. [Cf. also Bu. 89; ten Brink 52; Tr.¹ 160; Malone, *JEGPh.* xxix 234 f., *Medium Ævum* ii 61 f.; Hoops St. 100 f.; Traver L 5.83.] No general agreement as yet.

652. The type *guma ðerne* (similarly 2484, 2908, 2985) is a counterpart of the repetition of the noun ('grammatical rime'), see note on 440^a. (Kluge, *Beitr.* ix 427.) Cp. *Gnom. Cott.* 52: *fyrð wið fyrde, fēond wið ðōrum*.

655. *ænegum men*, 'any man,' i.e. excepting, of course, *Hrōðgār's* own men. (Cf. Jellinek & Kraus, *ZfdA.* xxxv 272.)

660 f. It may jar on our feelings that *Hrōðgār* should offer a material reward to the high-minded hero, but he did just what was expected of him. Cp. 384 f., 1380 ff., 2134, also 1484 ff.

662-709. The watch for Grendel. 710-836. The fight with Grendel.

664. That *Wealhþēow* left the hall, the poet has omitted to mention. Cf. *Intr.* lvii.

666. *swā guman gefrungon*. A species of the *gefrægn-* formula.

667 f. Change of subject; *Bēowulf* (*seleweard*) is the subject of *behēold* and *ābēad*.

670. *mōðgan* probably qualifies *mægenes*; i.e., attrib. adj.

671. *Ðā hē him of dyde*. Type C2.

673^a. *irena cyst*. *irena* (so 1697^a, 2259^b) stands for older *ireнна* (so 802^b, 2683^a, 2828^a). Cf. Lang. § 19.5. Even if the *n* was really meant to be single, this would not necessarily involve a gross violation of meter. (T.C. § 21.)

675 ff. *Bēowulf* is made to utter his 'boast,' *gylpworda sum*, in deference to general epic practice. (*Intr.* lvi.) The occasion is singular enough, but the circumstances of the fight allowed no chance for oratory immediately before the action. — How are the beds procured? See 1239 f. — 677 f. *an herewæsmun hnāgran . . . gūþgeweorca*. Cp. 980 f.: *swiġra . . . on gylpsþræce gūðgeweorca*.

681. *nāt hē þāra gōda*. Semi-partitive gen. in connection with the negation. The following *þæt*-clause explains *gōda*. Cp. *Ælfric, Hom.* i 190.31: *þæt folc ne cūðe ðāra gōda, þæt hī cwædon þæt hē God wære*; also *Mald.* 176 f. (*MPh.* iii 455.)

691. *Nænig heora þōhte, þæt hē þanon scolde*. Types A3, C1.

692. *eardlufu*, 'dear home'; see *ēðel-*, *hord-*, *lyft-wyn(n)*, *wætereġesa*, *mið gryrum eġa* 483. 'Concretion' of meaning. (*Aant.* 13; *MPh.* iii 263 f.)

694^b. The co-ordination of *hīe* and (*tō*) *fela* seems quite permissible, at least if we may trust the analogy of *fēa(we)* and *sume (hīe sume, etc., cf. MLN.* xvii 29).

697. *wigspēda gewiofu*. As the context shows, the conception of the 'weaving' of destiny (by the Parcae, Norns, Valkyrias, cf. Grimm D. M. 343 ff. (414 ff.), W. Grimm L 4.67³.435, Kemble L 9.1. i 401, Mogk, *P. Grdr.*² iii 271) has become a mere figure of speech. See *Rim. Poem* 70: *mē þæt wyrd gewæf*, *Guðl.* 1325: *wefen wyrdstafum*. [*Njálssaga*, ch. 157.29: poem on 'the woof of war.']

698^a. *frōfor ond fultum*, acc. sing.; 1273: *frōfre ond fultum*. Occasionally, in later texts, *frōfor* is treated as a masc. (also neut.?); cf. Sievers, *Beitr.* i 493. Has, in this case, a spelling *frōfr* (= *frōfr*?, see 668) been erroneously changed to *frōfor*?

698^b-99. *fēond* is acc. sing. (not plur.), *ealle*, nom. plur. (not acc. plur.). See 939 ff., 705; *Angl.* xxxv 470.

700^b-2^a. 'It is well known that God has always (in every instance up to this time) ruled over the race of men.' Cp. 1663 f.

703. How is it possible for the Geats to fall asleep in this situation? Obviously, their failing enhances the achievement of *Bēowulf*. Or does this feature reflect ancient tales in which preliminary unsuccessful attempts to cope with the intruder are incident to the defenders' failure to keep awake? Cf. Panzer 96 f., 99, 267.

707. *under sceadu bregdan*; *under* 'down to,' or 'to the inside of,' see Gloss. The 'shades' might well be of classical origin; cp., e.g., *Æneid* xi 831, xii 952: 'vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.' Cf. *MPh.* iii 257; *Arch.* cxxvi 349. *Hel.* 1113 ff.: *giwēt im the mēnskaðo . . . undar ferndalu*; *Par. Lost* vi 141 f.: 'and whelm'd Thy legions under darkness.'

710 ff. The presentation of the Grendel fight, the first climax of the poem, shows the author's characteristic manner. (Cf. Intr. lii, lviii.) Partly excellent, vigorous narrative — yet the story is very much interrupted by interspersed general reflections on the situation and by remarks on the persons' thoughts and emotions, which greatly lengthen it and detract from its effectiveness. The corresponding combat of *Grettir* (Intr. xiv f.) is a good deal shorter, and also more direct and realistic.

710. *Ðā cōm*. After a digression, the poet returns to the subject, see *Cōm* 702; likewise *Cōm þā* 720 is an entirely natural expression. No appeal to a patchwork theory is necessary to explain this repetition. Some enthusiasts have found the threefold bell-like announcement of Grendel's approach a highly dramatic device. (Cf. also Intr. lviii & n. 2.)

719. *heardran hāle, healðegnas fand*. *hāle*, *hilde*, *halescipes*, and the like are metrically, at any rate, safer than *hale* (T.C. § 17). Holt-hausen's former interpretation (*Angl.* xxiv 267) of *heardran hāle* (from *hæl* 'omen') as 'in a worse plight' (or with A. J. Daniels's modification [*Kasussyntax zu den Predigten Wulfstans*, Leiden Diss., 1904, p. 162]: 'tot een rampzaliger omen,' i.e. in effect, 'with a more disastrous result') was a happy suggestion — cp. ME. expressions like *to wroþer hele, till illerhayle*, *with il a hail* (see, e.g., Mätzner, *AE. Sprachproben*, *Wbch.* ii 391 a), ON. *illu heilli* —, but this use of the dat. appears rather

doubtful. The same is true of Sedgefield's rendering 'with sterner greeting' (from *hælo*). We may venture to take *heardran hæle* as acc. sing., 'worse luck' — cp. the meaning of *heardsælþ*, *heardsælig* —, *heardran* referring at the same time to the second object, *healðegnas*. That seemingly incongruous objects may be governed by one and the same verb, is seen from 653 f.

721. *dræamum bedæled*. A permanent characteristic (epitheton perpetuum) of Grendel, like *wonsæli* 105, *fēasceaft* 973, *earmsceapen* 1351, *synnum geswenced* 975.

723. *onbræd þā*; i.e., then he swung the door wide open; not a mere repetition of *Duru onarn*, 721.

724^b. *Rapeæfter þon*. Type D4. As to the accent on the preposition, cf. *Rie. V.* 31 f., also 61.

725. *fāgne (flōr)*, perhaps 'fair-paved' (Gummere); see 320.

736. *ðicgean ofer þā niht. þrýðswýð behēold*. Types A 1 (—×××|—×), E 1.

736^b–38. Why does *Bēowulf* in the meantime remain lying on his bed? Presumably this is a feature of the original story (see *Intr.* xv, xvii; *Grettissaga*, chs. 65, 35) retained by the poet, though he had added the incident of a previous attack on one of the comrades (named *Hondsciōh*, 2076). — *under (færgripum)* denotes attending circumstances ('with') rather than time ('during,' *Aant.* 14); "set to work with his sudden snatchings" (*Cl. Hall*). Cp. the use of *mid*, 2468, and *OE. Chron.* A.D. 1132 (*MS. E*): *hē fēorde mid suīcdōm*.

744 f. *eal . . . fēt ond folma*, 'all, (even) feet and hands,' or 'feet, hands, and all' (*Aant.* 14).

748 f. *fēond*, i.e. Grendel; *hē onfēng . . . inwitþancum*, 'he (*Bēowulf*) received him (pron. object understood, cf. *Lang.* § 25.4) with hostile intent'; see *A. l* 122. [Cf. also *Schü.* xxxix 105; *Hoops St.* 102 f.: *inwitþancum* (adj.).] — *wið earm gesæt* (ingressive function), 'sat up supporting himself on his arm.' Thus *Sat.* 432: *ārās þā ānra gehwylc and wið earm gesæt, / hleonade wið handa*. (Cf. *Arch.* cix 312, *MPh.* iii 263.) Note the progress in 759: *uþlang āstōd*.

756. *sēcan dēofla gedræg*. This cannot be literally true, as Grendel is supposed to live alone with his mother.

758. *Gemunde þā se gōda, mæg Higelāces*. The exceptional alliteration (see *Varr.*, T.C. § 26) seems permissible, especially in view of the syntactical pause assumed here (comma after *gōda*). The usual type of alliteration in such lines may be seen in 1474, 2971, 2977.

760. (*fingras*) *burston*; perh. 'broke' (cracked, snapped), as in *burston bānlocan* 818, when a more serious stage of the fight has been reached. *Tinker, MLN.* xxiii 240 suggested: 'bled' (cp. 1121), — a result brought about by gripping, *Nibel.* 623; cp. *Salman und Morolf* 1609. See likewise *Ragnars saga Loðbrókar*, ch. 16. Lyons, *MLN.* xlvi 443 f.: an instance from *Gesta Herwardi*; Clarke, *MLR.* xxix 320: a MHG. parallel.

764f. *wiste his fingra gewæld/on grames grāpum*, 'he realized etc.' Cp. 821; ON. *vita* (e.g., *Völundarkv.* 14.3).

766. *þæt se hearmscaþa tō Heorute atēah*. Kock² 106 ff. argues for the relative character of this clause, *þæt* (instead of *þone*) being justified by *þæt* 765; *sīð atēon*, 'take a journey.' Cp. 1455 f. This is indeed more satisfactory than to take *þæt* as conjunct. and *atēon* as intrans. verb (as suggested, *MPh.* iii 455).

769. *ealuscerwen*. -*scerwen*, related to **scerwan* 'grant,' 'allot' (*bescerwan* = 'deprive'). 'Dispensing of ale,' or, in a pregnant sense, of 'bitter or fateful drink' might have come to be used as a figurative expression for 'distress' (Bu. Tid. 292 ff.; *Beibl.* xxii 372 f.). It is to be noted that the author of *Andreas* (a better judge than modern scholars) understood the corresponding formation *meoduscerwen* (1526) in a sense which precludes the rendering 'taking away of (strong) drink'; to him it was 'plenty of (fateful) drink.' The alternative interpretation 'taking away of ale,' 'terror' (at the loss of ale) (Heyne⁴) has found much favor; a particularly tempting argument has been adduced (by Hoops) from ll. 5 f. (Spaeth L 3.42.4 describes the term as "reminiscent of the wild oversetting of tankards and spilling of ale when the hall was suddenly attacked.") Of course, the original form as well as meaning may have been obscured. [Cf. Cosijn, *Beitr.* xxi 19; Krapp's note on *Andr.* 1526; Griemb., *Beitr.* xxxvi 84 f., Siev., *ib.* 410; Sedgefield's note; Kock⁴ 105 f.; Liebermann, *Arch.* cxliii 247 f.; (L 5.29;) A. 1 122, *Beibl.* xl 28; Crawford, *MLR.* xxi 302 f.; L 5.60.3 a-f; also Hoops 97 f. (a clear summing-up).]

770 ff. The havoc made of the building and the furniture is naturally emphasized in encounters of this sort; cp. 997 ff.; *Grettissaga*, chs. 65, 35 (Intr. xv, xvii); *Bjarkarímur* iv 12.

777. *golde geregnad*. Does this imply gold-embroidered covers on the benches? (Falk, *R.-L.* i 166.)

779. The neuter *hit* seems to refer to the hall in a general way, without grammatical regard to the gender of any of the nouns that might have been used; see 770-73.

781 f. *nymþe liges fæþm/swulge*. See 82 f.

783^a. *nīwe geneahhe*. See Gloss.; *nīwe* is naturally taken as adj. [Kock L 5.44.4.8: *nīwe, geneahhe*, "(the din arose) in manner strange and strong."]

785. *þāra þe of wealle wōp gehýrdon*. As *of wealle*, in all probability, denotes the standpoint of the subject of *gehýrdon* (Sievers, *Beitr.* xii 192; see l. 229), the meaning appears to be that the Danes heard the wailing from the wall(s) of their sleeping apartments. (We might translate: 'through the walls.') Sievers supposed that they had fled in terror to the shore, but this would seem a little far-fetched. Lawrence (*JEGPh.* xxiii 297) suggests that the frightened Danes "may have taken refuge on the wall surrounding the *tūn*." This is less forced than Sievers's explanation of *weall* as 'shore.' [Tinker (*MLN.* xxiii 240), who connects

of *wealle* with the object, is enabled to render: "who heard the howling in the house (H^{eorot})."]

786 ff. *gryre'eoð galan* Godes andsacan etc. Cries of pain and lamentation denoted by the use of *galan* and similar terms: 2460 (?); *Andr.* 1127, 1342, *Guðl.* 587, etc. Cf. Siev. A. M. § 5.3, *Beitr.* xxix 314 ff. (Numerous examples are found in Chaucer.) — The infin. phrases are variations of the preceding noun (*wōþ*). Cp. 221 f., 1431 f., 1516 f.; 728 f., 2756 ff. (*MPh.* iii 237 f.) — In acc. with infin. constructions after *gehýran*, *gefrignan* we note the tendency to give the acc. of the *object* the first place; so also 1027 ff., 2022 f., 2773 f. (but see 2484 f., 2694 f.); so after *hātan*, 68 f. [according to the MS. reading] (but see 2802); after *forlātan*, 3166.

793 f. *nē his lifdagas lēoda ænigum/nytte tealde*. Litotes, cf. Intr. lxv. *his* refers, of course, to Grendel.

794^b-5. *þær genehost brægd/eorl Bēowulfes ealde lāfe*; virtually, 'many a man brandished his sword.' The sing. of concrete nouns is often used in a collective sense; thus in connection with *manig*, *oft*, *genehost*, *ýþgesēne*, 794 ff., 1065, 1110 ff., 1243 ff., 1288 ff., 2018 f.; also without any such auxiliary word suggesting the collective function, 296 ff., 492 (?), 1067, 1284 ff. Cf. Kock 219, Siev. xxix 569 ff., *MPh.* iii 249 f.

800. *on healfa gehwone hēawan*, lit. 'strike on (towards) all sides.'

804. *ac hē sigewæpnum forsworen hæfde*. Grendel had laid a spell on swords. Cp. Saxo vii 219, where a certain Haquinus is called 'hebetandi carminibus ferri peritus'; *Sal.* 161 ff. (Cf. Falk L 9.44.44.) See note on 1523. [Laborde, *MLR.* xviii 202 ff.; *Angl.* l 195.]

805 ff. *Scolde his aldorgedāl . . . earmlic wurðan*. Is this an allusion to the fact that Grendel is not slain by swords, but suffers death in an ignominious manner? See also *ESt.* lvii 191 n. 3.

810. *mōdes myrðe*, in accordance with Holthausen's explanation of *myrð(u)* as 'trouble', 'affliction' (cp. OHG. *merrida*), is stylistically preferable to *mōdes myr(h)ðe*, 'joy of heart,' whether *myr(h)ðe* be taken as dat. or as gen. (parallel with *fyrene*; Cl. Hall, Lawrence, *MLN.* xxv 156: "had accomplished much of the joy of his heart"). Cp. *mōdes brecða* 171; 164 ff., 474 ff., 591 ff., 2003 ff. See *Angl.* l 195.

811. *hē [wæs] fāg wið God*. See 154 ff.; Intr. lxii n. 3; *Angl.* xxxvi 178 f. For the scribal omission of *wæs*, cp. 1559, and see Glossary: *com*.

814^b-15^a. *wæs gehwæþer oðrum/lifigende lāð*, 'each one was hateful to the other while living.' A pointed phrase (involving litotes) of an almost classic ring; cf. *Arch.* cxxvi 357 & n. 1. See 2564 f., *Mald.* 133.

816 f. *wearð . . sweotol*, 'became visible.'

833. *þæt wæs tācen sweotol*, 'that was clearly proved.' (*MPh.* iii 456; *Angl.* xxv 280.)

834. *hond alegde*. Much has been made of the tearing off of Grendel's arm and of the fact that such a feature can be traced in various Irish stories (cf. Dehmer L 4.66 b5). See Intr. xiii n. 2.

836. *under gēapne hr(ōf)*. The victor places Grendel's right (2098)

arm above the door outside the hall (on some projection perhaps) as high as he can reach. See 926 f., 982 ff. [Cf. also note in Krapp and Kennedy's *Reader*, L 2.23.]

837-924. Rejoicing of the retainers. Stories of Sigemund and Heremōd.

839 ff. This excursion to Grendel's *mere* has been declared an unwarranted duplication of the trip preceding Bēowulf's second adventure, 1399 ff.; see Panzer 276 ff. It might as well be called a legitimate expansion of the story. **folctogan** a high-sounding term like *selerædende* 51, 1346.

850-52. dēog is pluperf.; **siððan**, conj. Leo's explanation of *dēog* (see Varr.) was defended by E. E. Wardale, *MLR.* xxiv 62 f. [Krogmann, *ESL.* lxxviii 317 conjectures for *dēog* the sense of 'raged.'] — Grendel's abode is vaguely identified with hell, cp. 756; he is even said to pass into the power of devils, *on fēonda gewæld* 808 (in contrast with *on Frēan wære*, 27). No conscious personification is contained in the expression **þær him hel onfēng**. Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 267 f.

862 f. Nē hie hūru winedrihten etc. Note the delicacy of feeling and the author's unshakable respect for kingship.

867^b-915. Summary of songs recited (while the thanes ride slowly), the subjects being Bēowulf, Sigemund, Heremōd. Starting with a lay of praise concerning Bēowulf's exploit, which has just been extolled by the warriors in informal, yet highly eloquent language (856-61), the court poet, well versed in ancient heroic lore, proceeds to recite the adventures of Sigemund, thus raising Bēowulf, as it were, to the rank of pre-eminent Germanic heroes. From indirect discourse the account passes almost imperceptibly to direct statement, and when the Heremōd theme is taken up, we feel like questioning whether Hrōðgār's thane has not been altogether forgotten by the Ags. poet. — We have here a valuable testimony both of the improvisation of lays in connection with great, stirring events and of the circulation of famous short epic poems comparable in scale to *The Fight at Finnsburg*. — We might guess at the opening of the Sigemund and the Heremōd lay; thus: *ic Sigemundes secgan hýrde/ellendæda*, and *hwæt, wē Heremōdes hilde gefrūnon*. It should be added that Hoops (L 5.60.4) regards the entire passage as a summary of a single lay in praise of Bēowulf, of which the Sigemund and Heremōd verses are integral parts.

870 f. According to the punctuation introduced by Rieger (Rie. L., see Zs. 390) and approved by Bugge (Bu. Zs. 203), **word oþer fand/sōðe gebunden** was understood as a parenthetical clause, 'one word found another rightly bound.' (See also Earle's note; *MPh.* iii 456, Ed.¹) But it is certainly simpler to place a semicolon after *gebunden*, and to interpret *word oþer* (and similarly *eft*) as expressing a contrast to *ealdgesegena*. For the use of *fand*, cp. *Fat. Ap.* 1: *ic þysne sang siððeomor fand*, also Otfrid I 1.8; for the true alliterative 'binding,' *sōðe gebunden*, cp. *Gawain and the Green Knight* 35: *with lel letteres loken*. See Hoops St. 49 ff.

871^b. secg eft ongan. Type E1.

874. *wordum wrixlan*, here (unlike its use in 366, cp. *Runic Poem* 57) = 'vary words' (cp. *Phoen.* 127, *Rid.* 9.2 f.) in the customary manner of Germanic poetry.

875-900. *Sigemund*.¹ The cursory, epitomizing report embodies two separate stories, going back, perhaps, to two originally separate lays, viz. 1) Sigemund's *wīde sīðas* of fierce fighting, especially those undertaken in company with Fitela, 2) his dragon fight.

1) The vague abstract of the former receives full light from the *Völsungasaga*, chs. 3-8.² Sigmundr, we are told, is the eldest son of King Völsungr, a descendant of Ópinn. His twin sister Signý is married against her will to Siggeirr, king of Gautland. While on a visit at Siggeirr's court, Völsungr and his men are treacherously slain (cp. the Finnsburg legend); his sons are taken prisoners and meet death one after another except Sigmundr, who escapes into the forest. Sigmundr and Signý brood revenge. Seeing that her sons by Siggeirr are lacking in valor and that only a true Völsung son will be able to help in the work of revenge, Signý, impelled by a desperate resolve, disguises herself as a witch and visits her brother in the forest, and when her time comes, she gives birth to a son, who is named Sinfjötli. Ten years old, the boy at his mother's bidding joins Sigmundr (who does not know until the final catastrophe that Sinfjötli is his son) and is trained by him in deeds of strength and hardship. 'In summer they fare far through the woods and kill men to gain booty' (ch. 8); living for a time as werewolves 'they performed many famous deeds in the realm of King Siggeirr.' (Cp. *Beow.* 883 f., *fæhðe ond fyrena* 879 [*Helgakv. Hund.* i 43: *frinverkum* (?)]). Finally Sigmundr and Sinfjötli accomplish the revenge by setting fire to Siggeirr's hall.

How far the version known to the author of *Beowulf* agreed with this part of the *Völsungasaga*, it is impossible to determine. The fact that Fitela is referred to as Sigemund's *nefa* only (881), might perhaps be held to betoken Sigemund's own ignorance of their true relation, or it may be attributed to the Christian author's desire to suppress that morally revolting motive. But we do not know, indeed, whether the Anglo-Saxons of that time were at all acquainted with a story answering to the Sigmundr-Signý motive. The form *Fitela* differs from the established Norse compound name *Sinfjötli* (whose bearer figures in the *Eddas* and in *Eiríksmál*³) and from the High German *Sintarfizzilo* (merely

¹ References: L 4.107-115; besides: W. Grimm L 4.67.317 f.; Jiriczek L 4.67. n. 55 ff., 89 ff.; Koegel L 4.8. i^a 172 ff., i^b 198 ff.; Binz 190 ff.; Symons L 4.29 § 27; Chadwick Or. 148 f.; Neckel L 4.115 a; Schneider L 4.13 a. i 157 ff.; Krappe, *Arch.* clxvii 161 ff. (on brother-sister marriage).

² For a modern version in poetical form, see William Morris's *The Story of Sigurd the Volsung and the Fall of the Niflungs*, the first part of Book i. Cf. H. Bartels, *William Morris, The Story of Sigurd the Volsung etc.: Studie über das Verhältnis des Epos zu den Quellen*. Münster (Diss.), 1906.

³ Sigmundr and Sinfjötli are bidden by Óðinn to welcome King Eiríkr on entering Valhöll (Valhalla). (*Corp. Poet. Bor.* [L 10.1] i 261.)

recorded, by the side of *Fezzilo*, *Fizzilo*, as a man's name). Also the designation of Sigemund's father as *Wals* (897; Sigemund = *Walsing* 877) differs from his Norse name *Volsungr*, which latter is presumably the result of confusion, the patronymic form being taken for a proper name. It is possible, though, that *Wals* itself (used in *Walses eafra* 897 = *Walsing*) is a (secondary) 'back formation' inferred from *Walsing* (Sievers, *Zum ags. Vocalismus* [1900], p. 22; Boer L 4.113.93). — It should be mentioned that a perplexing OE. poem in the Exeter MS., the so-called First Riddle, has been interpreted by Schofield as a lyric, 'Signý's Lament,' referring to the Sigmund-Signý-Fitela incident, but the evidence is by no means conclusive.¹

2) Sigemund's **dragon fight** is peculiar to the *Beowulf*. It naturally suggests the far-famed dragon fight of his still greater son, (ON.) Sigurðr, (MHG.) Sigfrit, which kindled the imagination of the Scandinavians² and was not forgotten by the Germans,³ and which in fact — especially as part of the great Nibelungen cycle — has been celebrated in modern Germanic epic, drama, and music. As Sigemund is called *wreccena wīde mærost/ofer werþeode* 898, Sigurðr, in the seer's words, is to be 'the greatest man under the sun, and the highest-born of all kings' (*Gripispá* 7); and the slaying of the dragon brings no little renown to Sigemund (*after dēaðdæge dōm unlýtel* 885) just as to his illustrious son ('this great deed will be remembered as long as the world stands,' *Volsungasaga*, ch. 19). But there are differences between the two stories, quite apart from the greater fulness of detail found in the narrative of Sigurð's exploit. The manner of the fight itself is not the same, Sigemund's deed appearing the more genuinely heroic one. Note-worthy incidents of the *Beowulf* version are the dissolving of the dragon in its own heat (897) and the carrying away of the hoard in a boat (895).⁴ For points of contact with *Bēowulf's* and Frotho's dragon fights, see Intr. xxiii.

It is widely held that the dragon fight belongs properly to Sigfrit and not to Sigemund, his father;⁵ yet there is no positive evidence to prove that the Ags. poet was in error when he attributed that exploit to the latter. Sigurðr-Sigfrit may, in fact, have been unknown to him. It is, on the whole, probable that in his allusions to Sigemund as well as to Here-

¹ An excellent historical sketch of scholarly opinion on this poem is found in Wyatt's edition of the *Old English Riddles* (Belles-Lettres Series, 1912), pp. xx-xxviii. Cf. also Imelmann L 4.129 a. 73 ff., 180 ff.

² Witness the *Eddas*, *Volsungasaga*, and notable representations in Northern art, see Olrik L 9.38.111 f.

³ *Nibel*. 101, 842 (cp. 88 ff.), *Seyfridslied*, cf. *Þidrekssaga*.

⁴ In *Guþrúnarkv.* ii 16 Sigmundr is represented as a maritime king.

⁵ Thus, according to Goebel, "there seems little doubt that Siegfried's famous deed was transferred to Sigmund when through the latter the legend began to connect Siegfried with the chosen clan of the Volsungs and their special protector, Oðinn." (*JEGPh.* xvii 2 f.) Excepting this variation in respect to the name, the *Beowulfian* account has been thought to contain the oldest form of the legend of Siegfried. (Cf. Goebel, *l.c.*)

mōd he followed good old Danish tradition,¹ and that at that time no connection had yet been established between the Sigemund (Wælsing) legends and those of Sigfrit and of the Burgundians. Grundtvig's ingenious attempt to read Sigfrið into the *Beowulf* episode (Gru., pp. xxxviii f.) rests on violent emendation and interpretation; and the more recent claim of [Söderberg and] Wadstein (*The Clermont Runic Casket*, 1900) that the figures and runic inscription on the right side of the Franks Casket refer to scenes from the Sigurðr saga has not been substantiated, see Napier, *Furnivall Miscellany* (1901), pp. 371 ff.; Schück, *Studier i nordisk litteratur- och religionshistoria*, i (1904), pp. 176 f.² The antiquity of the heroic lore embedded in *Beowulf* need not be insisted upon anew. — It may be added that Neckel fully vindicates Sigemund's dragon fight as in fact based on genuine old tradition, considering it even the prototype of various later dragon fights in old Germanic literature. Cf. *Angl.* l 238 f. See also von Sydow's folkloristic study, "Sigurds Strid med Fåvne," *Lunds Universitets Årsskrift*, N.F. Avd. 1, Bd. 14, No. 16 (1918). The *Beowulfian* version, Neckel thinks, goes back to an originally Frankish lay — historically connected with the Burgundian king Sigimund (cf. Heusler, *R.-L.* iv 443) — which had been carried over to Gautland and which inevitably suffered certain changes incident to the new localization.

878. *þāra þe gumena bearn gearwe ne wiston.* Though *ne wiston* admits of being construed with the genitive (see 681), it is probable that its use here is due mainly to the partitive idea suggested by *uncāþes fela*, 876. The *þāra þe* combination regularly agrees with the syntactical requirements of the governing clause, cf. Delbrück *L* 6.13.2.682 f.

879. *Fitela* is merely the follower of Sigemund. So the Norse *Sinfjötli* appears in the rôle of a subordinate, not an independent saga figure (Bugge *L* 4.84.200).

880. *þonne hē swulces hwæt secgan wolde.* The reference is to deeds done by Sigemund before *Fitela* joined him. For *swulces*, see Lang. § 8 n. 1.

885. *æfter dēaðdæge dōm unlýtél.* 'Renown after death' was the ideal hero's chief aim in life. See 1387 ff.; Intr. xlviii, lxii; *Angl.* xxxvi 173.

887. *hordes hyrde.* The hoard motive appears here properly connected with the dragon fight. In the *Nibelungenlied* the winning of the hoard is separated from Sigfrit's slaying of the dragon.

¹ *Perhaps* of a semi-historical nature, see Chadwick *Or.* 148 f. The tradition of Sigemund has commonly been held to be of Frankish provenience, though Bugge (*L* 4.112) argued for an East Gothic origin. Moorman (*L* 4.115) conjectures that Sigemund was the leader of a band of Burgundian (Wælsing) exiles that settled in Norfolk. Boer (*ZfdA.* xlvii 130 n.), like Chadwick, believes in Scandinavian sources.

² Certain interesting motives have been pointed out as being common to the 'Beowulf' and the 'Nibelungen' narrative, see note on 3051 ff. For some parallels between the 'Finnsburg' and the 'Nibelungen' story, see *Introd. to The Fight at Finnsburg*.

888. *āna genēðde* . . . A single-handed fight is, of course, especially glorious. Cp. 431, 2541, 2345 ff. (Bēowulf); Saxo ii 39 (Frotho: 'solitarius,' see Par. § 7); *Nibel.* 89 (Sigfrid: 'aleine ān alle helfe'); Nennius, *Historia Britonum* § 56 (Arthur: 'ipse solus'); Plutarch, *Theseus* § 29 (μηδενὸς συμμάχου δεηθέντα).

890-92. According to Norse legend, Sigmundr — an 'Óðinn hero,' like Hermóðr — received a wondrous sword from the great god. See *Hyndl.* 2 (Par. § 4), *Völsungasaga*, ch. 3 (a detailed account of Sigmund's obtaining the sword). — The dragon is, as it were, nailed on the wall, [*swurd*] on *wealle ætstōd*; a variation of a typical feature, see A. 1 239 n. 1. — Note the end rime of 890^b: 891^b.

895. *selfes dōme*; i.e., such treasures — and as many — as he desired. Cp. 2775 f.; 2147. — *gehleōd*. The spelling *eo* for *o* (i.e. *ō*) after *l* is occasionally met with (*Angl.* xxv 272; cf. *ZfdPh.* iv 215). Was it caused in this case by analogy with (Mercian) *hleadan*? Or was the scribe thinking of *gehēold*?

896^a. *bær on bearm scipes*. Type D. See Deutschbein L 8.22. 32 ff.

897. *wyrm hāt* ('being hot,' i.e. 'by its own heat') *gemealt*. (Cp. 3040 f.; 1605 ff., 1666 ff.; Intr. xxiii.) This motive — cp. *Seyfridslied* 10, 147 — has been enlarged upon (and modified) in the accounts of the dragon fight of Sigurðr-Sigfrid. Cf. L. Polak, *Untersuchungen über die Sigfridsagen* (Berlin Diss., 1910), pp. 47 f. — Note the *w*-alliteration in three successive lines. (Intr. lxx n. 3.)

898^a. *Sē wæs wreccena*. Type C2, see *Est.* xxxix 427. Holt.: *wreccena* (type A3).

901-915. This digression on Heremōd¹ is to be interpreted in conjunction with a similar one (occurring in Hrōðgār's famous harangue after the second combat), 1709-1722.² The main point of the story referred to in these two allusive passages is that Heremōd was a strong, valiant hero, pre-eminent among his fellows, giving promise of a brilliant career, but subsequently proved a bad ruler, cruel and stingy, and having become a burden to his people, ended miserably. A minor feature, which in the *Beowulf* itself remains obscure, is connected with certain events preceding his accession (907-13).

Müllenhoff looked upon Heremōd as a mere allegorical personification setting forth the dangers of *here-mōd*, i.e. 'warlike disposition.'³ But later studies have shown him to be a definite figure in Danish

¹ Chief references: Müll. 50 f.; Bu. 37-45; Sievers L 4.33. Further: ten Brink L 4.7-536, Koegel L 4.8.167 f., Binz 168, Sarrazin, *Angl.* xix 392-7, Otto L 7.17.30 f., Chadwick Or. 149 f., Heusler, *R.-L.* ii 574-76, Herrmann, *Saxo* ii 65-67, Malone, Haml. 160 ff., 74 f., and L 4.92 e. 804 ff., Hoops 113 ff., Schneider L 4.13 a. ii 2.145 ff. For a list of earlier studies, see Joseph, *ZfdPh.* xxii 386 (L. 5.22).

² An indirect reference to the character of Heremōd has been detected in the praise of Bēowulf, 2177-83.

³ Similarly ten Brink.

historical-legendary tradition.¹ Thus Saxo tells of Olo who was a wonderfully strong and gifted youth, but later showed himself a cruel and unrighteous king, so that twelve generals ('duces'), moved by the distress of their country, plotted against his life and induced Starcatherus to kill the king while alone at the bath (viii 265). This Olo as well as the figure of Olavus, on whom the three goddesses of fate bestowed 'beauty and favor in the eyes of men,' 'the virtue of generosity,' but also 'the vice of niggardliness' (Saxo vi 181), is identical with the Danish king Áli inn frókní,² who after a long, vigorous reign was killed by Starkaðr (*Ynglingasaga*, ch. 25 (29); *Skjöldungasaga*, ch. 9). In view of the fact, however, that according to the *Nornagestsþáttir* (cir. 1300 A.D.) and the *Egils Saga ok Ásmundar* (14th century) it is King Armóðr that was slain by Starkaðr while bathing, there is good reason to believe (with Bugge) that the name Heremōd applied to this saga figure in *Beowulf* goes back to true old Danish legend, the names Heremōd (ON. Hermóðr) and Armóðr (Ár-?) being insignificant variations.

Another version of the story (transferred to **Lotherus**), which is apt to throw light on the hidden meaning of ll. 907-13, occurs in Saxo i 11. (A brief mention in the *Annales Ryenses*, Par. §8.5.) Of the two sons of Dan — the fabulous eponymous ancestor of the Danish kings — 'Humblus³ was elected king at his father's death; but [later on] by the malice of ensuing fate . . . he was taken by Lotherus in war, and bought his life by yielding up his crown But Lotherus played the king as insupportably as he had played the soldier, inaugurating his reign straightway with arrogance and crime; for he counted it uprightness to strip all the most eminent of life or goods, and to clear his country of its loyal citizens, thinking all his equals in birth his rivals for the crown. He was soon chastised for his wickedness; for he met his end in an insurrection of his country; which had once bestowed on him his kingdom, and now bereft him of his life.' Putting together the veiled allusion of the last clause ('which had once bestowed on him his kingdom') and *Beow.* 907 ff., Sievers concluded that Lotherus gained the throne through the support of an active minority of the people which had been from the beginning in favor of his succession and regretted (*ærran mælum* 907) the turn Danish affairs had taken under the rule of his [weaker] brother.

A faint and confused echo of this narrative has been discovered by Sarrazin (*Angl.* xix 392 ff.) in the *Scondia illustrata* of the Swedish chronicler Johannes Messenius (beginning of the 17th century). 'Lo-

¹ A slight similarity is found in the case of the Danish king Harald Hildetan, who became 'ob senectam severitatemque civibus . . . onustus' and devised means for an honorable death (Saxo vii 255). A Vergilian parallel is the cruel tyrant Mezentius, who was driven out of the land by the 'fessi cives,' *Æn.* viii 481 ff.

² Cp. *Hyndl.* 14 (Par. § 4).

³ Translation by Elton.

therus igitur Danorum rex' — we are informed — 'ope suorum propter nimiam destitutus tyrannidem, superatusque in Jutiam profugit' He returns from this exile, slays the rival king Balderus¹ and temporarily regains possession of his kingdom, but loses his life in a war of revenge instigated by Othinus.

Sievers's subtle interpretation of Saxo's wording (i 11: Lotherus, Humblus) has the merit of clearing up the otherwise dark allusion of ll. 907 ff. It has naturally been called in question; indeed, the connection between the Beowulfian account and Saxo's story has been altogether denied. It has been pointed out that the names Lotherus and Humblus have a counterpart in Hloðr and Humli of the *Hervararsaga*. But what is told of these and of Angantýr (*Wids.* 116: Hlīpe, Incgenþeow) does not add much light to our understanding of Saxo's all too cursory statement. (Cf. Malone, ll. cc.)

That the Ags. poet recognized Heremōd as a Danish king, is seen from *þel Scyldinga* 913 and *Ár-Scyldingum* 1710 (*Scyldingas* being used in the wider sense of 'Danes,' without regard to the Scyld dynasty). Moreover, both in Ags. and Norse genealogies (Par. §§ 1.1 & 2, 5, 8.1, cp. 1.4), Heremōd figures as the father, i.e. predecessor of Scyld(wa) (Skjoldr), just as Saxo (i 11) represents Scioldus as Lotherus' son and follower on the Danish throne. More precisely, he belonged to an earlier line of kings,² and it was after his fall that the Danes endured distress — *aldorlæse* 15, until the God-sent Scyld inaugurated a new dynasty.

The coupling of Heremōd and Sigemund as heroes of greatest renown springs from a Scandinavian tradition (which may have arisen even before Heremōd was given a place among the Danish kings). This is proved by *Hyndluljóð* 2 (Par. § 4) and, indirectly, by a comparison of *Hákonarmál*, l. 38³ with *Eiríksmál*, l. 16⁴ (Chadwick, *The Cult of Othin* (1899), p. 51).

In contrast with the Sigemund episode, which is introduced as a pure heroic tale, our author has infused into the Heremōd story a strong spirit of Christian moralization (cf. *Angl.* xxxv 475, 479 f.), adding besides a touch of sentimental softness (904 f., 907, 909). In both of the passages Heremōd is made to serve as a foil to the exemplary Bēowulf.

901. siððan Heremōdes hild sweðrode. For the punctuation, see *MPh.* iii 457. Sigemund's glory survived that of Heremōd (who in

¹ The fact that in *Gylfaginning* (Prose Edda), ch. 48, Hermóðr — the same one as the 'Óðinn hero' of *Hyndluljóð* — appears as Óðin's son and Baldr's brother, furnishes additional proof of the identity of Lothar and Heremōd.

² Was *Ecgwela* (1710) supposed to be the founder of this line? Sarrazin (*Angl.* xix 396) conjectured Heremōd to be the leader of the Heruli who were expelled by the Danes. Möller (100 ff.) thought him identical with Finn. Koegel and Binz regarded him as an Anglian hero.

³ See *Corp. Poet. Bor.* i 264. (Hermóðr and Bragi are bidden by Óðinn to welcome King Hákon.)

⁴ See above, p. 159, n. 3.

Hyndluljóð is mentioned before Sigmund). It was unrivaled after Heremōð's decline, — *sweðrode* refers either to his advancing years or (probably) to his lamentable death. (Cp. *Grettissaga*, ch. 58: 'Grettir was the strongest man ever known in the land, since Ormr Stórfólfsson and Þórálfr Skólmsson left off their trials of strength.' Similarly two heroes, Offa and Alewih, are set against one another in *Wids.* 35 ff., see the quotation in note on 1931-62.)

A gratuitous transposition of ll. 901-915 (861, 901-915, 862-900, 916 ff.) was proposed by Joseph (L 5.22). (Cf. ten Brink 60.)

902^b-4^a. *Hē mid Ēotenum wearð* etc. Heremōð, forced to flee the country (cp. 1714), sought refuge in the land of the *Ēotan* ('Jutes,' see the quotation from Messenius, p. 163 f.), the enemies of the Danes (cf. *Introd. to The Fight at Finnsburg*), exactly as the rebellious Swedish princes Ēanmund and Ēadgils were sheltered by the hereditary foes of their country, the Geats (Intr. xl). There he was slain (as Ēanmund was in Geatland). His death was brought about by treachery (*forlācen* 903), but the circumstances are unknown. (Bugge, who reads *mid eotenum*, points to the murder of Áli (Olo, Armóðr) by Starkaðr, who was sometimes regarded as a *jötunn*.) — *on fēonda gewæld . . . for-sended* possibly means: 'he was sent to hell,' cp. 808; 1721 f. — Kock (*Angl.* xlv 117) takes ll. 902-04 to mean that Heremōð was treacherously 'sent to the Jutes'; he would place a comma after *wearð*, regarding *mid Ēotenum* and *on fēonda gewæld* as parallel terms. This stylistic explanation will be approved by those who are willing to accept Neckel's interpretation (L 4.88 b.55 ff.) of the Heremōð allusion in regard to *mid eotenum* (*sic*) and *sið* 908, cp. 1714 f. The *Beowulf* passages, according to Neckel, seem to reflect the story of Heremōð's riding to hell (in order to rescue his brother Balder). However, such vague hints leave the subject very much in the air. — In any case, we realize that the author of the OE. epic has very successfully obscured his allusions.

904^b-5^a. *Hine sorhwylmas/lemede tō lange*. Heremōð was unhappy during the greater part of his life (*tō lange*); first because excluded from the throne and exiled, later because hated by his own people and put to death. The singular of the verb may be explained syntactically, *sorhwylmas* being felt to be equal to *sorh*. Cf. Lang. §§ 25.6, 19.3; also Dietrich, *ZfdA.* x 332 f., xi 444 ff. Only sporadically do we find the ending *-on* of the pret. ind. plur. of wk. verbs weakened to *-e*; cf. E. M. Brown, *The Lang. of the Rushw. Gloss to Matthew*, ii (1892), § 38; O. Eger, *Dialekt. in den Flexionsverhältnissen der ags. Bedäübersetzung* (Leipzig Diss., 1910), § 13.

908. *sið*, either 'lot,' 'fate' or 'journey,' referring to Heremōð's going into exile when his brother (Humblus in Saxo) was elected king. Hoops 117 considers it an allusion to Heremōð's (Lotharus') war against his brother by which he gained the throne.

909. *sē þe him bealwa tō bōte gelyfde*. Connect *tō* with *him*. Similarly 1272. Cp. 627 f. (608).

910 f. *þæt þæt ðeodnes bearn geþeøn scolde* etc. In accordance with the rule: 'no article before qualifying nounal genitive and noun,' Barnouw (p. 22) would strike out the second *þæt*, which may very well be a late scribe's addition (cf. Schücking L 5.48.2). But *ðeodnes bearn* (cp. 888) was perhaps felt to be a compound, see 2059^a and Varr. (Of course, Heremōd is meant, not his son.) — With *geþeøn scolde* cp. *geþeoh tela* 1218. — *fæderæpelu*, 'ancestral (nobility, or) rank.' Cp. *Ex.* 338 f.: *frumbearnas riht . . . ead and æðelo*.

913-15. *Hē*, i.e. Bēowulf; 915 *hine*, i.e. Heremōd. — *eallum . . . manna cynne* (1057 f.: *eallum . . . gumena cynnes*) recalls the *al ir-mindeot* of *Hildebr.* 13 (see Braune, *Beitr.* xxi 1 ff.; French *tout le monde* 'everybody'). — *frēondum gefægra*. Bēowulf was universally liked (cp. the ON. adj. *vinsæll*). *gefægra* is best explained as the compar. of **gefæg* (cp. OHG. *gīfag(o)* 'content,' MHG. *gevage* 'satisfied,' 'acceptable'; so Grein², *Corrigendum*; Siev., *ZfdPh.* xxi 356; *Angl.* xxviii 440 f.), — though it would not be impossible to derive a compar. *gefægra* from **gefæge* (see *gefēon*), 'causing joy' (Bu. 42), or 'cheerful,' 'genial' (B.-T. Suppl.), 'gracious' (cp. meanings of *glæd*). — *hine fyren onwōd*. Sin entered Heremōd's heart (*Angl.* xxxv 128).

917 f. *Ðā wæs morgenlēoht/scofen ond scynded*; i.e., morning wore on (see 837). A similar use of *scūfan* is found *Gen.* 136: *Metod æfter scēaf/scīrum scīman . . . æfen ærest*. (*Est.* xlii 326.)

922. *getrume micle*. 924. *mægþa hōse*. King and queen appear with a train of attendants. A common epic trait. Cf. Cook, *JEGPh.* v 155; *Arch.* cxxvi 45.

925-990. Speech-making by Hrōðgār and Bēowulf.

926. *stōd on stapole*. The interpretation, 'stood by the (central) pillar' (Heyne¹, see L 9.4.1.48), has been largely discarded, since Hrōðgār is supposed to stand outside the hall, and such a use of *on* would be, at least, out of the ordinary. *stapol* more likely denotes "the steps leading up to the hall, or the landing at the top of the flight" (Miller, *Angl.* xii 398 f.) or, possibly, "an erection in the open air, standing in the area in front of the hall" (Earle, *Hand-Book to Land-Chartes* [1888], p. 467, see also his note on *Beov.* 926; Middendorff, *A E. Flurnamenbuch* [1902], pp. 123 f.). Cf. NED.: *staple*, sb.¹ [Child *MLN.* viii 252 f., referring to Weinhold (L 9.32.239): 'pillar,' i.e. "the largest of the double row of pillars (in the Scandinavian hall) which came out above the house"; cf. Falk, *R.-L.* i 382. S. O. Addy, *Notes and Queries*, May 21, 1927, pp. 363-65: "There was an upper chamber annexed to Hrothgar's hall, that chamber having a separate entrance from without. The entrance was approached by a *stapol*, or flight of steps."]

932 f. *mē goes with wēnde*.

936. *wēa widscofen*. A loosely joined elliptic clause; see 1343, 2035. For the general thought of the passage, cp. 170 f.

942 ff. The praise of the hero's mother is possibly a biblical reminis-

cence (Luke xi 27, etc.), cf. *Angl.* xxviii 441 f., xxxv 468; see also *Intr.* xvii n. 3.—943. *ðone magan*, 'such a son'; cp. 1758.—944. *æfter gumcynnnum* serves the same purpose as *mid yldum*, 77.

946 ff. *Nū ic, Bēowulf, þec* etc. See 1175 f., 1479. The relationship entered into by Hrōðgār and Bēowulf does not signify adoption in the strict legal sense, but implies fatherly friendship and devoted helpfulness respectively, suggesting at any rate the bonds of loyal retainership (see *Antiq.* § 2). Cf. Chadwick *H. A.* 374; v. *Amira* L 9.10.1 § 60. [Scherer L 5.5.480 ff.; Müller L 9.28.19 f.; Rietschel, *R.-L.* i 38 f.]

947^a. The original reading, most likely, was *secga betsta*. See 1759^a, 1871^b. T.C. § 22. (Cp. *Hel.* 3102, 5047.)

958. *Wē*. Bēowulf generously includes his men. See 431, 1652, 1987.

962. (*fēond*) *on frætewum*, 'in his trappings,' or 'in full gear'; a rather forced expression as applied to a fighter who uses only his own physical equipment. Cf. *Aant.* 17. [Tr.¹ 176.]

964. *on wælbedde wriþan*. An allusion to the fetters of death, cp. 3045, 2901, 1007. (*Angl.* xxxv 465.) Bēowulf did not intend to catch Grendel alive.

966. *būtan his lic swice* seems to refer to the possibility of Grendel's escaping (see 967 ff.). Or does it involve a recollection of the curious 'disappearing trick' of certain folk-tales pointed out by Panzer (L 4.61.89, 274 ff.)? Cf. P. G. Thomas, *MLR.* xxii 70.

968. *nō ic him þæs georne ætfealh*. 1508. *nō hē þæs* (MS. *þam*) *mōdig wæs*. 2423 f. *nō þon lange wæs/feorh æþelinges flæsce bewunden*. In these three clauses Kock (*Angl.* xliii 304, xlv 83 f.) would recognize a Germanic idiom as shown in his translation: 'however eagerly I clung to him'; 'no matter how brave he was'; 'however long his life had been bound in flesh.' This is an interesting observation requiring, however, some qualification as to details. See *Angl.* l 197, also xlix 368 (on *Gen.* (B) 832). The first instance is perfectly clear and shows how such an idiom could arise: '[I pressed him hard, but] I did not press him so hard [that he had to stay in my power].' And see note on 2423^b.

983. *ofer hēanne hrōf hand scēawedon*. They looked over the high roof, i.e. they 'looked up to' or 'in the direction of the high roof, and beheld the hand.' (*MPh.* iii 256.)

984^b-87^a. The treatment of this passage has not yet reached the stage of finality. Even the commonly accepted form of 984^b, *foran æghwylc wæs* (advocated by Sievers, ix 138, R. 232, in place of *foran æghwylc* [with *wæs* added to the following l.] as printed by Grein, Heyne, et al.), has been assailed on syntactical grounds by Ries (L 6.12.2.378 f.), who suggests, as alternatives, *wæs foran æghwylc* or *foran wæs æghwylc*. The retention of the MS. reading *steda nægla gehwylc* 985^a, 'each of the places of the nails' (Schücking, Chambers), has recently been urged again (Clarke, *MLR.* xxix 320: 'the finger-tips'). On the other hand, *gehwylc* might be a thoughtless repetition like *hilde* of 986. Regarding *handsporu* 986, it seems that *sþora*, elsewhere a wk. masc., has passed

over into the fem. class (cf. Siev. § 278 n. 1). The form *egl* of the MS. has been taken by many scholars (e.g., Kemble, Grein, Heyne, Sedgefield, Chambers) as a noun, 'spike,' 'talon' (Kemble: 'molestia'), but the only substantiated meanings of *egl*, *egle* (the latter being the usual form) are 'awn' ('ail'), 'beard of barley' (B.-T. Suppl.), 'mote' (Luke 6.41 f.). As to *eglu*, see T.C. § 25. [Cf. also Aant. 17; Tr.¹ 176-8; *Arch.* cxv 179.]

988. *him* refers to Grendel. *heardra*; the adj. (gen. plur.) used absolutely, cf. Lang. § 25.2.

989^b. *þæt*, conjunction, ' (in such a way) that.'

991-1250. Royal entertainment in Heorot.

991 f. *Ðā wæs hāten . . . Heort . . . gefrætwod*. The inf. *wesan* is to be understood in connection with *gefrætwod*, cf. Aant. 18. The construction of the passive of *hātan* with a passive inf. looks like a Latinism, see *Arch.* cxxvi 355. [Chambers places a comma after *hrepe*. He is followed by J. F. Royster, who cites the sentence as an example of 'mixed construction,' — the idea of the 'ordering' or 'causing' giving way to that of the 'completion' of action, see *JEGPh.* xvii 89 n. 28.] — 992^b. *fela þāra wæs*. Type D4.

994 f. The hanging of the walls with tapestries is in conformity with Scand. and Ags. (also German) custom. See Montelius 150; Kålund and Guðmundsson, *P. Grdr.*² iii 432, 477; *Guþrúnarkv.* ii 15; Tupper's *Riddles*, p. 194; *Hel.* 4544 f.; Müller L 9.28.65; Falk, *Altwestnord. Kleiderkunde*, p. 201; Ang. F. lxi 52 ff. A close parallel to this particular instance is found *Æneid* i 637 ff. (*Arch.* cxxvi 342.)

996^b. *þāra þe on swylc starað*. See 1485^b, 2796^b, 1654^b.

1002^b-3^a. *Nō þæt yðe byð/tō beflēonne*. The import of the vague *þæt* is fully cleared up by the context: it is impossible to escape death (fate). A proverbial saying well known in ON. literature; e.g., Saxo viii 295: 'fatis arduum obstare.' Cp. *Iliad* vi 488: *μοῖραν δ' οὐτινὰ φημι πεφυγμένον ἔμμεναι ἀνδρῶν*. (*Arch.* cxv 179 n.)

1003^b. *fremme sē þe wille*, 'do (or, try) it who will.' (Imperfective function of *fremman*.) A kind of formula; see 2766^b, 1394^b; note on 603^b.

1004-6. The parallel genitives *sāwlberendra*, *niþða bearna*, *grund-būendra* depend on *gearwe stōwe* (cp. *Hel.* 4453); *nýde genýdde . . . stōwe* 'the place forced (upon him) by necessity' (cp. *Chr.* [i] 68 f.). No *gehwylc* or *āghwylc* need be inserted, since a pronominal subject is easily supplied from the preceding lines (cp. 1290 f.). Cf. Bu. 368 f.; *MPh.* iii 241, 457; *Angl.* xxxv 466. [Rie. Zs. 391; Tr.¹ 179; Sed., note.] — The MS. reading *gesacan* is strange as to meter and sense. Brett's rendering (*MLR.* xiv 7): "gain in spite of his striving" is a desperate guess; cf. also B.-T.

1008. *swefep æfter symle*; i.e., sleeps after the feast of life. See 128, 119; Earle's note; Cook, *MLN.* ix 237 f. (classical and modern parallels). — The dat. of *symbel* and the adv. *sym(b)le* have sometimes been confused.

1011 f. *Ne gefrægen ic þā mægþe mārān weorode . . . sēl gebæran.* A combination of two types, viz. a) *ne h̄yrde ic c̄ymlicor c̄eol gegyrwan* 38 (1027, 1197, 1842); b) *ðā ic wīde gefrægn weorc gebannan* 74 (2484, 2694, 2752, 2773). Accordingly, *þā* is adverb. — *sēl gebæran*; i.e., they behaved properly, as the occasion required, cp. *Finnsb.* 38. The reference here is to the etiquette (cp. *fægere* 1014) or to the splendid appearance of the retainers on the festive occasion (cp. *Nibel.* 593: *swie wol man dā gebārte*).

1013 ff. A much discussed passage. Cf. Varr.; Kock⁵ 75 ff.; Hoops 127 f. The *þāra* of 1015^b is held to refer to 1013–14^a. According to an alternative interpretation, a comma would be placed after *gefægon* 1014, a semicolon after *manig* 1015, and *þāra* would be changed to *wæran*. Cf. *A.* xxviii 442, l 198. Of course, it is an advantage to be able to dispense with an emendation.

1018 f. *nalles fācenstafas/þēod-Scyldingas þenden fremedon.* Unquestionably an allusion to Hrōðulf's treachery in later times. Intr. xxxii.

1022. *hildecumbor.* As *hilt* is normally a st. neut. i. (occasionally a fem. or masc.), a compound *hiltcumbor* (MS.) cannot well be admitted. (Siev. xxxvi 420.) Hence, *hiltcumbor*, meaning perhaps a banner fastened to a staff with a sort of handle at its lower end (cp. the designation *hæftmēce*, 1457), was tentatively put in its place (Ed.¹). The change to *hilde-* provides a more plausible meaning, although it is strange that the very common *hilde-* should have been thus misspelt.

1023 f. *manige gesāwōn* practically serves the same purpose as a *gefrægn-* formula of transition (*MPh.* iii 244), enlivening the plain enumeration and signalizing the value of the fourth present. This consideration precludes the punctuation mark (colon, semicolon, comma) placed after *sweord* by several edd. (thus Holthausen, Schücking, Sedgefield). Cf. Aant. 18.

1024^b–25^a. *Bēowulf gēpah/ful on flette.* Bēowulf empties the cup and expresses his thanks, no doubt in obedience to well-regulated courtly custom. See 628.

1025^b–26. See 1048, 1901 f., 2995 f. A form *scotenum*, though not impossible in the later language (Siev. § 277 n. 1), would be objectionable on metrical grounds. Besides, no instance of *scola* seems to be recorded. (*gescota*, Wr.-Wü., *Ag. & OE. Vocab.* i 15.1, 207.7.)

1028. *gummanna fela.* Litotes; cf. *MPh.* iii 248.

1031. The exact nature of a *wala*, which seems to be an ornamental as well as useful part of the helmet, is not known. Stjerna (2 f.) guessed that "there was an inner head-covering of cloth, leather or the like . . . and that this was fastened to an outer convex plate" (*wala*). Cf. *Rie. Zs.* 392–4; *Bu.* 369; *Falk L.* 9.44.158.

1032. *fēla lāf*, 'that which is left after the files have done their work.' A notable kenning for 'sword,' see Gloss.: *lāf*. A form *fēl* (by the side of *fēol*, *fīl*) may well have existed (*Bülb.* § 199; see *Lang.* § 10.7). But

it is equally possible that an earlier MS. had *feola* (= *fēola*), which by a thoughtless scribe was taken for *feola* 'much' and normalized to *fela*. This might also account for the plur. *meahlon*. — With 1032 ff. cp. 1453 f.

1036. on flet tēon. The horses are led directly into the hall. A custom frequently mentioned in ballads and romances; see Gummere G. O. 105, Earle's note.

1045. hēt hine wēl brūcan. A formula; see 1216, 2162, 2812. Cf. Meyer L 7.12.389.

1053 ff. Hrōðgār, who feels responsible for the safety of his guests, compounds for the loss of a man by the payment of *wergild*.

1056-62. God and *mōd*, 1056 f. constitute the dual subject; see note on 572 f. The apparent subordination of fate to God (Intr. xlix) does not justify us in recognizing in this passage the influence of Boethius' *Consolation of Philosophy* (as Earle did, see his note; H. F. Stewart, *Boethius, an Essay* [1891], pp. 163 ff.). Nor do we need to follow the earlier dissecting critics who condemned this passage as an interpolation. It is merely one of those interspersed reflections in which the author of the poem delighted. It enjoins rational trust in the governance of the Almighty and readiness to accept whatever may be in store for us, be it good or evil. (Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 118.) With 1060-62 cp. *Gnom. Cott.* 11 f.: *gomol [bið] snoterost, /fyrngēarum frōd, sē þe ær feala gebideð.* [The adversative meaning 'yet' proposed, though "very tentatively," for *Forþan* 1059 (M. Daunt, *MLR.* xiii 478) does not improve the context.]

1064. fore Healfdenes hildewisan, 'in the presence of Healfdene's battle-leader,' i.e. of Hrōðgār. We may assume that the title appertaining to Hrōðgār during his father's reign is here retained, in violation of chronology. For the use of *fore*, see 1215, *Wids.* 55, 104. Cf. *Angl.* xxviii 449 n. 3. [Cf. Aant. 18 ("louer onzin"); ten Brink 68; Tr.¹ 183: *hildewisan* = *wisum*, dat. plur. (quite possible). Cp. *Atlav.* 14: *Buðla greppar* (Bugge).]

1069-1159. The Finn Episode. See Introduction to The Fight at Finnsburg and Finnsburg Bibliography (LF.).

1066-70. Scholars are not at all agreed on the punctuation and construction of these lines. A detailed survey of the various modes of interpretation has been offered by Green (LF. 4.27). See also Varr.; Williams LF. 4.36.1.10 ff.; Malone, *JEGPh.* xxv 157 f.; Hoops 134; Sedgfield LF. 4.33.

The present edition adopts the reading of Schücking (cf. *ESt.* xxxix 106, lv 92 ff.) and Holthausen, who make the Episode (direct statement) begin at 1071, and who — virtually returning to the practice of the earliest edd. — place a comma after *begeat*, thus considering 1069-70 the continuation of the subordinate clause introduced by *ðā* 1068. It presupposes the rendering of *fær* by 'disaster,' 'calamity' rather than 'sudden attack.' 1068 [be] *Finnes eaferum*, *ðā hie se fær begeat* refers,

by a characteristic anticipation, to the final triumph of the Danes over their enemies (see 1146 f.: *Swylce . . . Finn eft begeat/sweordbealo*, 1151 ff.), 1069 f. *hæleð Healf-Dena, Hnæf . . . feallan scolde*, to an earlier phase of the conflict. — *healgamen* 1066, 'entertainment,' hence 'entertaining tale'; with *ðonne* 1066 cp. 880. *gid oft wrecen* 1065^b, 'many a song was recited' (cf. *Siev.* xxix 571; note on 794^{b-5}); whereupon a definite specimen of the scop's repertory is exhibited in summary and paraphrase. It may seem that the author passes very abruptly to the new theme, leaving unexpressed the thought: 'and thus he sang.' However, this difficulty vanishes, if the phrase of 1065^b is understood in a more general sense: 'there was plenty of entertainment by the minstrel' (or if *gid* is interpreted as part or 'fit' of a lay). The insertion of *be* in 1068: [*be*] *Finnes eaferum*, 'about Finn's men' or 'about Finn and his men' (cp. *Hrēðlingas* 2960, *eaforum Ecgwelan* 1710; *Sat.* 63 (?); *Aant.* 26) is on the whole more natural than the change to *eaferan* (a second object of *mānan*), though the latter would be quite possible stylistically (*Angl.* xxviii 443).

Dispensing with an emendation in 1068, Ettmüller, Grein, and others mark the beginning of the Episode at *Finnes eaferum*. Moreover, Grein, Bugge (29), Green construe *hæleð* as acc. plur. (parallel with *hie*), thus arriving at the rendering: 'By Finn's men — when onset befell them, the heroes of the Half-Danes — Hnæf was fated to fall.' See Green, *l.c.*, also L 6.8.5; cf. Kock² 109, *Notat. Norr.* § 1113. This must be admitted to be an acceptable interpretation, provided it can be justified on syntactical and stylistic grounds. However, it is still a question whether *feallan* could be construed with a dative of personal agency, especially as this intrans. verb is elsewhere used absolutely (or with an expression denoting instrumentality in a more indirect way, see 2834 f., cp. 2902, *Mald.* 71). Besides, the opening of the sentence by such heavy, complex phraseology (1068–69^a) is decidedly harsh, and the use of the so-called proleptic pronoun *hie* (cf. *MPh.* iii 255; *Intr.* lxxv) in this context is felt to be unnatural. [A 'comitative dative,' *Finnes eaferum*, 'with Finn's sons(s),' is assumed by Williams 19 ff., Malone, *A.* lvii 313 ff.]

1071 f. *Nē hūru Hildeburh* etc. *Litotes.* 1071^a: Type B1, $\times \times \times \text{---} | \times \text{---}$.

1074^a. *bearnum ond brōðrum*. Generic plural: 'son and brother'; see 565. Möller (59) thought the combination an archaic idiom derived from the (elliptic) 'dvandva dual' (cf. note on 2002); but see Osthoff, *IF.* xx 204 f.

1074^b. *hie on gebyrd hruron*. Cp. 2570. A variant, but hardly convincing rendering of *on gebyrd* is 'in succession,' 'one after another' (*Aant.* 18; cf. B.-T. *Suppl.*).

1077. *syþðan morgen cōm*. This may or may not mean the first morning after the night attack; see *Finnsb.* 41.

1082–85^a. The purport of these lines as commonly understood is: 'he could be successful neither in the offensive nor in the defensive.'

gefeohstan does not mean here (as might be expected): 'obtain by fighting'; **wig** serves as 'cognate accus.' (Cf. Lorz 50; *JEGPh.* xiv 548.) As to **forþringan**, the meaning 'rescue' generally assigned to it has been questioned — it would certainly fit *oðþringan* —; the only prose instance of the verb, *Ben. R.* (ed. Schröder, in *Gr.-Wü.*, *Bibl. d. ags. Prosa* iii) 115.7 (cp. *Ormulum* 6169), would favor the sense 'displace.' Carleton Brown (*MLN.* xxxiv 181 ff.) suggests the change of *ðegne* to *ðegna*; thus the object of *forþringan* ('crush') would be 'the remnant of the thanes of the prince,' *wēalāfe* referring in 1084 as well as in 1098 to the Danish party. — The stress laid by the poet on the weakening of the Frisians (cp. 1080 f.) attests his desire to exalt the valor and success of the Danes. (Cf. Lawrence, *Publ. MAss.* xxx 403.) [Moore, *JEGPh.* xviii 208 f., like Brown, understands *forþringan* as 'put down,' but takes *þeodnes ðegne* as variation of *Hengeste* and considers 1084 semi-parenthetic.] Williams 41 ff., 166 ff. concludes that *forþringan* is synonymous with *oþþringan* 'force away (from one)'; Malone, *JEGPh.* xxv 115: 'expel' (i.e., from the hall). Hoops St. 57 f.: 'expel by fight [from the hall] the poor remnant [of the Danes], ðegne to be taken as 'dat. of interest.' [Malone, *Eng. Studies* xv 150: 'dat. of accompaniment.'] Still, it seems strange that the Frisians should not have resorted to the customary device of firing the hall. — After all, it is not an extravagant assumption that *forþringan* — like *forstandan* —, construed with accus. and dat. (instr.), carries the sense of 'rescue,' 'defend,' 'protect.' Cp. 2954 f. (*Met. Bt.* 1.22: *ne meahle þā sēo wēalāf wige forstandan/Gotan mid gūðe . . . gestrion.*)

1085^b. hig, i.e. the Frisians; so **hīe**, 1086^a. — A Vergilian parallel of the peace treaty (*Æn.* xii 190 ff.): Imelmann LF. 4.30.376 f.; *Beibl.* xliii 230.

1086-88. þæt hīe him oðer flet eal gerýmdon,/healle ond hēahsetl. If we insist at all on the force of *eal* (taken as adverb), we might argue that this clause of the treaty, 'that the Frisians should make room for the Danes "completely" in another hall,' qualified by the provision granting equal rights to Danes and 'Jutes,' *þæt hīe* [the Danes] *healfre geweald/wið Æotena bearn āgan mōston*, practically implies: 'making room for all the Danes'; 'another hall' would be a different one from that wrecked in the fight. A rationalizing commentator could add that, owing to the equally great loss of 'man power' on both sides, there was sufficient room for the two parties (both of which were reduced to a *wēalāf*). — Another exegetical possibility has been opened up by Heusler, *Anz.f.d.A.* xli 32. (Cf. Malone, *JEGPh.* xxv 116; Hoops St. 59 f.) He takes *oðer* in the sense of 'one of two' (and *eal* as acc. sing. neut.), and *healle* as gen. sing.: 'that they should yield (clear) to them one of the 'bench-floors' of the hall together with the high-seat (belonging thereto).' However, *healle ond hēahsetl* has all the appearance of being parallel to *flet*. (Cf. also Williams, *MLR.* xxii 310 ff.) Also the sense attributed to OE. *flet* is not certain, although its possibility should be

granted. In case (*ðöer*) *flet* was really meant to refer to one of the long bench-rows (cp. *bençpelu*) — it being understood that there are two —, the following nouns might have been employed rather loosely by way of variation (*healle* implying 'hall space'). At any rate, whether another hall was meant or not, it is shared by the two parties. (Cp., e.g., *Völ-sungasaga*, ch. 11: *skipa báðir konungar eina holl*.)

1097. *unflitme* is unexplained. It may be connected with *flitan* 'contend,' cp. *unbefliten* 'uncontested'; *elne unflitme*: 'with undisputed zeal.' It has been held that the instr. *elne* has the force of an intensive adverb, 'much,' 'very,' (and that *unflitme* is an adv. form), which is but adding another guess. Kock² 109 proposes *elne, unflitme*: "strongly and indisputably." No light is obtained from the equally obscure *unhlitme* 1129. [Griemb. 748 would translate 'firmly' or 'inviolably,' deriving *unflitme* from *flēotan* 'float.']

1098. *weotena dōme*. A noteworthy allusion to the authority of the king's advisory council. Cp. *Jul.* 98: *ofer wīlena dōm*. King Ælfred undertook the codification of the laws '*mīd mīnra wīlena geðeakte*,' *Ælfr. Laws*, *Introd.* 49.9. Cf. F. Purlitz, *König u. Witenagemot bei den Angelsachsen*, Leipzig Diss., 1892; F. Liebermann, *The National Assembly in the Anglo-Saxon Period*, Halle a.S., 1913.

1099^b-1101. Which of the two parties is meant? According to Williams 65 f., Malone, *JEGPh.* xxv 158, 163, Hoops St. 60, the reference is to the Frisians. If the Danes are meant, *þæt* 1099 denotes 'upon condition that,' and *þonne* 1104, 'on the other hand' (*A.* xxviii 444). The use of *gemānden* seems to point to the Danes; the meaning 'complain' is supported by *māndon* 1149, *æt wīlon* 1150.

1102. *ðēah hīe hira bēaggyfan banan folgedon*. Whether Finn himself slew Hnæf we do not know; see note on 1968. — Making peace with the slayers of one's lord was entirely contrary to the Germanic code of honor. Cp. *OE. Chron.* A.D. 755 ('Cynewulf and Cyneheard'): *Onð þā cūaðon hīe þæt him nānig mæg lēofra nāre þonne hīera hlāford, onð hīe nāfre hīs banan folgian noldon*.

1106^b remains problematical. The reading *sēðan* (*JEGPh.* viii 255, cf. Lang. § 24, p. lxxxix, n. 5) would mean 'declare the truth,' 'settle'; cp. *scýran* 1939; *Antiq.* § 6. Kock² 109 argues for the existence of a wk. verb *syððan* (rel. to *sēðan*), 'atone,' 'clear.' See also Varr.; Moore, *KL Misc.* 208 ff.; *ESt.* lxvii 402.

1107-8^a. *Ād* (MS. *að*) *wæs geæfned, onð icge gold/āhæfen of horde*. Why is gold fetched from the hoard? Presumably the reference is to precious objects to be placed on the funeral pile — cp. 1111 f., 3138 ff., perhaps 3134 f.; 3163 ff.; 36 ff.; Par. § 7: Saxo viii 264 —, which points to *ād* as the proper reading; see also 1110: *Ēt þām āde*. (If *að* were meant, we should expect the plural, cp. 1097.) For (*wæs*) *geæfned*, see 3105 f. Cf. *A. l* 230 f. [Lawrence, *Publ. MLAss.* xxx 406 suggests that Finn intended to reward his warriors with presents of gold. — The payment of *wergild* seems out of the question.] — *icge* is entirely obscure;

see Varr., B.-T; Brett, *MLR.* xiv 2; Zachrisson, *Studia Neophilologica* i 75. One of many possibilities is to explain it as a corruption of the adj. *æce* found once in the runic inscription of the Isle of Wight sword, which perhaps means 'one's own' (Hempl, *Publ. MLAss.* xviii 95 ff.); *æce gold* = 'aurum domesticum'; *JEGPh.* viii 256. [Du Bois, *Est.* lxix 321 ff.: a curiously daring speculation on *icge* and *incge* 2577.]

1109^a. *betst beadorinca*, i.e. *Hnæf*. — 1109^b. *wæs on bæl gearu*, 'was ready to be placed on the funeral pile.'

1116. *bānfatu bærnan, ond on bæl dōn*. The same hysteron proteron in 2126. Evidently the purpose, or the result, of the action was uppermost in the author's mind.

1117^b-18. *Ides gnornode, / geōmrode giddum*. The song of lament by Hildeburh is in keeping with primitive custom. See 3150 ff., 2446 f. Cf. Gummere *L.* 4.121.1.222; Schücking *L.* 4.126.1.7 ff. (The reading *gūðhring* or the interpretation of *-rinc* as *-hring* (so Holthausen (?); cp. *atspranc* 1121), 'loud lamentation,' would add the wailing of a chorus as a kind of refrain; cp. *Iliad* xxiv 719 ff.) *Gūðrinc āstāh*; i.e., the warrior was placed on the funeral pile. Cf. Bu. *Tid.* 50 f.; Sarrazin, *Beitr.* xi 530. [Grimm *L.* 9.2.262: 'the warrior's spirit rose into the air.'] The expression has been well compared to the Eddic *áþr á bál stigi, Vafþrúð.* 54; similarly *áðfaru* 3010 (cp. 1109^b) is matched by *bálfær, Gylfag.*, ch. 48.

1120. *hlynode for hlāwe*. Does *hlāw* denote the place where the mound is to be built, or an old mound which is to be used again? See 2241 ff., 2802 ff., 3156 ff.

1121 f. *bengeato burston, ðonne blōd ætspranc, / lāðbite lices*. This seems to be an accurate description of what might easily happen during the initial stage of the heating of the bodies by the funeral fire; cf. *JEGPh.* xiv 549. *lāðbite* is parallel with *bengeato*.

1125 ff. The Frisian warriors — presumably men who had been summoned by Finn in preparation for his encounter with the Danes — return to their homes in the country (*hēaburh* is a high-sounding epic term that should not be pressed), whilst Hengest stays with Finn in *Finnes burh* (where the latter is afterwards slain: *at his selfes hām* 1147). There is no basis for the inference that *Finnes burh* (see *Finnsb.* 36) lies outside of Friesland proper. Cf. *JEGPh.* vi 193; *A.* l 229 (in reply to Cha. *Intr.* 258). — *Frýsland . . . , hāmas ond hēaburh* is one of the favorite paratactic constructions (Lawrence, *PMLA.* xxx 402 n. 17).

1128. *wælfāgne winter*. The unique epithet of winter has been surmised to mean 'slaughter-stained' or 'deadly hostile,' 'forbidding,' or (reading *wælfāgne*) 'hostile to moving waters' (cp. 1610, 1132 f.). Could *wælfāg* mean 'marked by troubled (orig. 'battling') waters' (see 1131^b-32^a)? Note *scūrfāh winter*, 'stormy winter' (M. Förster, *St. Eph.* l 172). Quite possibly *wælfāg* is nothing but a back-formation from *wælfāhð*.

1129^a. [ea] *unhlitme*. The puzzling *unhlitme* may be an adverb re-

lated to *hlytm* 'lot' (3126): 'very unhappily' (?), 'involuntarily' (?). B.-T., *Grienb.* 749: *unhlytm* 'ill-sharing,' 'misfortune'; B.-T.: 'and his lot was not a happy one.'

1129^b-30. *eard gemunde*, /*pēah þe hē* (MS.) *meahte* etc.; i.e., he thought longingly of his home, if . . . [speculating whether . . . , wishing for a chance to sail]. See the parallel lines, 1138^b-40. Cf. *Beibl.* xxii 373 f. Of course, a smoother text is obtained by substituting *ne* for *hē*.

1134-36^a. *swā nū gýt dēð*. A trivial statement of a matter-of-course fact (cp. 1058). *dēð* refers to *ōþer gēar*, i.e. spring; *weder*, with its preceding relative clause (1135), is amplifying variation of the implied subject of *dēð*. The bright spring 'weathers' always observe (hold to) the proper time; cp. 1610 f. [Boer, *ZfdA.* xlvii 138, Schücking xxxix 106 understand 1134^b with reference to 1129 ff.: 'as those people do (or, as is the case with those) who watch for the coming of spring.' Similarly Thorpe, Grein, Arnold, Sedgefield.]

1137 ff. *fundode*, 'he was anxious to go.' [Lawrence, *l.c.* 421 n. 2: 'he hastened.'] That Hengest actually sailed is extremely doubtful. [In case he did, it would have been primarily for the sake of furthering his plans for revenge.]

1141. *þæt hē Æotena bearn īrne gemunde*. The adv. *inne* (MS.), 'inside,' 'within' (cp. *hreðer inne wēoll* 2113), in combination with *gemunde* would signify 'in the bottom of his heart'; *gemunan*, by concretion, means 'show one's remembrance by deeds.' Kock L 6.13.1.35 would connect *inne* with *þæt* (= *þe*), 'in which.' However, Trautmann's emendation *īrne*, for *inne*, greatly improves the sense; it also fits in admirably with the immediately following mention of the bestowal of the sword.

1142-44. A passage that has received most divergent comments. *him . . . on bearm dyde*, which has been sometimes rendered by 'plunged into his bosom' (killing him) (so Kemble, Ettmüller, Grein, cf. Heinzel, *Anz.fdA.* x 227), very likely means 'placed on his lap,' i.e., gave to him as a present; cp. 2194, 2404; also *Gnom. Coll.* 25: *sweord sceal on bearme*. — The reading *Hūn* (nom.) *Lāfing* (acc., name of sword) is less acceptable than *Hūnlāfing*, meaning 'son of *Hūnlāf*,' i.e. quite possibly, nephew of *Gūðlāf* and *Ōslāf*, see *Introd. to The Fight at Finnsburg*. — The conjectural *worodrædenne* (an unknown word; according to Bugge's interpretation: 'he did not refuse retainership,' i.e. he agreed to become Finn's liegeman [by accepting from Hūn, one of Finn's followers, the sword *Lāfing*]) has been very generally rejected. *woroldræden* has been variously explained as law, way, rule, or custom, of the world, implying such diverse ideas as 'death,' 'fate,' 'revenge,' 'duty,' 'sanctity of oath,' 'universal obligation.' Another conjectural sense was proposed, *JEGPh.* xiv 547, viz. 'condition,' 'stipulation,' the rather redundant *worold-* vaguely referring to something which is in accordance with the ordinary course of life (cp., e.g., *woroldmāgas*, *Gen.* 2178), and the following rendering was offered: 'Under these circum-

stances (or, in this frame of mind) he did not refuse [him, i.e. Hūnlāfing] the condition, when Hūnlāfing placed the battle-flame (or: Battle-Flame), the best of swords, on his lap.' In other words, Hengest is presented with a famous sword (which has wrought havoc in the fight against the Frisians, 1145) with the stipulation [we now supply by conjecture:] that the vengeance he is brooding over is to be carried into execution. Hengest accepts and keeps his word. — Malone (*JEGPh.* xxv 158 f., cf. *Hamlet* 22) emends the problematic compound of 1142^b to *woroldrædende* [though he would admit *-rædenne* as a phonetic variant, *A. liii* 335 f.], 'earthly ruler' [?], places a comma after *gemunde*, and translates: 'since he did not prevent his lord when he [Hnæf] laid in his [Hengest's] lap Hūnlāfing, the battle-gleamer, the best of bills.' (That is to say, the dying Hnæf had given his sword to Hengest; for *Hūnlāfing* = 'the sword owned by Hūnlāf,' see Olrik-Hollander 145 f.; cp. Bugge's *Lāfing*.) The idea is so brilliant that one might wish it could be forthwith assented to.

The emendation *weorodrædende* (cp. *weoroda ræswa* 60) enables us to translate: 'So, then, he did not refuse [it, i.e. *torngemōtes*] to the ruler of the host (i.e., Finn), when Hūnlāfing placed a famous, well-tried sword on his lap.' (Hūnlāf's sword? Hnæf's sword?) [On Malone's plea for *Hūnlāfing* = sword-name (as first suggested by Arnold and Olrik), see *MLN.* xliii 300 ff.; on objections to *Swā ne* introducing a main clause, see Malone, *JEGPh.* xxv 158 n. 7, Ericson, *Collitz Miscellany* (1930) 159 ff. But cf. *A.* lvi 422 f.] — [Cf. Rie Zs. 396 ff.; Heinzel, *Anz.f.d.A.* x 226 f.; Bu. 32 ff.; Aant. 20 f.; Shipley L 6.8.4.32; Tr. F. 25 f., Bonn. B. xvii 122; Boer, *ZfdA.* xlvii 139; Schü. Sa. 11; R. Huchon, *Revue germanique* iii 626 n.; Imelmann, *D. Lit. z.* xxx 997; Cl. Hall, *MLN.* xxv 113 f.; Lawrence, *Publ. MLAss.* xxx 417 ff.; Williams, LF. 4.36.1.93 ff.]

1145. þæs wæron mid Eotenum écgè cūðe. (Heusler.) The same idea is brought out more definitely in the Prose Edda, *Gylfag.*, ch. 20 (21): "... [Thor's] hammer Mjölhir, which the Rime-Giants and the Hill-Giants know, when it is raised on high; and that is no wonder, — it has bruised many a skull among their fathers or their kinsmen." (Brodeur's transl.)

1146 f. Swylce ferhðfreca Fin eft begeat/sweordbealo sliðen. *Swylce*, "likewise," seems to be used with reference to the former destructive work of the sword presented to Hengest (according to Bugge, with reference to the slaying of Hnæf); *eft*, 'in his turn.'

1148 ff. siþðan grimne gripe etc. We may imagine that an attack on the Frisians was being planned by Hengest. But the fight broke out prematurely when Gūðlāf and Ōslāf, losing their temper (1150^b-51^a), upbraided the Frisians for the treacherous onset (*grimne gripe* 1148, i.e. the Finnsburg Fight) and their resultant humiliation. (Cf. Bu. 36.) Both *sorge* and *grimne gripe* are the objects of *mændon*; with *æfter sæsīðe sorge* we may compare *æfter dēaðdæge dōm* 885.

1159-1250. Further entertainment, *Wealhþeow* taking a leading part.

1162. *wīn*. On the culture of the vine by the Anglo-Saxons, see Hoops, *Waldbäume und Kulturpflanzen im german. Altertum* (1905), p. 610; Plummer's note on Baeda, *H. E. i*, c. 1.

1163 ff. The first set of hypermetrical lines; cf. Intr. lxx.

1163^a. *gān under gyldnum bēage*. Does the queen wear a golden diadem? Or is a *healsbēag* (1195) meant? The prepos. *under* would not be incompatible with the latter sense. Cf. also Stjer. 35 f.

1164 f. *þā gýt wæs hiera sib ætgædere* etc. Hint at Hrōðulf's disloyalty. See 1018 f., 1180 ff., 1228 ff.

1165 ff. Is Unferð's presence mentioned here because he was regarded as Wealhþēow's antagonist who incited Hrōðulf to treachery (Olrík i 25 ff., cf. Scherer L 5.5.482)? Or did the poet merely wish to complete the picture of the scene in the hall?

1167 f. *þeah þe hē his mægum nære/ārfæst* etc. Litotes; see 587 f. [Cf. also Lawrence, *MLN.* xxv 157.]

1171. *spræc*. Cf. Lang. § 7.2.

1174. *nēan ond feorran þū nū hafast*. 'You have them (i.e. gifts) now from near and far' (cp. 2869 f.) is not a very satisfactory version. If we supply mentally, as the object, 'people' (Kock, *Angl.* xlvī 80), the text is equally inadequate. (Trautmann's violent alteration *þū genōg hafast* (cp. *Husband's Message* 34 f.?) reappears, slightly modified, in Wyatt's *Threshold of Anglo-Saxon* (L 2.23): *þū nū genōg hafast*.) Probably at least one line has dropped out either before or after 1174. Cf. Varr.

1175. *Mē man sægde*. The remark may seem surprising, since the queen did not need to be told about the 'adoption' of Bēowulf (946 ff.), having been present at the king's speech. But it is entirely natural to suppose that the author, perhaps a little thoughtlessly, employed a variety of the *gefrægn*-formula, thereby securing a slight stylistic advantage. (*MPh.* iii 244.)

1177 f. *brūc . . . manigra mēdo*, 'make use of many rewards,' i.e. 'dispense many gifts.' Cp. *mēdgebo*, *Hel.* (MS. M) 1200.

1193 ff. *wunden gold* (distinguished from *brād gold* 3105, *fæted gold*, *fætgold*) probably refers to *earm[h]rēade twā*, the term *hringas* 1195^a being another variation of it. (Cf. *MPh.* iii 242 f.) The *hrægl* is called *brēostgewædu*, 1211. The great collar, *healsbēaga mæst*, is called *hring*, 1202, *bēag*, 1211.

1197-1201. The allusion to *Hāma* and *Eormenric*, though very much discussed, is only imperfectly understood.¹

Ermanaric, the great and powerful king of the East Goths, who, on the disastrous inroad of the Huns, died by his own hands (cir. 375 A.D.),

¹ See L 4.116-19 c; besides, Müllenhoff, *ZfdA.* xii 302 ff., xxx 217 ff.; Bu. 69 ff.; Cha. Wid. 15 ff., 48 ff.; Mogk, *R.-L.* i 314; Heusler, *ib.* i 627-9. Brandl (L 4.129 e) would attribute the strangely un-Germanic features in the representation of Ermanaric to classical influence ('Hercules furens'). But see also Schneider, *Deutsche Vierteljahrsschrift f. Literaturwiss.* etc. xii 13 f.

became in heroic poetry the type of a ferocious, covetous, and treacherous tyrant. (Thus *Deor* 23: *grim cyning*, 22: *wylfenne geþōht*, *Wids.* 9: *wrāþes wārlogan*.) He causes the fair Swanhild to be trodden to death by horses, and his son (cp. *Wids.* 124: *Freoþeric?*) to be hanged at the instigation of his evil counselor, (ON.) Bikki (*Wids.* 115: *Becca?*); he slays his nephews, the (Ger.) Harlunge (*Wids.* 112: *Herelingas*); and — in the singularly unhistorical fashion of the later tradition — wars upon and oppresses Theodoric, king of the East Goths, the celebrated Dietrich von Bern of German legend. Great is the fame of his immense treasure (see, e.g., *Saxo viii* 278), which in a MHG. epic¹ is stated to include the Harlungs' gold.

Hāma (MHG. Heime), usually met with in the company of Widia (or Wudga, MHG. Witege), plays a somewhat dubious part in the MHG. epics of the Theodoric cycle as a follower now of Theodoric (Dietrich) and then again of the latter's enemy Ermanaric (Ermenrich). Whether his character was originally conceived as that of a traitor or rather that of an exile, adventurer, and outlaw,² is a mooted question.

A more or less complete knowledge of these legends among the Anglo-Saxons is to be inferred from allusions and mention of names (*Deor* 21 ff., *Wids.* 7 ff., 18, 88 ff., 111 ff.).³

As to the wonderfully precious **Brōsinga mene**,⁴ we should naturally believe it to be the same as the ON. *Brisinga men*, which figures as the necklace of Freyja in the Elder Edda (*þrymskvíða*) and elsewhere. Reading between the lines of the *Beowulf* passage, we judge that Hāma had robbed Eormenric of the famous collar. As Ermenrich had come into possession of the Harlungs' gold (see above), it has been concluded that the *Brisinga mene* originally belonged to the Harlung brothers, whom (late) tradition localized in Breisach on the Rhine ('castellum vocabulo Brisahc,'⁵ not far from Freiburg). (In other words, the Harlungs, OE. *Herelingas* = *Brisingas*.) Upon this unsafe basis Müllenhoff reared an elaborate structure of a primitive sun myth about Frija's necklace and the heavenly twins (Harlungs), which, however, compels admiration rather than acceptance.⁶

The nearest parallel to the *Beowulf* allusion has been found in the *Þidrekssaga*,⁷ which relates that Heimir was forced to flee from the

¹ *Dietrichs Flucht* (cir. 1300 A.D.), l. 7857.

² *Wids.* 129: *wræccan þær wēoldan wundnan golde. . . Wudga ond Hāma*. See Cha. Wid. 52 ff. Boer (L 4.119.195 f.) surmised that Hāma joined Theodoric in his exile.

³ A reference to Hāma (Widia, Hrōðulf, etc.) dating from the ME. period was brought to light by Imelmann, *D. Lit.z.* xxx 999, cf. Intr. xxxiv n. 7. — See also E. Schröder, *ZfdA.* xli 24-32.

⁴ For an archæological illustration, see Figure 4 included in this edition.

⁵ See the quotation from *Ekkehardi Chronicon universale* (cir. 1100 A.D.), Grimm L 4.67.42, Panzer L 4.117.86.

⁶ *ZfdA.* xxx 217 ff. Cf. also Krappe, L 4.119 b. 137-74. — Bugge (72 f.) found a reminiscence of Hāma in the god Heimdallr, who recovers the *Brisinga men*.

⁷ Compiled from Low German sources in Norway about 1250 A.D. (Ed. by H. Bertelsen, København, 1905-11.)

enmity of Erminríkr (ch. 288), and thát later he entered a monastery, bringing with him his armor and weapons as well as ten pounds in gold, silver, and costly things (ch. 429). The latter feature looks like a further step in the Christianization of the legend which is seen in its initial stage in *Beowulf*, l. 1201. Probably the expression *gecēas ēcne ræd* implies that Hāma became a good Christian and that he died as such.¹ The 'bright city' to which he carried the treasure (= the monastery of the *þidrekssaga*), is possibly hinted at in *Wids.*, l. 129 (see above),² but the details of the original story are lost beyond recovery.

1200^a. Neither 'jewel' nor 'ornamental casket' seems to be the proper rendering of *sincfæt*. It is more likely to signify 'precious setting,' cp. *Phoen.* 303; *sigle ond sincfæt* (sing. understood in a collective sense), 'precious gems in fine settings.' (*JEGPh.* vi 194.) [Cf. also Schü. Bd. 88.]

1200^b-1^a. *searoniðas flēah/Eormenrices*. In *Hildebr.* 18 we are told (in accordance with earlier tradition) that Hiltibrant (with Dietrich) — *flōh . . . Ōtachres nīd*, 'fled from the enmity of Odoacer.' That is to say, Odoacer's place as the adversary of Theodoric was afterwards taken by Ermanaric. [A hazardous interpretation of *fealh* (MS.): L 4.119 c.]

1202-14^a. The first of the allusions to Hygelāc's fateful expedition. See Intr. xxxix f., liv.

1202. *þone bring hæfde Higelāc* etc. The apparent discrepancy between this statement and a later passage, 2172 ff., where Bēowulf presents to Hygd the necklace bestowed upon him by Wealhþēow, may be explained in two ways. Either Hygd gave the necklace to her husband before he set out on his raid, or the poet entirely forgot his earlier account (1202 ff.), when he came to tell of the presentation to Hygd (2172 ff.). The second alternative is the more probable one, especially if we suppose that at an earlier stage of his work the author had not yet thought at all of queen Hygd; cf. Intr. cvi. (*JEGPh.* vi 194.)

1213^b-14^a. *Gēata lēode/hrēawic hēoldon*. Their bodies covered the battlefield. Cp. *Jud.* 322: *hīe on swaðe reston*, *Ex.* 590 f.: *werigend lāgon/on dēaðstede*; also *hlimbed healdan*, *Beow.* 3034. (*Aeneid* x 741: 'eadem mox arva tenebis.') Cf. *A.* l 198 f.

1214^b. Cosijn's brilliant emendation *healsbēge* (= *-bēage*) *onfēng* (or Sedgefield's tentatively mentioned improvement, *heals bēge onfēng*) is not needed. Why not assume that *swēg* signifies the applause that accompanies the bestowal of the wonderful gifts?

1219^b-20 and 1226^b-27. The queen, anticipating trouble after Hrōðgār's death, entreats Bēowulf to act as protector of her sons, especially of Hrēðric, the elder one and heir presumptive. Cf. Intr. xxxii.

1220^b. *geman*, 'I will remember.'

1223^a. *efne swā side*. Type A3; see 1249^a, 1283^a.

¹ Bu. 70; *Angl.* xxxv 456. Cp. also l. 2469.

² Cf. Cha. Wid. 223. According to Boer (*l.c.* 196) it is = Verona ('Bern').

1223 f. . . . swā sǣ bebūgeð, / windgeard, weallas. Is *windgeard* subject or object? We recall at once *windige weallas* 572, *windige næssas* 1358. Yet, in a case of asyndetic parataxis like *wudu walsceaftas* (see note on 398), the compound member normally occupies the second place (*Andr.* 494, *þrýðbearn haleð[a]*, does not belong in the list); hence, *windgeard* was probably meant as variation of *sǣ*. A somewhat similar use in Old Norse (kennings) is mentioned by Kock, *Angl.* xlii 110.

1225^b-226^a. In the light of the preceding imper. clause, the general sense of *Ic þē an tela/sincgestrēona* seems to be: 'I shall rejoice in your prosperity.' (Gummere: "I pray for thee rich possessions.") Others have interpreted the clause as an allusion to the gifts just bestowed on *Bēowulf* or to future rewards (cp. 1220).

1231^a. *druncne* is used attributively.

1231^b. *dōð swā ic bidde*. Kock (*Angl.* xliv 246 f.) and Malone (*MLN.* xli 466 f.) have urged the translation: 'the retainers do (*dōð*) my bidding (or, as I ask),' the latter scholar viewing the remark as an ironical climax. Cf. *Intr.* xxxi f., *Angl.* l 199. [The conjectural *dō*, imp. sing. (addressed to *Bēowulf*), seemed a tempting reading. The queen's abrupt return to her favorite topic would, indeed, cause no surprise. *dō swā ic bidde* is a formula; see *Gen.* 2225^b, 2323^b, 2465^b, *Hel.* 1399^b. But the emendation has been given up in this revised edition.]

1238. *unrim eorla*; i.e., Danes. The Geat guests are assigned other quarters, see 1300 f.

1240. *Bēorscealca sum*. 'Many a one of the beer-drinkers.' See Gloss.: *sum*. It is true, only one man is actually killed, but the fate was, so to speak, hanging over them all; cp. 1235: *eorla manegum*; 713. (Cf. *MPh.* iii 457.) The meaning 'a certain one' could be vindicated only if *fūs ond fāge* be declared the 'psychological predicate,' which is rather unlikely.

1248^b. (*gē æt hām gē on herge*), *gē gehwæper þāra*, 'and each of them,' i.e. 'in either case.' The third *gē* ('and that') is no more objectionable than the third *nē* in *Institutes of Polity* § 9: *nē æt hām nē on sīðe nē on ænigre stowe*. (*JEGPh.* vi 194 f.) See also *Beow.* 584.

1251-1320. Attack by Grendel's mother.

1257. *lange þrāge*. An exaggeration which is not borne out by the story. [Malone, *Eng. Studies* xv 151 would connect *lange þrāge* with *wīdcūþ* 1256.]

1260. *sē þe*, instead of *sēo þe*, applied to Grendel's mother just as in 1497, or *hē*, instead of *hēo*, in 1392, 1394. (See also 1344, 1887, 2421, 2685.) That it was the author, not a scribe, who at times lost sight of her sex, may be concluded from the equally inaccurate appellation *sin-nigne secg* 1379 (*mihlig mānscaða* 1339, *gryrelīcne grundhyrde* 2136). We are reminded of *Par. Lost* i 423 f.: 'For spirits when they please Can either sex assume, or both.' (On the use of *helrūne*, see note on 163. Cp. the Go. transl., *Mat.* 9.33: *usdribans warþ unhulþō*.) Certainly, we cannot regard such masc. designations as evidence of an earlier version in

which the hero killed Grendel himself in the cave, or of an old variant of the contest with Grendel which was subsequently worked into a story of the encounter with the mother. [Cf. Schneider L 4.135; ten Brink 92 ff., 110; Boer 66 ff.; Berendsohn L 4.141.1.14 ff.]

1261^b-76^a. Recapitulation; see Intr. cvii. On the descent of the Grendel race from Cain, see note on 106 ff.

1282 ff. The inserted remark that Grendel's mother is less dangerous than Grendel in as much as she is a woman, seems at variance with the facts, for the second fight is far more difficult for Bēowulf than the first, although he is well armed. It is evidently to be explained as an endeavor to discredit the unbiblical notion of a woman's superiority.

1287. *andweard* goes with *swin*.

1290 f. *helm ne gemunde* etc. An indefinite subject, 'any one,' 'the one in question' is understood. Cf. Lang. § 25.4.

1295. A gratuitous transposition of lines involving the transference of ll. 1404-7 so as to follow 1295^b *þā hēo tō fenne [eft]*, and the elimination of the supposedly interpolated ll. 1296-98 was proposed by Joseph, *ZfdPh.* xxii 393 ff.

1302^b-3^a. *under hēolfre . . . folme*, 'the hand covered with blood' (*blōdge beaḍufolme* 990). Cf. note on 122 f.

1303^b-4^a. The addition of *geworden* emphasizes the fact that a change has taken place (*cearu wæs geniwod*).

1304^b-6^a. *frēonda fēorum* refers primarily to Grendel and Æschere; the two parties involved (cp. *on bā healfa*) are the Grendel race and the Danes with their guests.

1306^b-9. *þā wæs . . . cyning . . . on hrēon mōde, / syðþan* etc. On the stylistic features of this passage, see Intr. lvii, lix n. 1. Cp. *OS. Gen.* 84 f.: *thes warð Ādamas hugi . . . an sorogun, thuο hē wissa is sunu dōðan*.

1312. As to (*eorla*) *sum*, see 314.

1314. *wille*. For the change of tense, see Lang. § 25.6.

1317. *handscale*. The unique *scalu*, quite possibly, owes its existence to a scribal blunder, cp. *hondscole* 1963.

1321-1398. Conversation between Hrōðgār and Bēowulf.

1322 ff. These lines may be compared with *Æn.* vi 867 ff., see A. 1 200.

1323^b. *Dēad is Æschere*. Type Dx, see T.C. § 20. (Cp. *Mald.* 69.) Child, *MLN.* xxi 199 suggested the possibility of an original Scand. half-line: *daupr es Askar[r]*. (?) A notable stylistic parallel is *Hildebr.* 44^a: *tōt ist Hiltibrant*.

1331. *ic ne wāt hwæder (atol æse wlanc eftsiðas tēah)*. It might be urged, in defense of a literal interpretation, that Hrōðgār, as a matter of fact, did not know the abode of Grendel's mother quite accurately. But it is more important to observe that the phrase is suggestive of formula-like expressions and that, in addition, a general statement of this kind is not altogether unsuited, since the allusion is to the 'uncanny'

dwelling-place of the mysterious *ellorgæstas*; cp. 162 f. (*MPh.* iii 246.) [Möller 136, ten Brink 96, Heinzel, *Anz.f.d.A.* xv 173, 190: *hwæper* 'which one of the two'; on the other hand, see, e.g., Bu. 93, Aant. 22: 'whither.']

1336 f. *forþan hē tō lange* etc. A recapitulation and an explanation which sounds almost apologetic.

1340-43^a. *feor*, i.e. (going) far (in accomplishing her purpose). The phrase *fæhðe stælan* (cp. *Gen.* 1351 f.), in all probability, denotes 'avenge hostility,' 'retaliate' (in the prosecution of a feud), cf. Kock 229 ff. There appears to be no warrant for the meaning 'institute,' 'carry on' attributed to *stælan* (thus, e.g., Aant. 23). *hreþerbealo hearde* could be regarded as acc., parallel with *fæhðe*, but this would result in a rather unnatural breaking up of the context (1340-44). Also the construction of *grēoteþ* with *hreþerbealo hearde* as object (parallel with *after sincgyfan*) is questionable. [It is claimed to be the correct one by Kock⁶ 82, cf. Notat. Norr. § 1099.] We may venture to take the combination as a loosely connected, semi-exclamatory noun phrase, cp. 936, 2035. — 1342. *æfter sincgyfan*. *Æschere*, who occupied an exalted position, receives a title fit for a king.

1343 f. *nū sēo hand ligeð, / sē þe ēow wēlhwyrcra wilna dohte*, 'which was good (liberal) to you as regards all good things.' *sē þe*, instead of *sēo þe*, could be justified as referring to the man; cp. 2685. (See also 1260, 1887, 2421.) — Did the author have in mind the legend of King Oswald's generous hand? (*A.* l 200 n.)

1351^b. *ððer earmsceapen*. Type C2: $\times \times \text{---} \text{---} | \text{---} \times$.

1355^b-57^a. *nō hie fæder cunnon*, 'they have no knowledge of a father.' The meaning of *hwæper him ænig wæs ær æcenned/dynra gāsta* is brought out in Earle's rendering, 'whether they [i.e., the two demons] had any in pedigree before them of mysterious goblins'; with *ær*, 'previously' (prior to them), cp. *after* 12, 2731. It is of interest to note that the Danes know less than the poet (see 106 ff., 1261 ff.).

1357 ff. Description of Grendel's abode. Read in the light of the corresponding version of the *Grettissaga* (Intr. xv; cf. xiv n. 3), the outlines of the scenery are fairly well understood — a pool surrounded by cliffs and overhung with trees, a stream descending into it, and a large cave behind the fall. The pool is situated in a dreary fen-district, *mōras, fen ond fæsten* (103 f., etc.) — a feature not improbably introduced in England. (See also note on 103 f. It has been suggested by Lawrence [see *infra*] 229 f. that the localization in the desolate moors was added in connection with Grendel's descent from the exiled tribe of Cain; cp. 1265.) That Grendel lives in the sea, or in a pool connected with the sea, or in an "almost land-locked arm of the sea" (Cl. Hall, p. 5; cf. Sarrazin, *Est.* xlii 7 f., who recognized this very feature in the Roskilde bay), cannot be conceded. It certainly seems that the *nicras* and similar creatures (1425 ff., *nicorhūsa fela* 1411) have been brought in chiefly for epic elaboration without regard for absolute consistency. (See

also note on 1428 f.) — It should be added that manifestly conceptions of the **Christian hell** have entered into the picture as drawn by the poet. The moors and wastes, mists and darkness, the cliffs, the bottomless deep (cp. 1366 f.), the loathsome *wyrmas* (1430) can all be traced in early accounts of hell, including Ags. religious literature. (See also notes on 1365 f., 850–52.) Especially close is the relation between this Beowulfian scenery and that described in the last portion of the 17th *Blickling Homily* which is based on a *Visio Pauli*. Cp. *Blickl. Hom.* 209. 29 ff.: *Sanctus Paulus wæs gesēonde on norðanweardne þisne middangeard, þær ealle wætero niðer gewitað, and hē þær geseah ofer ðæm wætere sumne hārne stān; and wæron norð of ðæm stāne āwexene swiðe hrīmige bearwas, and ðær wæron þýstro genipu, and under þām stāne wæs nicera eardung and wearga, . . . on ðæm isgean bearwum. . .* It is hardly going too far to attribute the remarkable agreement to the use of the same or a very similar source. — That the different features of the ‘Grendel landscape’ as a whole cannot easily be harmonized has to be admitted. (Hulbert L 7.33 e.) There occur, moreover, apparent echoes of the *Æneid*, vi 131 ff., 237 ff., besides xi 524 f. (see B. 1410, Hröðgār passing the *enge ānpaðas* on horseback); cf. note on 1368 ff. In fact, those passages which we are tempted to regard as ‘Vergilian’ are especially striking in this section. — (See Lawrence, *Publ. MLAss.* xxvii 208–45; Sarrazin, *Est.* xlii 4 ff.; *Angl.* xxxvi 185–87; Schü. Bd. 60 ff.; Earle’s note [parallels]; Brooke L 4.6.1.45 [cave under the sea]; Cook L 5.29.3; Lawrence L 4.62 c; Chambers L 4.62 d, Intr.² 451 ff.) [A picture of the waterfall ‘Godafoss,’ in the Skjalfandafjot river, Iceland, which has been traditionally associated with Grettir’s exploit, *Grettis-saga*, ch. 66, may be found in P. Herrmann’s translation of the *Gret-tissaga* (Thule, No. 5, Jena, 1913), opposite p. 174. A description of it: *MLR.* xxix 321.]

1359–61. *ðær fyrgenstrēam/under næssa genipu niþer gewiteð,/flōð under foldan.* Lawrence, *l.c.* 212, thinks that *fyrgenstrēam* signifies a waterfall, and that *næssa genipu* may be “the fine spray thrown out by the fall in its descent, and blown about over the windy nesses.” But *næssa genipu* might as well denote the cliffs with the overhanging trees darkening the water, and *foldan*, which is naturally to be regarded as parallel with it, might also refer to the rocky ground, or cliffs. See Gloss.: *under*, i 2. (Cf. Lawrence 213.) Malone, *Eng. Studies* xiv 191 f. argues for *fyrgenstrēam* = ‘ocean’ (“an underground arm of the sea penetrating to the mere”).

1363. *hrinde (bearwas).* The epithet is eminently suitable symbolically; cp. *hrīmige bearwas* (of the Northern region), *Blickl. Hom.* 209.32, *on ðæm isgean bearwum*, *ib.* 35. (See Intr. ix.) It is not to be imagined that Bēowulf found the trees covered with hoar-frost. He would not have sailed for Denmark in winter (see 1130 ff.).

1365–66^a. *þær mæg nihta gehwām niðwundor sēon,/fyr on flōde.* Although the mysterious fire may be nothing but the will-o’-the-wisp,

it is worth noting that "the burning lake or river . . . is one of the commonest features of all, Oriental as well as Christian, accounts of hell" (E. Becker, *The Medieval Visions of Heaven and Hell* [Johns Hopkins Diss., 1899], p. 37); cf. *Angl.* xxxvi 186. — The subject (indef. pronoun *man*) is left unexpressed, just as 'he' in 1367^b. Cf. Lang. § 25.4.

1366^b. *Nō þæs frōd leofað . . . (þæt . . . wite).* A formula. Cp. *Wonders of Creation* (Gr.-Wü. iii 154) 76 f., *Ex.* 439 f., *Chr.* (i) 219 ff., *Rid.* 2.1 f., *Andr.* 544 ff., *Hel.* 4245 ff., etc.

1368 ff. *Ðeah þe hæðstapa hundum geswenced* etc. The elegant period might put us in mind of Vergil. Cf. *Arch.* cxxvi 341 f.; besides *Æn.* vi 239 ff.; also Tupper's *Riddles*, p. 236 (on stag hunting among the Anglo-Saxons).

1374 f. *þonne wind styrep/lāð gewidru.* Kock⁴ 118 takes *lāð gewidru* as variation of *wind*, placing a comma after *styrep* (intrans.). Cf. *A.* l 201 f.; Hoops 165.

1379. *felasinnigne secg* is incompatible with the regular alliterative practice. See Siev. A. M. § 23.2.

1386 ff. A striking Vergilian parallel, *Æn.* x 467 ff. (cp. also vi 95), has been cited (*Arch.* cxxvi 43; Chambers Introd. 330). Is it more than a parallel? Of course, a hero's striving for fame would seem to be in no need of explanation or comment.

1392 ff. *nō hē on helm losaþ* etc. Biblical and Vergilian parallels have been pointed out, viz. *Ps.* lxxvii 23 (68.22), cxxxviii (139) 7 ff., *Amos* ix 2 f.; *Æneid* xii 889 ff., x 675 ff. (Earle's and Holthausen's notes; *Arch.* cxxvi 344 f.) Cp. *Otfrid* i 5.53 ff. — The figure of polysyndeton has suggested Latin influence; cf. *Arch.* cxxvi 358.

1399-1491. Preparations for the second combat. 1492-1590. The fight with Grendel's mother. 1591-1650. Triumphal return to Heorot.

1404^b. [*swā*] *gegnum fōr.* The subject has to be supplied indirectly from *Lāstas* 1402, *gang* 1404^a (nouns used with reference to Grendel's mother). The insertion of *swā* is justified on stylistic grounds.

1408. *æþelinga bearn* is probably to be taken as plur., as in 3170. See Lang. § 25.6. [*JEGPh.* xxiii 298; *A.* l 202; Hoops 169.] (1412 *hē*, i.e. *Hrōðgār*.)

1409 f. *stige nearwe/enge ānpaðas, uncūð gelād.* *Exod.* 58: *enge ānpaðas, uncūð gelād.* The correspondence between the Beowulfian passage and *Æn.* xi 524 f.: 'tenuis quo semita ducit, angustaeque ferunt fauces aditusque maligni' was pointed out by Imelmann, *L.* 4.129 a. 419. Cf. Schü. Bd. 38 ff., *L.* 4.145 a; *MLN.* xxxiii 219, *A.* l 202 f. (Intr. cxi, cxxiv.)

1418. *winum Scyldinga.* *wine*, a frequent term for 'lord,' is applied to retainers here and in 2567. Similarly in MHG., *goltwine* is sometimes used of vassals, and in O. French the retainer is often called the *amis* of his lord. Cf. *JEGPh.* vi 195; Stowell, *Publ. MLAss.* xxviii 390 ff.; Kock² 111 f. (See also Saxo ii 59, Par. § 7.)

1422^a. Flōd blōde wēol (cp. *Exod.* 463^b), see L 8.14 b.

1422^b. folc tō sǣgon. Type D1. See 1650^b; cp. 1654^b, 2796^b.

1423 f. Horn stundum song/fūslic (Earle: 'spirited') f(yrd)lēoð. Apparently a signal for the company to gather or to stop. [Stern, *ESl.* lxviii 172 f. thinks of a 'death-song' (or 'terrifying notes of the war horn').]

1428 f. ðā on undernmæl oft bewitigað . . . ; i.e., water-monsters 'such as' (of the same kind as those which) . . . These *nicras* do not ply in the sea (*seglrād*). Cf. Lawrence, *Publ. MLAss.* xxvii 219; Schü. Bd. 66. In any case, consistency is not to be postulated in the descriptions of the scenery.

1446 f. him . . hreþre aldre gesceþðan, 'injure . . . his breast, his life'; cp. 2570 ff.; Lang. § 25.4.

1453. besette swinlicum. This helmet differs from the ordinary 'boar helmets' in that several boar-figures (or figures of helmeted warriors?) are engraved on the lower part of the helmet proper. See Keller 87; Stjer. 10 f.; Figure 3 inserted in this edition.

1454^a. brond nē beadomēcas. Practically a tautological combination, see 2660^a, note on 398.

1455. Næs þæt þonne mætost Transition by means of negation, see e.g., 2354. þonne, 'further.'

1457. hæftmēce; *Grettissaga*: heptisax (Intr. xv f.). It appears that in the original story much was made of a sword with a wonderful 'haft' (or 'hilt'), which latter, as a result of the fight, was detached from the blade. *Bēowulf* brings back from the cave a curious hilt with a runic inscription on it; cp. the runic verses of the *Grettissaga* relating to the *heptisax*. The unique sword-names, *Hornhjalti* (*Gullþórissaga*), *Gullinhjalti* (*Hrólfs saga*, Par. § 9, p. 265), together with the *Beowulfian* *gylden hilt* 1677 (*Gylden hilt*?) should also be noted. It was a part of such a marvelous sword, we imagine, to bring about the hero's victory. This feature is obliterated in the *Grettissaga*; in the *Beowulf*, the term *hæftmēce* has been transferred to an entirely different sword. See the thorough discussion, Cha. Intr.² 468 ff.

1459^b-60^a. ātertānum fāh. *āter* is perhaps used figuratively with regard to the acid employed in the process of (false) damascening. Another possibility is that the serpentine ornamentation (cp. *wyrmfāh* 1698, also *wægsweord* 1489) was supposed to have a miraculous poisoning effect (Stjerna), the figures of serpents suggesting their well-known attribute (cp. *attorseaða* 2839, also 2523). It is less likely that the edge was really meant to be poisoned. Several ON. passages have been cited as parallels; thus *Brot af Sigurþarkv.* 20 (interpreted in different ways), *Helgakv. Hjörv.* 9, *Helgakv. Hund.* i 8. Cf. Bu. Tid. 65 f.; Griemb. 754; Gering's note; Stjer. 20 ff.; Ebert, *R.-L.* i 386; Falk L 9.44.3 f. (Cook's note on *Chr.* 768.) — āhyrðed heaþoswāte. The sword was believed to be hardened by the blood of battle; cp. *Njálssaga*, ch. 130.13; *scúrheard*, *Beow.* 1033 (?). Or is the reference to some kind of a fluid employed for

the hardening (cf. Scheinert [Sievers], *Beitr.* xxx 378)? In that case, 1460^a could be regarded as, practically, a variation of 1459^b. [Swords hardened by poison (*eitr*): *Hjálmar's Death Song* 2 (*Eddica Minora*, p. 52); *Völsungasaga*, ch. 31; etc. According to Neckel (L 4.115 a. 208 ff.), the ultimate source of the motive of 'poisoned' weapons in Germanic heroic legend is the notion of the dragon fight in which the hero's sword received its poisonous quality by the act of piercing the dragon. Thus swords and coats of mail are called 'hardened in dragon's blood.']

1461. *mid mundum*. Presumably generic plural. However, it has been observed that in the ON. sagas frequently both hands were used, either simultaneously or alternately, in handling the sword. (Falk L 9.44.44 f.) Similarly in MHG. epics, cf. A. I 203 (e.g., *Nibel.* 1899).

1474. *se mæra*. The def. article retained in the vocative; similarly Chr. 441, *El.* 511, *Rood* 78, 95, *Guðl.* 1049, *Gen. (B)* 578; cp. Varr.: 947, 1759.

1476. *hwæt wit geō spræcon*. Cp. 1707; note on 946 ff.

1484 ff. *Mæg þonne on þæm golde ongitan* etc. An interesting parallel: *Hildebr.* 46 f.

1488. *ealde lāfe*. Bēowulf's own sword (cp. 1023?).

1495. *hwil dāges*, 'a good part of the day,' not 'the space of a day' (see 1600). A long time is required for the same purpose in several corresponding folk-tales, see Panzer 119.

1506 ff. *þā hēo tō botme cōm*. Grendel's dam, aroused by a stranger's appearance in the water, goes to the bottom of the lake (to which Bēowulf had plunged, like Grettir, "in order to avoid the whirlpool and thus get up underneath the waterfall," Lawrence, *l.c.* 237) and drags him to her cave. 1508. *swā hē ne mihte — nō hē þæs* (MS. *þam*) *mōdig wæs*. Metrically, *nō* might be included either in the first or in the second half-line. But the sense ('no matter how brave he was,' see note on 968) is decisive for the latter. [In the 1st ed. *hē þām mōdig wæs* was explained as 'he was angry at them,' *þām* referring both to the she-demon and, by anticipation, to the *wundra fela*.]—In the *Grettissaga* the hero straightway enters the cave to fight the monster; in the *Samsonssaga* the hero is seized by the troll-woman in the water and dragged by her to the bottom. This dual conception, possibly, is responsible for the lack of clearness in *Beowulf*. See Cha. Intr.² 470 ff.

1511. *bræc* is used imperfectively, 'was in the act of breaking,' 'tried to pierce.' Cp. 2854.

1512. *āglæcan* is more plausibly to be construed as nom. plur. than as gen. sing.; see 556. The object (*his*) is to be mentally supplied.

1516. *fýrlēoht geseah*. The light in the 'hall' (which enables Bēowulf to see his adversary, 1518) is met with in analogous folk-tales and in the *Grettissaga* (see Panzer 286, Intr. xv), likewise in hell (see *Sat.* 128 f.). Cp. *Beow.* 2767 ff.

1518. Beginning of the real combat. There are three distinct phases of it; the second begins at 1529, the third at 1557.

1519 f. *mægenræs forgeaf/hildebille*, 'he gave a mighty impetus to his battle-sword.'

1523. *þæt se beadolēoma bītan nolde*. The she-demon could not be wounded by any weapon (cp. 804) except her own (1557 ff.). See Ger- ing's note (ON. parallels), Panzer 155.

1541. *Hēo him eft hraðe* etc. We must supply the connecting link, viz., she got up. Only the result of the action is stated. (Intr. lvii.)

1544. *fēþecempa* necessarily refers to *Bēowulf*, not to the ogress (cp. 2853). The exceptional intransitive function of *oferweorpan* need not be called in question. (Cf. Schü. xxxix 98; Brett, *MLR*. xiv 7.)

1545. *hyre seax* (MS. *seaxe*) *getēah/brād [ond] brūnecg*. The lack of concord resulting from the retention of *seaxe* would not be a serious offense, see 2703 f.; note on 48. But *getēon*, unlike *gebregdan*, cannot take the dat. (instr.) case. The scribal error was perhaps caused by the preceding *hyre*.

1550 f. *Hæfde ðā forsīðod . . . under gynne grund*. *gynne grund*, like *eormengrund* 859, 'earth'; i.e.: 'he would have died.'

1555 f. *rodera Rædend hit on ryht gescēd/ȳðelice, syþðan hē eft āstōd*. For a defense of the punctuation used, see Aant. 25; *ESt*. xxxix 431. Several edd. (Grein, Heyne, Wülker, Schücking, cf. Schü. Sa. 119) have placed a semicolon or comma after *gescēd*, making *ȳðelice syþðan hē eft āstōd* one independent clause; Ettmüller (E. Sc.), Sievers (ix 140), et al., while punctuating after *ȳðelice*, likewise consider *syþðan* an adverb, 'afterwards.' This is unsatisfactory because God's help consists in nothing else than showing *Bēowulf* the marvelous sword (see 1661 ff.), after he had got on his feet again. (The latter fact, though very important, is stated in a subordinate clause, see Intr. lvii, note on 1541. Cp. also 2092.) Sedgfield begins a new sentence with *Syþðan* (conjunct.), which is stylistically objectionable. As to *ȳðelice*, it goes naturally with the preceding line, see note on 478. — It is of interest to note that in our poem it is God who directs the hero to the victorious sword, whereas in numerous folk-tale versions this rôle falls to the persons (generally women) found in the lower region where the fight takes place, cf. Panzer 154, 288. Moreover, in conformity with the pedigree imposed upon the Grendel race, the good sword of tradition is converted into a *giganta geweorc* 1562, cp. 1558, 1679, which would seem to go back ultimately to Gen. iv 22; cf. Emerson, *Publ. MAss*. xxi 915 f., 929; *Angl*. xxxv 260 f. — In the *Gullþórissaga* and the story of *Gullbra* there is sent to the help of the champion a mysterious ray of light which immediately disables the monsters. Such a conception would make the Beowulfian version more intelligible. (Cha. Intr.² 466 ff.)

1557. *Geseah ðā on searwum sigeēadig bil*. Several translations of *on searwum* seem possible; viz. 'among [other] arms' (see 1613), 'in battle' ('during the fight,' cp. 419), '[he] in his armor' (cp. 2568), or (construing the prepositional phrase with *bil*) 'fully equipped,' 'ready' (cp. *fūslic*, *geatolic*).

1563. *fetelhilt*, perhaps 'hilt with chain attached' (Sedgfield). According to J. Schwietering, the hilt was furnished with a cord fastened by a ring (hence: *hring-mæl*). (*Jahresbericht* . . [f.] *germ. Philol.* xli, Part I, p. 50.)

1570. *Lixte se lēoma*; i.e., the light mentioned in 1516. With *wlāt* 1572 cp. *Ongeat* 1518.

1579. *on ænne sið*, 'on that one occasion' (122 ff.). — 1583. *ōðer swylc*, 'another such [number].' *ūt offerede*, viz., in his *glōf*, 2085 ff.

1584. *forgeald*, pluperf. — 1585. *tō ðæs þe*, see Gloss.: *tō*. The interpretation which would make *tō ðæs þe* ('until') continue the narrative from 1573, after an excessively long parenthesis (Sedgfield, similarly Chambers), is not very tempting.

1588^b-90. On the beheading of Grendel, see Intr. xviii; Panzer 288 f. To an unprejudiced reader it may seem natural enough that the head of Grendel, the chief of the enemies, is cut off and carried home in triumph. But, as an additional reason, the desire of preventing the ghost from haunting Heorot has been cited (see Gering's note). 1590^b. *ond . . þā*, 'and thus (so)'; cp. 2707.

1591 ff. Blackburn proposed an unconvincing conjecture to the effect that, owing to the misplacing of a MS. leaf, the story had become confused, and that originally ll. 1591-1605 followed after l. 1622. See L 5.52, 53.

1596 f. *hig þæs æðelinges eft ne wēndon*,/þæt hē . . *sēcean cōme*. . . . So-called proleptic use of a noun, which is preliminary to a clause of an exegetical character; cf. *MPh.* iii 254. *eft* is accounted for by the verbal idea vaguely suggested by the phrase of 1596; it partakes of the proleptic function.

1604. *wiston ond ne wēndon*; cp. *Par. Lost* ix 422: 'he wish'd, but not with hope.' The formula-like character of the combination is to be gathered from the occurrence of *wýscað ond wēnaþ*, *Guðl.* 47, *wilnode and wēnde*, *Par. Ps.* 24.19, and similar phrases; cf. *MPh.* iii 458, *Arch.* cxxvi 356. *wiston* is apparently a rare form (or spelling) for *wīscan*; cf. Cosijn viii 571; Pogatscher, *Est.* xxvii 218; Siev. § 405 n. 8; Bülb. § 507; Schlemilch, *St. Eph.* xxxiv 52 (& K. Sisam, *Arch.* cxxxi 305 ff.); also Braune, *Ahd. Grammatik* § 146 n. 5; Kluge, *P. Grdr.* i², p. 994; W. Horn, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der englischen Gutturallaute* (1901), p. 24; R. Jordan, *Handbuch der mittenglischen Grammatik I*, § 183 n. The reading *wiston* 'they knew' has been advocated (L 5.61, 62) and opposed (A.1 204).

1605 ff. The singular incident of the sword dissolving in the hot blood recalls the melting of the dragon, 897, cp. 3040 f.; see note on 897, Intr. xxiii. While the sword was wasting away, pieces of the blade were hanging down like icicles.

1612 ff. The rich treasures found in the cave belong, of course, to the folk-tale motives; see Panzer 174, Intr. xvi f. (That *Bēowulf* took Unferð's sword back with him, we learn from 1807 ff.)

1616 f. *wæs þæt blōd tō þæs hāt, / ættren ellorgæst.* Probably *ættren ellorgæst* is parallel with *blōd* (logical adjunct and headword forming the terms of variation), though *ættren* could be (and usually is) construed as predicative adj., parallel with *hāt* (cp. 49 f., 2209 f.). Cf. *MPh.* iii 239. The reference is to Grendel, just as in 1614 Grendel's head is meant.

1624 f. The emendation *sælāca* (see 1652, 3091 f.) would enable us to connect *þāra þe* directly with that gen. plur. But *þāra* (*þāra*) may be a late by-form of *þære*, cf. Lang. § 22; Bu. 95. [Cf. Hoops 183.]

1649. *þære idese*, dat. sing., i.e. *Wealhþēow*; not gen. sing. referring to (the head of) Grendel's mother, as sometimes explained (thus by Boer [66], who branded the passage as an interpolation). As to *mid*, cp., e.g., 1642, 923.

1651-1784. Speech-making by *Bēowulf* and *Hrōðgār*.

1656. The meaning 'achieve' has been postulated for *genēþan* in this passage (Lorz 60), but this is not necessary, cp. 2350. (See also Varr.)

1657 f. *ætrihte wæs/gūð getwæfed, nymðe mec God scylde.* The proper meaning of the rare *ætrihte* appears to be 'immediately' ('right away'), and when used as an adjective, 'close at hand,' cp. *Guðl.* 970, 1125. The vivid indicative of the main clause should not be objected to.

1666. *hūses hyrdas.* If the plur. here and in 1619: *wighryre wrāðra* (1669: *fēondum*) is objected to as not entirely consistent with the facts, it could be vindicated as 'generic plural,' see 1074, 565. It has been sometimes regarded as evidence of an earlier, different version of the story; cf. *Intr.* xviii.

1674-76. *him* is explained by *eorlum*, cf. *Intr.* lxxv. *on þā healfe*; transl.: 'from that side,' cf. Lang. § 25.5.

1679. *ent, entisc.* A bold and questionable etymological conjecture by (Schütte and) Olrik (*Danske Studier*, 1914, pp. 9-20) connects these words with the *Anti* (= Circassians) living in the Caucasus district. Lays about their fight with the Goths (Jordanes, ch. 48) are surmised to have given currency to expressions like *entisc helm*, **sweord*. See the discussion, *Beibl.* xl 21 ff.

1681^b. *ond þā* (cp. 2707, 1590) *þæs worold ofgeaf* (pluperf.). On the possible excision of 1681^b-84^a, see *Intr.* cvii.

1688-98. On the wonderful sword, see note on 1555 f.; on Grendel's pedigree, see note on 106 ff. There are a number of doubtful points relating to the curious sword-hilt. 1688 f. *on ðām wæs or writen/fyrngewinnes.* This signifies either a graphic illustration (which seems, on the whole, probable) or a runic inscription; both kinds are found together on the famous Franks Casket. As regards *or* . . . *fyrngewinnes*, the allusion may very well be to the ungodly acts of the giants which preceded the deluge (cp. 113 f.). Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 261 f.; Chambers's note. Kock (*Angl.* xlvi 84 f., cf. *ib.* xliii 307, L 5.44.4.2, *Fornjerm. Forskning* 4 f., *AfNF.* xxxvii, 131) understands *or* in a wider sense than mere 'beginning,' *or fyrngewinnes* being taken as 'all about the ancient

strife,' 'an exposition of the ancient strife'; he regards the *syðþan* clause as explanatory of it ('when . . .'). See *Angl.* l 205-07. — 1691. *frêcne gefêrdon*. Admitting the perfective function of *gefêran*, we should translate 'they suffered terribly' (cf. *MPh.* iii 262, also *MLR.* xxiii 208); otherwise, 'they behaved daringly' would be a possible variant rendering. — 1696 f. *hwām þæt sweord geworht . . . ærest wære*. Evidently the name of the (first) owner (the one who ordered the sword to be made) was written out in runic characters — a practice confirmed by ancient Scand. and Ags. runic inscriptions, cf. Noreen, *Altnord. Grammatik* i, Appendix, *passim*; Earle, *Ags. Literature*, pp. 48 ff.; Earle, *The Alfred Jewel* (1901) (legend: *Aelfred mec heht gewyrcan*). That the name of the maker of the sword was meant, is less likely. It is true that examples of such inscriptions are to be readily found (cf. Noreen, *l.c.*), but the construction of *hwām* as dat. of agency, 'by whom' (cf. Green L 6.8.5.99), would be questionable.

1700-84. The much discussed harangue of Hrōðgār, which shows the moralizing, didactic turn of the poem at its very height, falls into four well-marked divisions, viz. a. 1700-9^a; b. 1709^b-24^a (the second Heremōd digression, see 901-15); c. 1724^b-68 (the 'sermon' proper); d. 1769-84. It is conspicuous for the blending of heroic and theological motives. There can be no doubt that this address of the king's forms an organic element in the structural plan of the epic, corresponding in its function to Hrōðgār's speech after the first combat together with the first Heremōd episode; cf. *Intr.* lii. Moreover, it is entirely in harmony with the high moral tone, the serious outlook, and spiritual refinement of the poem. Of course, its excessive length and strong homiletic flavor have laid the third division, and even other parts, open to the charge of having been interpolated by a man versed and interested in theology (Müllenhoff's Interpolator B), and it is, indeed, possible that the 'sermon' represents a later addition to the text. In that case, the insertion would have necessitated also some changes in the following (and perhaps, the preceding) division. See especially Müllenhoff 130 f.; Earle, pp. lxxxviii, 166 f.; *Angl.* xxxv 474 ff., xxxvi r83 f.; *Intr.* cxii f.; L 4.146 c. 3; L 5.68.3.

1705 f. *Eal . . hit* is explained by *mægen mid mōdes snyttrum*, i.e. 'strength and wisdom.' Cp. 2461 f., 287 ff., 1043 ff. See A. xxxv 457. As regards the meaning of *geþyldum*, cp. *Craeft.* 79 f.; Ötfrid, *Ad Ludowicum* 14: *thaz duit er al mit ebinu*. — [Malone, A. lv 271.]

1707^b-9^a. *Ðū scealt tō frōfre weorþan* etc. seems reminiscent of the Bible, see Luke ii 32, 34. Cf. Brandl 1002; *Angl.* xxxv 119.

1709^b-10. *Ne wearð Heremōd swā* (namely, *tō frōfre, tō helpe*)/*eaforum Ecgwelan*. The Danes are named Ecgwela's (descendants, i.e.) men, just as the Frisians are Finn's men (*eaferum* 1068). For the extension of meaning, cp. the use of patronymics like *Scyldingas*, *Scyldingas*, *Hrēðlingas*. Nothing is gained by the emendation *eafora* (which has been favored by several scholars). The strange name of Ecgwela

occurs nowhere else. (Cf. Notes, p. 164, n. 2.) [Malone, L 5.71.5.]

1714 f. *āna hwearf* etc. refers to Heremōd's exile and in particular to his death; see note on 902-4^a.

1720. (*bēagas geaf* . . .) *æfter dōme*, lit. 'in pursuit of glory,' 'in order to obtain glory.' (Cp., e.g., *Runic Poem* 2 f.) Similarly, *drēah æfter dōme* 2179. See Kock in *Studier tillegnade Esaias Tegnér*, 1918, pp. 300 f.; Kock² 113; also A. l 213.

1721 f. *þæt hē þæs gewinnes weorc þrōwade*, /*lēodbealo longsum*. He suffered everlasting punishment in hell. (Bu. 38; *Angl.* xxxv 267.) Cp. *Gen. (B)* 295 f. The veiled form of expression is characteristic.

1724 ff. The author of the 'sermon' has made use of current theological motives, such as God's dispensing of various gifts, the sins of pride and avarice, the shafts of the devil. See *Angl.* xxxv 128 ff., 475 ff. for detailed comments and parallels. On the interesting relation of this homiletic passage to certain parts of *Daniel* and *Christ*, see Intr. cx ff.

1725-27. The meaning is: 'To some men God deals out wisdom, to others wealth and rank.' On *ealra*, see Lang. § 25.9. (Earle: "he holds the disposition of all things." It is not very likely that *ealra* refers to *manna cynne*.)

1728. *Hwilum hē on lufan læteð hworfan*. For the scansion, see T.C. §§ 17, 27. The meaning 'wander (i.e., live, cp. 2888) in delight' (*lufu*: concretion of meaning) was proposed, *ESt.* xxxix 464, xli 112. Another explanation: Kock² 88 ff. Connection with *eardlufu* (692, cp. *eard* 1727) was suggested, A. l 208, Ed.² 432; so Hoops St. 110 ff.: 'dear home.' (Cp. ll. 2884 ff.)

1730 f. *tō healdanne* belongs both with *wynne* (cp. 1079 f.) and *hlēoburh*.

1733 f. *hē his selfa ne mæg . . . ende geþencean*, 'he himself cannot imagine that the end of it (i.e., of his kingdom, or his happy state in general) will come.' See *Arch.* cxv 180 f.; *Angl.* xxxv 469.

1737 f. *nē gesacu . . /ecghete ēoweð*; virtually 'nor does enmity bring about war'; cp. 84 f. Kock (*Angl.* xlvi 90) supports an alternative construction, taking *ēoweð* intransitively and treating *gesacu* and *ecghete* as parallel terms. Cf. *Angl.* l 208.

1740. On the canto division, see Intr. ci.

1741^b-42^a. *þonne se weard swefeð*, /*sāwele hyrde*. By the keeper of the soul either man's 'conscience' or (more likely) 'intellect,' 'reason' is meant. Cf. Intr. cxii; *Angl.* xxxv 131 f. [Cook, L 4.146 c 3.394 n. 12: 'custos animae,' Prov. xvi 17, xxii 5.]

1742^b. *bið se slæp tō fæst* is treated by Sedgefield and Chambers as a parenthetic clause, which, in this context, does not seem quite satisfactory stylistically; *gebunden* 1743^a can apply to the sleep as well as to the sleeper.

1743 ff. *bona*; see *gāstbona*, 177. The devil's mysterious biddings (sinister suggestions, *wōm wundorbedodum* 1747) are equated with his sharp arrows, 1746; cf. *Arch.* cviii 368 f. On the arrows of the devil, see

A. xxxv 128 ff., lvi 423 f.; Crawford, *RESt.* vii 448 ff.; also *Vercelli Hom.* (ed. Förster) iv 340 ff.

1756^a. *unmurnlice*, and *undyrne* 2000^a are the only sure instances of unstressed prefix *un-* in *Beowulf*. (*ungýfeðe* 2921 is, at least, doubtful.)

1757. *egesan ne gýmeð* amplifies the idea of *unmurnlice*. Cf. Aant. 26; *Angl.* xxviii 455. — Kock² 144: “does not keep anxiously (*egesan*, dat.-instr.) [the hoard].” (?) Cf. A. l 208.

1759 f. *þæt sēle gecēos, / ēce rādas*. See *Angl.* xxxv 457 f. (Luke x 42, etc.); cp. *Hel.* 1201 f.: *feng im wōthera thing, / langsamoron rād; Chr.* 757. — (*oferhýða*) *ne gým*, ‘shun.’ (Litotes.)

1763 ff. The enumeration of the different kinds of death (see 1846 ff.) recalls classic and ecclesiastical literature, cf. *Arch.* cxxvi 359 (though some similar Germanic legal formulas might be quoted, see Grimm R. A. 40 ff.). The polysyndetic series suggests the rhetoric of a preacher (such as Wulfstān). The effect is heightened by the repetition of the prefix, *forsiteð ond forsworced* 1767 (so *forgyleð ond forgýmeð* 1751), cp. 903 f.; *Dan.* 341, 352, *El.* 208, *Chr.* 270, *Andr.* 614, 1364, *Gen.* (B) 452.

1769. *Swā* introduces an individual exemplification of the preceding general observation; cp. 3066, *Wand.* 19.

1770–72. Although *wigge* could be regarded as parallel with 1771^a, it is a little more natural to take it in an instrumental sense, ‘by war’ (and, by readiness for war). But the chief emphasis is laid on the peaceful character of Hrōðgār’s long reign, just as in the case of *Bēowulf*, 2732 ff.; cp. also *Otfrid* i 1.75 ff. The remarkable parallel, *Ps.* 34.3 (*Benedict. Office*, etc.): (*mē . . .*) *wige belūc wrāðum fēondum*, Gr.-Wü. iii 331, = ‘conclude adversus eos qui persequuntur me,’ was first noticed by Heyne. Cf. *EST.* xxxix 464; *Angl.* xxxv 469; Kock² 114 f. — For the conventional praise of peaceful times, cf. A. l 209.

1785–1887. The parting.

1797. *þý dōgore* is perhaps meant in a generic sense, ‘in those days,’ cp. 197, 790. Hoops 194: ‘on that day,’ ‘on such a day.’

1801. The raven in the peculiar rôle as herald of the morning recalls the proper name *Dæghrefn*, 2501. Cp. *Helgakv. Hund.* ii 42 (*Óþin’s* hawks rejoicing at the coming of morning). Earle thinks the black-cock may have been meant (see his note).

1802^b–3^a. See Varr. *ofer sceadwa* is offered as a slight improvement on Sievers’s *æfter sceadwe*; cp. *Phoen.* 209 f.: *sunne hātost / ofer sceadu scīneð*.

1805 f. *wolde feor þanon . . . cēoles nēosan*; i.e., he wanted to go to the ship ‘for a voyage far away’ (Earle).

1807–12. *Heht þa se hearda Hrunting beran* etc. ‘Then the brave son of Ecglað had Hrunting brought (cp. 1023 f.), bade [him] take his sword, the precious weapon; he [i.e., *Bēowulf*] thanked him for that gift (see Gloss.: *lean*), said he considered the war-friend [cp. *hildefrōfor*, *Wald.* ii 12] good, etc.’ It should be noted that the subject of *cwæð* 1810 must be the same as that of *sægde* 1809 (cf. *Intr.* lvi), and that the

abrupt change of subject (from *Unferð* to *Bēowulf*) in 1809 is not unparalleled (cf. Intr. lxvii). The fact that *Hrunting* had been restored to *Unferð* has been passed over as irrelevant; but the presentation of a parting gift (cp. 1866 ff.) to the hero is appropriately dwelt upon with some emphasis. (*MPh.* iii 460 f.) [For other views, see Varr.; Schröer, *Angl.* xiii 337 ff.; Jellinek & Kraus, *ZfdA.* xxxv 279 ff.; Sedgefield's and Chambers's notes; Kock⁵ 90; *A.* 1 209.] The question is whether the period begins with *Unferð* or with *Bēowulf* as the subject. Of course, if we venture to take *lēanes* = *lānes* (Lang. § 9.1; *lān*, f., but orig. n., Siev. § 267, 'loan'), the interpretation becomes greatly simplified; *se hearda* = *Bēowulf* (who restores *Hrunting* to its owner); *sunu* = *suna*, dat.; for *beran* with dat., see 1192, 2281, 2988; cp. 1023 f.

1814-16. On the punctuation, see *A.* 1 209.

1825. Several edd. omit the comma after *gūðgeweorca* and construe the gen. with *gearo*. But *ic bēo gearo sōna* gives the impression of a complete clause. *gūðgeweorca* may have instrumental force like *nīða* 845, 1439, 2206; cf. Aant. 38. Or it could be construed with *tilian*, forming a (kind of vague) parallel of *mōdlufan mārān*. Hoops, like Sedgefield, would connect it with (the widely separated) *ōwihte*. (Kock⁵ 91 f. notes that *ōwihte* with compar. means 'any,' 'at all' (greater, etc.).)

1830^b-31^a. *IC ON HIGELĀCE WĀT, / GĒATA DRYHTEN*. The lack of concord can be remedied by reading either *Higelāc* (cp. 2650^b) or *dryhtne*, see Varr. But such a congruence is not absolutely necessary in the case of an apposition (Lang. § 25.6; *MPh.* iii 259). Cf. also note on 48; *Hel.* 49 f., etc. Metrically, *Higelāc* would be somewhat more regular, but 1830^b is supported by 501^b.

1831^b. *þēah ðe hē geong sȳ*. The author is inconsistent in representing *Higelāc* here as still young (cp. 1969), whereas several years before he had given his daughter in marriage to *Eofor*. (See Intr. xxxviii f.) — That a young person is not ordinarily credited with wisdom, is seen from 1927 f., 1842 f.; *Wand.* 64 f.

1833. *wordum ond weorcum*, largely a formula, see Gloss.: *word*; Sievers's *Heliand*, p. 466. *þæt ic þē wēl herige*; the verb *herian* 'praise' assumes the sense 'show one's esteem by deeds,' cp. *weorðian* 2096. (*Hel.* 81: *waruhtun lof Goda*, 83: *diuridon āsan Drohtin*, etc.) [Cf. also Aant. 27; *MPh.* iii 261; Chambers; Kock⁵ 92 f., Hoops 199: 'help'; cf. *A.* 1 210. (Cp. the different meanings of *ār*.)]

1836 f. *Gif him þonne Hrēþric tō hofum Gēata/geþingeð*, '... determines [to go] to ...' Exact parallels of this function of (refl.) *geþingan* occur *Bi Domes D.* 5, *Sat.* 598 (see Clubb's note; cf. Aant. 28). For the omission of the verb of motion, see Gloss.: *willan*, *sculan*; Ælfric's *Saints* xxvi 213: *þider hē gemynt hæfde*; also *Lazamon's Brut* 28109: *þā þū tō Rōme þohtest*; etc. The meaning 'arrange to' take service' has been conjectured for *geþingan* (Ger. 'sich verdingen,' cf. Heyne-Schücking, Lorz 68), but this is not well attested. Kock⁵ 93: 'make arrangements for oneself to go.'

1838 f. *feorcȳþðe bēoð/sēlran gesōhte þām . . .*; 'far countries when visited' — i.e. 'the visit of far countries is good (cf. Lang. § 25.2) for him . . .'. The participial construction accords with Latin syntax (*Arch.* cxxvi 355), yet it makes an idiomatic impression.

1840^b. *him on andsware* is, metrically, out of the ordinary (cf. *Rie.* V. 31; *Mö.* 141; *Holt. Zs.* 125), but may be a permissible instance of D2 with the stress on *him* (as in 543^b, cp. 345^b, etc.).

1844-45^a. *Bēowulf* is declared perfect in thought, words, and action; see *Angl.* xxxv 457. (Cp. 1705 f.)

1850. *þæt þe Sā-Gēatas sēlran næbben . . .* Several edd. (thus Schücking, Sedgefield, Chambers) write *þē*; but the construction of the dat. (instr.) with a compar. ('better than you') is found nowhere else in *Beowulf*. The corresponding passage, 858 ff. supports *þæt þe*; cp. 1846. (*Arch.* cxxvi 356 n. 1.) [G. W. Small, *The Germanic Case of Comparison* (1929), 38 ff. argues against it.]

1852 f. *gyf þū healdan wylt/māga rice*. Apparently a hint at *Bēowulf's* future refusal to accept the throne, 2373 ff.

1854^a. *licað leng swā wēl*. Unless *wēl* is a mere scribal blunder for *sēl*, the positive may be due to a contamination of two constructions, viz. *licað wēl*, and *licað leng swā sēl* (*bet*); cp. 2423. See B.-T.: *swā*, iv 5; *Angl.* xxvii 426; *Ericson, The Use of swā in OE.* (1932), 55 f.

1859. *wesan*; 1861. *gegrēttan*; scil. *seal* (1855).

1862. The risky, if tempting interpretation of *heapū*, or *hēapū* (from *hēah*) as 'sea' (also in *heapolīðende*, see Gloss.) has been generally abandoned in favor of the emendation *heafu*, which is sustained by the occurrence of *ofer heafo* in 2477. Sarrazin's rendering of *ofer heapū* by 'after the war' (*Sarr. St.* 27) is by no means impossible, though otherwise *heapū* 'war' is known only as the first element of compounds. (Cp. the very rare use of the noun *heoru* by the side of numerous compounds.)

1865. *ealde wisan*. See Glossary: *wise*. Kock⁵ 94: 'the aged leaders'; cf. *A. l* 210; *Hoops* 201.

1866. *inne*, 'within'; cp. 390, 1037, 2152, 2190. *Bēowulf* was still inside the hall.

1873. *Him wæs bēga wēn* etc. See 1604 f., 2895 f.

1875. *þæt h[ī]e seoðða(n) [nō]*. The addition of the negation improves the sense. Moreover, to judge from the defective state of the MS., a few letters are probably lost at the end of the line (the first line of the page). (Chambers.) Hence, the differentiation of parenthesis and bracket may be illusory in this case.

1884 f. *þā wæs on gange gifu Hrōdgāres* etc. Cp. 862 f.

1887^b. (*ylde . . .*) *sē þe*. Remembering the use of the masc. designations of Grendel's mother (see note on 1260), we need not be surprised to find the hostile powers of old age and fate (2421) treated in a similar way. [That *sē þe* should refer to *Hrōdgār* is a very precarious hypothesis.]

1888-1931^a. *Bēowulf's return*.

1891^b. *swā hē ær dyde*. See note on 444^b.

1894 f. *cwæð þæt wilcuman Wēdera lēodum* etc.; i.e., 'your people will give you a hearty welcome.' (Cp. 1915 f., 1868 f.)

1900. *Hē*; i.e., *Bēowulf*, who has not been mentioned after l. 1880 (1883); see l. 1920. — Is the *bātweard* the same as the *landweard*, 1890?

1918. *oncerbendum* is illustrated by a quotation from *Ælfred's Soliloquies* (ed. Hargrove) 22.4 ff.: *scipes ancerstreng byð āpened on gerihle fram þām scype tō þām ancre . . . , se ancer byð gefastnod on ðære eorðan. þeah þæt scyp sī ūte on ðære sǣ on þām yðum, hyt byð gesund [and] untōslegen gyf se streng āþolað, forðām hys byð se oðder ende fast on þære eorðan and se oðder on ðām scype.* Cp. also *Whale* 13 ff. (*oncyrrāp*).

1926^a. *hēa healle* (MS.). The unique plur. of *heal* would be strange, and an emendation like *hēah healreced* (Holthausen¹, cf. Zs. 118) or *hēah *healsele* may well represent the original reading. If 1926^a be considered parallel to 1925^b (rather than to 1925^a), Kock's conjecture *hēah on healle* offers an acceptable improvement. (Cp., e.g., the sequence of half-line units, *Phoen.* 9–10^a.)

1927 f. *þeah ðe wintra lýt/under burhlocan gebiden hæbbe*. 'In spite of her youth,' Hygd shows the virtues of a discreet woman and a gracious, open-handed queen, differing therein from *Prýð* in her early, pre-marital stage. *under burhlocan*, 'within the castle (or town)' (i.e., of *Hæreð*?).

1931^b–1962. Digression on *prýð* and *Offa*.¹

There remain some obscure points in the cursory allusion to *prýð*,² but in all probability this remarkable woman is meant to represent a haughty, violent maiden, who cruelly has any man put to death that is bold enough just to look at her fair (*ænlicu* 1941) face, but who, after being wedded to the right husband, becomes an admirable, womanly wife (and kind, generous [1952] queen), — in short, exemplifying the 'Taming of the Shrew' motive. This specific interpretation — which would put the unapproachable, fierce maiden in a line with Saxo's *Hermuthruda* (iv 101 f.,³ 103) and *Alvilda* (vii 228 ff.), *Brünhild* of the *Nibelungenlied*, queen *Ólof* of the *Hrólfs saga* (ch. 6) — derives strong support from ll. 1933–35, 1954. What part the father played in the story, and under what circumstances the daughter left her home, we are left to guess; see notes on 1934, 1950.

Offa, who while still young (1948) married the noble (1949), strong-

¹ References: L 4.98–106 d (espec. Suchier, Gough, Rickert, Imelmann, Craigie); also: Grein L 4.69.278 ff.; Müll. 71 ff., 133 f.; ten Brink 115 ff., 221 f., 229 ff.; Chadwick Or. ch. 6; Cha. Wid. 84 ff., 202 ff.; Heusler, *R.-L.* iii 361 f.; Kier L 4.78.65 ff.; A. l 233 ff.; Hoops St. 64–71.

² This nominative form is not recorded; it has even been doubted that her name is mentioned at all. See note on 1931 f. and Varr. She is ostensibly introduced as a foil to the discreet, decorous, and generous queen Hygd.

³ 'Sciebat namque eam non modo pudicia celibem, sed etiam insolencia atrocem, proprios semper exosam procos, amatoribus suis ultimum irrogasse supplicium, adeo ut ne unus quidem e multis exstaret, qui procacionis eius penas capite non luisset.'

mindful maiden, is extolled (1955 ff.) as the most excellent hero,¹ famed for his valor, wisdom, and liberality. He is the son of Garmund and the father of Eomær (Eomer), and corresponds to the legendary, prehistoric Angle king Offa (I) of the Mercian genealogies (see Par. § 2).² Being removed twelve generations from the historical Offa II, the old Angle Offa may be assigned to the latter half of the fourth century. His great exploit is the single combat by the river Eider which is alluded to in ll. 35 ff. of *Widsið*:

Offa wēold Ongle, Alewih Denum,
 sē wæs þāra manna mōdgast ealra;
 nō hwæpre hē ofer Offan eorlscype fremede,
 ac Offa geslōg ærest monna
 cnihtwesende cynerica mæst,
 nænig efeneald him eorlscipe mārān³
 on ðrette, āne sweorde⁴
 merce gemærde wið Myrgingum⁵
 bi Fifealdore;⁶ hēoldon forð siþþan
 Engle ond Swæfe, swā hit Offa geslōg.

The details of this fight, by which he saved the kingdom, and the dramatic scene leading up to it, in particular the sudden awakening from his long continued dumbness and torpor,⁷ are set forth in one of the most charming stories of Saxo Grammaticus (iv 106, 113-17) and in Sven Aageson's Chronicle (Par. § 8.3). A brief reference is found also in the *Annales Ryenses* (Par. § 8.5).

Stories of Offa as well as of his queen were incorporated in the *Vitae Duorum Offarum*, a Latin work written about the year 1200 by a monk of St. Albans.⁸ Here Offa I miraculously gains the power of speech and defeats the Mercian nobles who had rebelled against his old father Warmundus. The story related of his wife, however, is the popular legend of the innocently suffering, patient heroine, who [flees from an

¹ Similar, though more moderate, is the praise of Onela, 2382 ff.

² The variation Garmund: Wærmund is matched by similar cases in Scand. tradition, see Intr. xxxii n. 4. Sarrazin (*ESL* xlii 17, Käd. 70) thinks the *Gär*-form due to Celtic influence. The somewhat suspicious Angelþēow is not mentioned in *Beowulf*. (See, besides, Intr. xlii n. 3.) Saxo (Book iv) has the series Vigletus — Wermundus — Uffo. Cf. *Series Runica* (Par. § 8.4) and *Annales Ryenses* (Par. § 8.5).

³ Perhaps *fremede* or (Holt.) *geslōg* is to be understood.

⁴ In Saxo's version Offa's paternal sword is named *Screp*.

⁵ The *Myrgingas* seem to be regarded as a branch of the *Swæfe* (i.e. North Swabians).

⁶ Presumably the river Eider, which for some distance forms the boundary between Schleswig and Holstein.

⁷ This widely known motive of the hero's sluggish, unpromising youth (cf. Grimm D. M. 322 (388)) is applied to Beowulf: 2183 ff. The parallel of the early Irish hero Labhraidh Maen was mentioned by Gerould (L 4.102).

⁸ A complete edition by Wats, London, 1640. Some extracts may be found in Gough (L 4.101) and Förster (L 4.34). On pictorial representations, see note on 1948. The *Life of Offa I* and extracts from the *Life of Offa II* ed. by Cha., Intr. 217 ff.

unnatural father,] marries a foreign prince, is banished with her child (or children), but in the end happily rejoins her husband.¹ In the Life of Offa II, i.e. the great historical Mercian king (who reigned from 757 to 796), the prince is similarly cured of his dumbness and, after defeating the rebel Beornred, is elected king. But the account given of the wife of this Offa strangely recalls the *þrýð* legend of *Beowulf*, as the following outline will show.

A beautiful but wicked maiden of noble descent, a relative of Charlemagne, is on account of some disgraceful crime condemned to exposure on the sea in a small boat without rudder and sail. She drifts to the shore of Britain. Led before King Offa, she gives her name as Drida and charges her singular banishment to the intrigues of certain men of ignoble blood whose offers of marriage she had proudly rejected. Offa, deceived by the girl's beauty, marries her. From that time she is called Quendrida,² 'id est regina Drida.' Now she shows herself a haughty, avaricious, scheming woman, who plots against the king, his councilors, and his kingdom, and treacherously causes the death of Æðelberht, king of East Anglia, a suitor of Offa's third daughter. A few years later she meets a violent death.

In spite of their obvious differences, this narrative and the *Beowulf* version of *þrýð* evidently go back to the same source. The shifting of the story from the legendary Offa I to the historical Offa II and the transformation it has undergone are perhaps in part due to the (purely) legendary stories of the cruelty of queen Cyneþrýð, wife of Offa II.³ Why a legend of the Constance type should have been attached to the Angle Offa, remains a matter of speculation. There are some slight parallelisms between it and the Drida account, but it is difficult to believe, as some scholars do, in their ultimate identity.

There can be no doubt that the stories both of Offa and of *þrýð* arose in the ancient continental home of the Angles. The Offa tradition lived on for centuries among the Danes, and it appears in literary, nationalized form (Wermundus figuring as king of Denmark) in the pages of Saxo and Sven Aageson. On the other hand, the Angles migrating to Britain carried the legends of Offa and his queen with them and in course of time localized them in their new home. Offa I became in the *Vita* king of the West Angles (Mercians), the founder of the city of Warwick, and considerable confusion between the two Offas set in, leading to further variations.

¹ I.e., the so-called 'Constance legend,' which is represented by a number of medieval versions (in several languages) and which is best known to students of English literature from Chaucer's *Tale of the Man of Lawe*. Possibly, the OE. poem, *The Banished Wife's Lament*, belongs in this group, see espec. Rickert, *MPh.* ii 365 ff.; Lawrence, *MPh.* v 387 ff. — Cf. Schick L 4.106 c.

² OE. *cwæn þrýð*.

³ And, indirectly, to the odious reputation of the wicked Æadburg, the daughter of Offa and Cyneþrýð (Rickert, *MPh.* ii 343 ff.).

That the tales of Offa's prowess have a historical basis, is quite believable and antecedently probable. The *Þrȳð* legend has frequently been assigned a mythological origin. Her name and character have called to mind the Valkyria type,¹ and she has been compared directly to the Scandinavian Brynhildr, the person of her father being considered to be no other than Óðinn. Also a Norse myth of Þórr and Þrúðr — a variation of a primitive Indo-European 'day and night' myth — has been put into requisition (L 4.106). But little light on the *Beowulf* version is gained from such hypotheses.

Various scholars have been looking for specific reasons to account for the insertion of this episode in the *Beowulf* narrative. Allusions to Cyneþrȳð, wife of Offa II, or to queen Ōsþrȳð (ob. 697)² have been detected in it and charged to the account of an interpolator.³ The passage has been imagined to be a sort of allegory revealing a high moral and educational purpose in its praise of Offa (= Offa II), its rebuke to Þrȳð (= Cyneþrȳð), its (hidden) admonition to Ēomēr (= prince Ecgferð).⁴ But the only conclusion to be drawn from it with reasonable certainty seems to be that the poet was interested in the old Anglian traditions — the only legends in *Beowulf* that are concerned with persons belonging to English (i.e., pre-English) stock. That these enjoyed an especial popularity in the Mercian district, is confirmed by the testimony of the proper names.⁵ The author's strong disapproval of Þrȳð's behavior (1940 ff.) is quite in keeping with his moralizing, didactic propensities shown in sundry other passages.⁶

1931 f. The introduction of this Episode has received a great deal of varied comment. Schücking's convenient emendational remedy, *mōð þrȳðe ne wæg*, which found its way into four editions, is open to serious objections. Apart from the decided alteration of the text, there is something of the *deus ex machina* character about it, and it has not unjustly been charged (by Kock) with bearing a rather modern stamp. Kock³ 102 f. made the startling suggestion that the name of the queen may have been *Fremu* of l. 1932 (*fremu folces cwēn*). Craigie ingeniously conjectured that a leaf of the MS. had been lost, and a stray leaf from another poem (containing the *þrȳð* passage) was erroneously accepted as the continuation of the text. However, only one point was made clear, namely that, according to his view of the case, there is a defect between 1931^a and 1931^b. Without doubt, *mōðþrȳðo wæg* (cp. *Gen.* 2238^b *hige-þrȳðe wæg*, etc.; for the spelling -o, cf. Lang. §§ 18.3, 24 *ad fin.*) is a thoroughly idiomatic phrase; *mōðþrȳðo* and *fīren' ondrysnē* would form

¹ Þrúpr (i.e. 'strength') is mentioned by the side of Hildr (i.e. 'battle') as one of the Valkyrias in *Grímnismál*, 36. See Grimm D. M. 349 ff. (421 ff.).

² ten Brink 220 ff.

³ L. 1963 would indeed form a faultless continuation of 1924.

⁴ Earle, pp. lxxxiv ff.

⁵ Binz 169 ff.

⁶ Cp., e.g., the characteristic instance of l. 1722.

acceptable parallel objects of *wæg*. If the supposed missing link, i.e., a passage connecting the Episode with the preceding remarks about Hygd and, at the same time, introducing the lady by name, could be discovered, our troubles would be at an end. (*A.* l 233 ff.) A conjectural reconstruction of some missing lines was indulged in years ago, *A.* xxviii 451. Imelmann's shrewd suggestion (*L.* 4.106 a; cf. *Anz.f.d.A.* xli 33), *mōd þrȳð ð wæg*, fails to give complete satisfaction; for it is doubtful if 'always' corresponds with the facts of the story (see note on 1945), and it is to be questioned whether the form *ð*, i.e. 'ever' would be used in this manner, since its proper place seems to be in clauses of negative or conditional import. Besides, the name of *þrȳð* is left without the requisite metrical emphasis (just as in Schücking's emendation). Hoops (*St.* 64 ff.), in effect returning to Grein's view, proposes *Mōdþrȳð ð wæg* or, for a second choice, *Mōdþrȳðo wæg*. As to the latter, *þrȳð* would, indeed, be the normal form, cf. Hart, *MLN.* xviii 117 f.; but *þrȳðo*, and perhaps even *Mōdþrȳðo*, could be considered possible analogical formations, cf. *A.* xxviii 452; Imelmann, *l.c.*; Holt., *Beibl.* xlii 341. The compound name has been well compared to Saxo's 'Hermuthruda.' The reading *Mōdþrȳðo*, although not certain beyond dispute, seems the best that could be adopted under the trying circumstances.

1932^a. *fremu folces cwēn*. If she was known to tradition as 'Queen Thryth,' it would not be surprising to find her called *folces cwēn* even in the earlier stage of her life, i.e., before her marriage to Offa. (Or was she married twice??) Again, if (as Patzig suggests, *A.* xlii 282 ff.) the virago was thought of as having been, before her marriage, an independent 'queen' after the manner of Brünhild of the *Nibelungenlied*, the chronological impropriety would disappear altogether.

1934. *swāesra gesiða*, i.e. the retainers at the court. — *sinfrēa*, either the 'father' or 'husband.' In the latter case, *nefne sinfrēa* means 'except as husband.' All the unsuccessful suitors were to be executed.

1935. *þæt hire an dæges ēagum starede*. The construction may be explained from a blending of the absolute (adv.) use of *on*, as in *weras on sāwon* 1650, and the dat. of interest, as in *him āsetlon segen . . . hēah ofer hēafod* 47 f.; cp. 2596 f.: *him . . . ymbe gestōdon*. For some parallel instances, see *Arch.* cxxiii 417 n.; *A.* l 237 n. 2. The postpositive *on* takes the strong stress as in 2523, cp. 671. — *dæges* 'by day,' i.e. 'openly.'

1936. . . . *him . . . weotode tealde*, 'considered . . . (appointed, or) in store for him.' A stereotyped expression. See *Jul.* 357: *ic þæt wēnde ond witod tealde*, 685 f.; *Hel.* 1879 f.; *Wulfst.* 147.26, 241.16.

1938. *æfter mundgripe*, 'after being seized (arrested).' (?) Or is there an allusion to a fight between maiden (or father) and suitor? (Cf. Stefanović, *ESl.* lxix 23.) With ll. 1936–38^a cp. 963 ff.; *handgewriþene* seems to be meant figuratively.

1944. *Hemminges mæg* = Offa; in 1961 = *Ēomēr*. Was Hemming a brother of Garmund? Or Garmund's (or Offa's) father-in-law? (Cp.

Niðhādes mæg, *Wald.* ii 8.) The name occurs in Ags., ON., and OHG. See Suchier, *Beitr.* iv 511 f.; Sievers, *ib.* x 501 f.; Binz 172; Björkman L 4.31.4.167 f. There is a village named Hemmingstedt in the south-western part of Schleswig.

1945. ealodrincende ððer sǣdan. This remark, an individualized variation of the *gefrægn*-formula, used as a phrase of transition, supplies a connecting link between the first part of the story and its continuation: 'beer-drinking men related further,' or 'they set forth another aspect of her character'; it stands in the closest possible relation to the straightforward statement of the preceding line; cp. the stylistic parallel, *Mald.* 116 f. (*MPh.* iii 244, *Angl.* xxviii 449.) [It has often been considered to point to another, different version of the *Þrýð* story, by which interpretation the preceding account (1931-43) was supposed to furnish an especially close parallel to the tale of *Drida*.]

1946. læs, (by litotes:) 'nothing.'

1948. geongum ceman. Offa's youth at the time of his heroic exploit is made much of in the *Widsið* allusion. According to later traditions, curiously both Scandinavian (Sven Aageson, *Annales Ryenses*) and English ones (*Vita Offae I*), he had reached his thirtieth year before he revealed his valor. Still, one of a set of drawings made at St. Albans (in one of the MSS. of the *Vitae*) represents him as a youth, see R. W. Chambers, *Six thirteenth century drawings illustrating the story of Offa and of Thryth (Drida)*, London [privately printed], 1912. [They have been incorporated in Cha.'s *Introd.*]

1950. ofer fealone flōd. The epithet *fealu* applied to the sea — as is often done (somewhat conventionally) in OE. poetry — denotes "perhaps yellowish green, a common color in the English and Irish Channels" (Mead, *Publ. MLAss.* xiv 199). — **be fæder lāre.** The precise meaning of this allusion is lost. Did the father send *Þrýð* away, because her excessive violence and cruelty rendered her continued stay at his court impossible? [An interesting suggestion: Stefanović L 4.106.521 f.]

1953. lifgesceafta lifigende brēc. Similarly, *worolde brūceð* 1062; 2097. As to the tautological combination, cp., e.g., *twice lifdon*, *Andr.* 129, *OS. Gen.* 83.

1960. The reading proposed by Rickert (*MPh.* ii 54 ff.): [*geong*] *ēðel sinne*, *þonon geōmor wōc*, and interpreted as an allusion to Offa's singular 'awakening,' is very interesting, but clearly impossible.

1963-2151. Bēowulf's arrival and narrative.

1967^b-70^a. *tō ðæs ðe* etc., 'to the place where, as they had heard, the king . . . distributed rings.' The familiar *gefrægn*-formula (1969: *gefrūnon*) is of course, strictly speaking, out of place here. **bonan Ongenþeoēs** 1968 is not meant in its literal sense, since Hygelāc had performed the deed only by proxy, see *Intr.* xxxix; *Par.* § 10: Tacitus, *Germ.* c. xiv. The term is suggestive of the ON. surnames *Hundingsbani Fáfnisbani* (cp. *Ísungs bani*, *Helgakv. Hund.* i 21).

1970 ff. A much abridged form of the ceremonies described in 331 ff.

1978 f. **mandryhten** is probably acc. (not nom.) sing. It is Bēowulf's part to greet the king in a solemn address, see 407 ff.

1981. By the hook under the *e* in **reċed** the scribe seems to have indicated the open character of the *e* (*e*=*æ*); thus in 2126 *beġ*=*bæġ*, 2652 *fæðmiġ*=*fæðmiæ*. In *ſecce* 1989 the same sign was added by mistake. (Cf. Intr. xci.) [Did the scribe of the first part use *ġ* in 1398^b? See Varr.]

1983. It has been suggested that the form **hæ(ð)num** (see Varr.) pertains to the tribal name *Hæðnas* (ON. *Heiðnir*), which occurs *Wids.* 81. But why a term denoting the inhabitants of Hedemarken in Norway (according to Bugge, also the dwellers on the Jutish 'heath') should have been introduced here, has not been explained satisfactorily. Cf. Bu. 9 ff.; Chambers's note. [A guess about a name **Hæne*, Old Scand. **HainīR*, by J. V. Svensson, *Namn och Bygd* v 125 ff.]

1994 ff. It has not been mentioned before that Hygelāc tried to dissuade Bēowulf from his undertaking (see on the other hand, 202 ff., 415 ff.). The same motive, equally unfounded, appears in the last part, 3079 ff. — Several so-called discrepancies between Bēowulf's own condensed version, 2000 ff., and the original account of his adventures in Denmark are easily detected. Some insignificant variations occur in 2011–13 (?), 2147^b. A shifting of emphasis (and omission of detail) is observed in 2138 f. Added details, some of which seem to have been purposely reserved for this occasion, are found in 2020 ff. (appearance of Frēawaru and everything told in connection therewith), 2076 (name Hondsciōh), 2085 ff. (Grendel's *glōf*), 2107 ff. (?), 2131 f., 2157 ff.

1996 f. **lēte Sūð-Dene sylfe geweorðan/gūðe wið Grendel** may be translated: 'that you should let the Danes themselves settle the war with Grendel.' (Cp. 424 ff.) For the interesting construction see Gloss.: *geweorðan, wið*. [Cf. Aant. 30; Bu. 97.]

2002. **uncer Grendles**, 'of us two, [me and] Grendel.' An instance of the archaic 'elliptic dual' construction. Cf. Sievers, *Beitr.* ix 271; *Angl.* xxvii 402. (Also Edgerton, *ZfvglSpr.* xliii 110 ff., xlv 23 ff.; Neckel, *GRM.* i 393.)

2004 f. **sorge** is gen. plur.; probably also **ymðe**, although the acc. sing. remains a possibility for the latter; cp. 2028 f., 2067 ff.

2018. **bædde**. The emendation *bælde* would be elucidated by 1094. Yet *bædde byre geonge*, 'she urged the young men' (viz. 'to accept what was offered,' Kock⁵ 96) may be retained. (Cf. also A.1 210 f.) [Cl. Hall: 'she kept the young servers (?) going'.]

2021. The most plausible meaning ascribed to **on ende** is 'consecutively,' 'continuously,' 'from end to end' (lit.: [from beginning] to end), i.e. 'to all in succession' (B.-T. Suppl.: *ende, ii 9 d*). The rendering 'at the end of the hall (or tables)' is of doubtful propriety.

2022. Malone's scepticism as to the authenticity of the name **Frēawaru** (*MPh.* xxvii 258, *Kl. Misc.* 150 f.) need not be shared.

2023 f. (næ)gled sinc, presumably 'studded vessel' (Cl. Hall); see 495, 2253 f., 2282, and note on 216. *sinc* . . *sealde*, a variant expression for *sincfaro sealde*, 622.

2024^b-69^a. The Heaðo-Bard Episode. See Intr. xxxiv ff. (L 4.83 ff.; Olrik-Hollander 15 ff.)

The following is a summary of Saxo's narrative (vi 182 ff.).¹ Frotho, who succeeded to the Danish throne when he was in his twelfth year, overcame and subjugated the Saxon kings Swerting and Hanef. He proved an excellent king, strong in war, generous, virtuous, and mindful of honor. Meanwhile Swerting, anxious to free his land from the rule of the Danes, treacherously resolved to put Frotho to death, but the latter forestalled and slew him, though slain by him simultaneously. Frotho was succeeded by his son Ingellus, whose soul was perverted from honor. He forsook the examples of his forefathers, and utterly enthralled himself to the lures of wanton profligacy. He married the daughter of Swerting given him by her brothers, who desired to insure themselves against vengeance on the part of the Danish king. When Starcatherus, the old-time guardian of Frotho's son, heard that Ingellus was perversely minded, and instead of punishing his father's murderers, bestowed upon them kindness and friendship, he was vexed with stinging wrath² at so dreadful a crime. He returned from his wanderings in foreign lands, where he had been fighting, and, clad in mean garments, betook himself to the royal hall and awaited the king. In the evening, Ingellus took his meal with the sons of Swerting, and enjoyed a magnificent feast. The tables had been loaded with the profusest dishes. The stern guest, soon recognized by the king, violently spurned the queen's efforts to please him, and when he saw that the slayers of Frotho were in high favor with the king, he could not forbear from attacking Ingellus' character, but poured out the whole bitterness of his reproaches on his head, and thereupon added the following song: 'Thou, Ingellus, buried in sin, why dost thou tarry in the task of avenging thy father? Wilt thou think tranquilly of the slaughter of thy righteous sire? — Why dost thou, sluggard, think only of feasting? Is the avenging of thy slaughtered father a little thing to thee? — I have come from Sweden, traveling over wide lands, thinking that I should be rewarded, if only I had the joy to find the son of my beloved Frotho. — But I sought a brave man, and I have come to a glutton, a king who is the slave of his belly and of vice. — Wherefore, when the honors of kings are sung, and poets relate the victories of captains, I hide my face for shame in my mantle, sick at heart. — I would crave no greater blessing, if I might see those guilty of thy murder, O Frotho, duly punished for such a crime.' Now he prevailed so well by this reproach [clothed by Saxo

¹ Literal quotations are from Elton's rendering.

² In *Helgakv. Hund.* ii 19 Starkapr is called *grimmúþgastr*; cp. *Beow.* 2043^b. On Starkapr, see Heusler, *R.-L.* iv 276-78; Herrmann, *L.* 4.35 a. ii 417 ff.

in seventy Latin stanzas] that Íngellus, roused by the earnest admonition of his guardian, leapt up, drew his sword, and forthwith slew the sons of Swerting.

Compared with the *Beowulf*, Saxo's version marks an advance in dramatic power in that the climax is brought about by a single act (not by exhortations administered on many occasions, *mæla gehwylce* 2057), and that Ingellus himself executes the vengeance, whereas in the English poem the slaying of one of the queen's attendants by an unnamed warrior ushers in the catastrophe.¹

2029-31. *Oft seldan hwær/æfter lēodhryre lýtle hwile/bongār būgeð, þēah sēo brýd duge.* The general sense of these lines — which do not stand in need of alteration — is: 'As a rule, the murderous spear will rest only for a short time under such circumstances.' There has been a blending of two conceptions resulting in a somewhat confused expression, viz. 1. 'often (always, as a rule) the spear will rest only a short time'; 2. 'it seldom happens that the spear rests (for any length of time).' Kock's interpretation (*Angl.* xxvii 233 ff.): 'As a rule, it seldom happens that (*seldan hwær*, cp. *wundur hwār* 3062) the spear rests when some time has elapsed . . . ' does not take into consideration the natural meaning of *lýtle hwile* (cp. 2097, 2240, cp. *Guðl.* 394, 452, etc.); the combination *seldan hwær* simply = 'seldom anywhere.' Hoops's rendering (St. 72 f.) of *lýtle hwile* by 'even a short time' is hardly justified. (Cf. *A.* l 211, *ESl.* lxviii 115.) — For the figurative use of 'spear' for '(blood) feud,' cf. Liebermann, *Arch.* cxliii 248. — *sēo brýd*, the bride (in question), cp. 943, 1758, *Hel.* 310; no *direct* reference to Frēawaru.

2032 f. As *ofhyncan* is regularly construed with the dative, the retention of *ðēoden* appears, after all, quite hazardous, although the joining of different cases (*ðēoden*, *gehwām*) in itself would not count as an obstacle (*MPh.* iii 259). [It has been suggested that *ðēoden* may stand for *ðēodn(e)* with final *e* elided, cf. *Rie.Zs.* 404; note on 698^a.]

2034 f. *þonne hē mid fāmnan on flett gæð:/dryhtbearn Dena, duguða biwenede.* Kock⁵ 173 f. considers *flett*, *dryhtbearn*, *duguða* three parallel terms to be connected with *gān on*. More plausible is the above punctuation, in accordance with Hoops's view (St. 73 f.). That is to say, *dryhtbearn Dena*, *duguða biwenede* is a loosely joined elliptic clause indicating the cause of the king's displeasure (cf. Ed.¹), or (simply:) a descriptive phrase explanatory of *þæs* 2032 (cf. *Intr.* lxv). For a list of earlier interpretations, see Ed.¹ p. 194. [*hē* has sometimes been explained as referring to *dryhtbearn Dena*, i.e. *fāmnan þegn*; thus recently again by R. Girvan, *MLR.* xxviii 246.] — An entirely different view of the Episode is taken by Malone, see his elaborate study, *MPh.* xxvii 257-76 (cf. L 5.71.4). He, like Olrik, thinks that an event of the past (not of the future) is referred to (but cf. Steadman L 4.85 b), viz. an incident of the wedding feast at the Danish court. (The Scandinavian tradition

¹ Cf. Olrik ii 39 f.

relating to Agnarr (son of Ingeld) is thoroughly discussed by him; cf. also Herrmann *l.c.* 168 ff.) However, the scene is naturally held to be at the Heaðo-Bard court. The slayer of the *fæmnan þegn* 2059 (i.e., of a young Dane who has accompanied the princess to her new home) is a native, *con him land gear* 2062. The noun *fæmne*, originally perhaps 'maiden,' could (like *mēowle*, *mægð*) well be used in the broader sense of 'woman.' [For a renewed, spirited defense of the proposition that the 'Ingeld Episode' takes place in Denmark, see Malone, *A.* lvii 218-20.]

2036^a. *on him gladiað*. Type A3; cp. 632^a. As to the accent on the preposition, cf. Rie. V. 31 f. See note on 724^b.

2039 f. If by the subject (*hie*) we understand the leaders, we need not, with Hoops (St. 70), explain *swæse gesiðas* specifically as 'swords.'

2041. *bēah*. There is no doubt that the *mēce* (2047) is meant. It seems entirely possible to credit *bēah*, 'ring,' then 'ornament,' 'precious thing' (*bēagas* 'things of value,' 80, 523, 2635) with the same development of sense as is seen in the term *māðþum*, 'treasure,' 'anything precious,' which is applied to a sword (see 1528, 2055). Or does *bēag* signify 'hilt-ring'? See Stjer. 25, Gloss.: *fetelhill*, *bindan*.

2044 f. *geong(um) cempa* . . . *higes cunnian*, 'test (tempt) the mind of a young warrior,' cf. Lang. § 25.4. The rather redundant *þurh hreðra gehygd* (cf. *Angl.* xxxv 470) appears to emphasize the intensity of the searching. Gummere: "tests the temper and tries the soul." Cf. Kock⁵ 174; *A.* l 212. In Saxo's account it is Ingeld himself that is addressed.

2051^b. *syððan Wiðergyld læg*; cp. 2201^b, 2388^b, 2978^b. We may imagine that the battle turned after *Wiðergyld*, a great leader, was slain. (It has been conjectured that he was the father of the young warrior, 2044, see G. W. Mead, *MLN.* xxxii 435 f., Schücking, *ESl.* liii 468 ff.) The same name, though apparently not applied to a Bard warrior, occurs *Wids.* 124. A common noun *wiðergyld* ('requit') is nowhere found.

2053. *þara banena byre nāthwylces*. A new generation has grown up in the meantime.

2056. *þone þe*. The accus., in place of the more regular dat. (instr.) (with *rādan*), is the result of attraction to *þone māðþum* 2055. Cp., e.g., 2295, 3003.

2061. *se oðer*, the slayer, is no doubt identical with the *geong cempa*, 2044.

2063 f. *þonne bioð (āb)rocene on bā healfe/āðsweord eorla*. This implies that, by way of retaliation, a Dane kills a Heaðo-Bard. Then Ingeld is stirred up.

2065 f. *him wiðfufan* . . . *cōlran weorðað* seems to imply that he sends her away. (Litotes.)

2072^a. *hondræs hæleða*. Note the decidedly conventional use of this gen. plur., cp. 120^a, 1198^a, (2120^a), *Finnsb.* 37^b.

2076^a. *þær wæs Hondscið* (older *-sceðhe, cf. Lang. § 17.3 n.). Type C1, cp. (e.g.) 64^a, 2194^a, 2207^a, 2324^a. 2076^b. *hild onsæge*. Type D1. Cp. 2483^b: (*wearð*) *gūð onsæge*, 'assailed' (him); see Gloss.

2085. Does *glōf* appear here in the unique sense of 'bag'? Or is a gigantic 'glove' meant? Laborde mentions (*MLR*. xviii 202) that the large glove is "a characteristic property of trolls"; he suggests that it was inherited from the story of Skrímir's glove (*hanzki*) in which Thor slept. Cf. *A*. 1 212 f.; Hoops St. 118. For the use of gloves in Ags. times, see Stroebe *L* 9.45.2.15; Tupper's *Riddles*, p. 96.

2091^b. *hyt ne mihte swā*. The infin. *wesan* is understood (see Gloss.: *eom*), not *gedōn* of 2090, as is proved by the formula-like character of the expression; cp. *Andr.* 1393, *Guðl.* 548, *Rid.* 30.6, etc. (Cf. Sievers, *Angl.* xiii 2.)

2105 ff. The *gyd* . . . *sōð ond sārlic* 2108 f., most likely, denotes an elegy (see 2247 ff. and note). What relation there is between this *gyd*, the *syllic spell*, and the harp playing, we are unable to determine. Was the *gyd* recited by Hrōðgār? The practice of the art of minstrelsy by nobles and kings in the heroic age is attested by Scandinavian (also Middle High German,) and, indeed, Homeric parallels; a celebrated historic example is that of Gelimer, the last king of the Vandals (Procopius, *Histories: Vandal War*). Cf. Köhler, *Germ.* xv 33 ff.; Chadwick *H. A.* 83 ff., 222; Heusler, *R.-L.* i 455. Still, *hildedēcr* 2107 may be taken as an epithet relating to an unnamed retainer (Kock⁵ 175 f., Hoops 233). — Kock would rehabilitate *fela frigende* 2106 (= 'asking many questions'), reminding us that to old Germanic "wisdom and etiquette there belonged a well-balanced interchange of speaking and listening." But see Hoops St. 119 f. — 2111 ff. The lament over the passing of youth and the misery of old age (cp. 1886 f., 1766 f.) is thoroughly Germanic. Thus, e.g., Saxo viii 269 ff., *Hel.* 150 ff., *Gen. (B)* 484 f. Cf. Gummere *G. O.* 305 f. (But also *Æneid* viii 508 f., 560 ff.)

2131 f. *þā se ðēoden mec ðīne life/healsode*, 'then the king implored me by thy life.' (Cp. 435 f.) A free use of the instrum., cp. the prepositional phrase, *Jul.* 446: *ic þec hālsige þurh þæs Hýhstan meahht, Blickl. Hom.* 189.7 ff., etc. (There may have been some confusion between *hālsian* and *healsian*.) See Kress, *Ueber den Gebrauch des Instrumentalis in der ags. Poesie*, Marburg Diss. (1864), p. 24, n.; Bu. 369 f.; Delbrück, *Synkretismus* (1907), pp. 43, 41.

2137. *þær unc hwile wæs hand gemæne*. "There to us for a while was the blending of hands" (W. Morris), or . . . "battle joined" (Sedgefield). Cp. 2473; *Wulfst.* 162.7 f.: *þæt wāþengewrixl weorðe gemæne þegene and þræle*. The Ger. *handgemein* (*werden*) furnishes a semasiological, though not a syntactical, parallel.

2138. *holm heolfre wēoll, ond ic hēafde becearf* . . . A hysteron proteron. Regarding the decapitation of Grendel's mother, see 1566 ff. and note on 1994 ff.

2147. *on (mīn)ne sylfes dōm*. This is, to say the least, an exaggera-

tion. The poet was yielding to the formula habit; see, e.g., 895, 2776; *Mald.* 38 f.: *syllan sēmannum on hyra sylfra dōm/feoh.*

2152-2199. Bēowulf and Hygelāc.

2152^b. eafor hēafodsegn. The reading *eafor hēafodsegn* (asyndetic parataxis, see note on 398) is preferable to *eaforhēafodsegn*, which would be a very exceptional double compound (cf. Rie. Zs. 405). The words undoubtedly denote a banner, the first of the four gifts which are enumerated here in the same order as in 1020 ff. The boar banner (a banner with a boar-figure on it) may be compared to the Scand. raven banners (see *OE. Chron.* A.D. 878 (B, C, D, E): *se gūðfana . . . þē hīe Hræfn hēton*; cf. Hartung L 9.50.450). Was it called a 'head sign' because it was borne aloft in front of the king? (See Baeda, *H.E.* ii, c. 16; *Beow.* 47 f., *El.* 76 [?].) Or does the compound mean 'great banner'? Or, perhaps, an emblem (boar) such as was attached to the helmet which covered the head? (Cf. Siev. xxxvi 417 f.)

2157. þæt ic his ærest ðē ēst gesægde. 'That I should first declare to thee his goodwill' (Schröer, *Angl.* xiii 342 f., Sedgefield, Cl. Hall) would be an altogether supererogatory declaration. Considering the regular way of introducing indirect discourse (see Intr. lv f.), it appears that 2157 must contain a general statement of similar import to that of the following lines introduced by *cwæð*. The noun *ēst* may be 'bequest,' 'bequeathing' (cp. *syllan* 2160, almost = *unnan*), and *his . . . ēst* may express 'its transmission,' i.e. its history (in which case the use of the adverb *ærest* suggests that of *æfter* in 12, 2731), cf. *MPh.* iii 264, 462 f. Or *ēst* may be interpreted as 'gracious gift,' — "that I should describe to thee his gracious gift" (B.-T. Suppl.). The separation of *his* from *ēst* might possibly be cited in favor of the former explanation (see 2579). — When Grettir's mother presented him with a sword, she said: 'This sword was owned by Jökull, my father's father, and the earlier Vatnsdal men, in whose hands it was blessed with victory. I give it to you; use it well.' (*Grettissaga*, ch. 17.)

2164 f. lungre, gelice, according to Kock² 117, 'swift and all alike.' This explanation was called in question (*MLN.* xxxiv 133) on the ground that the two coordinate members of such asyndetic phrases (nouns or adjectives, see note on 398) are commonly synonymous or, at any rate, of distinctly similar scope, and one of them is normally a regular compound. However, as regards the latter objection, Professor Kock (in a private communication) points out that similar combinations are, in fact, not lacking, e.g. *beald, geblētsod*, *Gr.-Wü.* ii 240.12, *forhte, afærde*, *Andr.* 1340; and, as to the disparity of meaning between the two adjectives, an exception to the rule may be admitted in view of the fairly analogous cases of the type *isig ond útfūs* 33, cf. *Angl.* xxix 381. It should be mentioned that an adj. *lungor* does not seem to be recorded in OE., except in the compound *cēaslungor* = 'contentious,' *Rule of Chrodegang* 19.12, but *lungar*, 'quick,' or 'strong' occurs in the *Heliand*; also OHG. *lungar*, 'quick,' 'strenuous.' (Cf. Kock L 5.44.4.43 f.; Cook's

note on *Chr.* 167.) [Grattan, in (Wyatt-) Chambers's edition of 1920, assigns to *lungre* (adverb) its usual sense of 'straightway': 'straightway four horses all alike followed the other gifts.' This interpretation is rendered doubtful by the position of *lungre*.] — Only in this passage does *lāst* (*swaðe*) *weardian* carry the meaning of 'follow,' see Gr. Spr.: *weardian*. On the form *weardode*, see Lang. §§ 19.3, 25.6. — *æppel-fealuwe*; cf. Lünig L 7.28.208 f. In older German, *apfelgrau* is a favorite epithet of horses. Similarly, ON. *apalgrár* is used of horses (e.g., *Njáls-saga*, ch. 157.6). Cf. also Cook, L 4.129 b.2.6 n. 21.

2166 ff. Do these lines allude to Heoroweard (so Cha. Intr.² 429)? To judge from the evidence afforded by the *Beowulf*, the author may as well have had Hrōðulf's behavior in mind.

2168^a. *dyrnium cræfte* may belong as well with the following as with the preceding member of the clause. *hondgesteallan* is clearly variation of *ōðrum*, i.e. *mæge*.

2172^a. *Hyrde ic þæt hē ðone healsbēah*. See 2163 and note on 62 f. For the scansion of 2173^a, *wrætlicne wundurmāððum*, see Intr. lxx & n. 1, T.C. § 19. — How many of the presents did Bēowulf keep for himself?

2179 ff. See note on Heremōd, p. 162.

2181. Does *mæste cræfte* imply 'with the greatest self-control'? (Cp. *gebyldum healðan* 1705.) Hoops St. 76 ff. ingeniously conjectured that *cræft* was used here as a fem. (as in OHG. and, partly, in OS.), *mæste cræfte* being parallel with *ginfæstan gife* (cp. 1270 f.), and *ac* carrying the sense of 'and yet' (or 'although'). (Another instance of the fem. gender, 418 (MS).) Cf. *Est.* lxviii 115.)

2183 ff. *Hēan wæs lange* etc. The introduction of the commonplace story of the sluggish youth is not very convincing (cp. 408 f.). See Intr. xiv n. 3, xxvii n. 6; note on 1931–62 (Offa).

2185 f. *nē hyne on medobence micles wyrðne/drihten Wedera gedōn wolde*. *wyrðe*, 'having a right to,' assumes, especially in legal language, the pregnant sense of 'possessed of,' see B.-T., p. 1200, viii; Liebermann L 9.10.2. ii 1, Gloss.: *wierðe*; *MLN.* xviii 246; hence *micles wyrðne gedōn*, 'put in possession of much,' i.e. 'bestow large gifts (on him).' That *wereda* of the MS. is a corruption of *Wedera*, seems all the more natural, as *weoroda Dryhten* is invariably applied to the 'Lord of Hosts' (Rankin, *JEGPh.* viii 405).

2195. *seofan þūsendo*. *þūsend* is sometimes used 'of value without expressing the unit' (B.-T.). In this case, as also, e.g., repeatedly in *Bede*, the *hid* ('familia') is evidently understood (see Leo L 4.24.101 n. 2; Ettmüller, Transl.; Kluge ix 191 f.; Plummer's *Saxon Chronicles* ii, p. 23; *Angl.* xxvii 411 f.), so that the size of the land given to Bēowulf would equal that of North Mercia; cp. *OE. Bede* 240.2: *Norðmercum, þāra londes is seofon þūsendo* (=iii, c.24: 'familiarum VII milium'). See note on 2994 f.

2198 f. *ōðrum*, i.e. Hygelāc; *þām* = *þām þe* (so 2779); *sēlra*, 'higher in rank.' Cp. 862 f.

The narrative of the **Second Part** is much broken up by digressions. The main story is contained in ll. 2200-31^a, 2278-2349^a, 2397-2424; 2510-2910^a; 3007^b-50, (3058-68), 3076-3182; the previous history of the dragon hoard, in ll. 2231^b-77, 3051 (or 49^b)-57, 3069-75; episodes of Geatish history, in ll. 2354^b(49^b)-96, 2425-2509, (2611-25^a), 2910^b-3007^a.

2200-2323. The robbing of the hoard and the ravages of the dragon.

2202 ff. On the historical allusions, see Intr. xl, ll. 2378 ff.

2207. *syððan* is used, in a way, correlatively with *syððan* 2201.

2209. *wæs ðā frōd cyning*, 'the king was then old.'

2213^b. *stig under læg*. Type D4. (See 1416^b.)

2215 ff. The supplied readings are of course conjectural, but there are sufficient grounds for believing that they fairly represent the context. (*sē þe nē*)*h gefe(al)g/hæðnum horde*, 'who made his way (forwards) near to the heathen hoard'; cp. 2222, 2225, 2290. To judge from the facsimile, the MS. reading *gefeng* (so Holthausen, Schücking, Chambers) is by no means certain. — 2217. *nē hē þæt syððan (bemāð)*, 'nor did he [the dragon] afterwards conceal it,' i.e. he showed it very plainly. For the use of *þ(ēah)* 2218, see 1102.

2220. Malone (see Varr.) argues for *bū folcbeorna*; cp. 2313.

2222. *sē ðe him sære gesceōd*. *him* refers to the dragon. Cp. 2295.

2223. *þ(ēow)*. A slave, a fugitive from justice, stole a costly vessel from the dragon's hoard, and upon presenting it to his master — one of Bēowulf's men — obtained his pardon, 2281 ff. The vessel was then sent to Bēowulf himself (2404 f.). In the meantime the dragon had commenced his reign of terror. [According to Lawrence, L 4.62 a. 551, "A warrior [*þegn*] (not a slave), having committed a grievous crime, was forced to flee the court of which he was a member, in order to escape the vengeance of the man whom he had injured, or his kinsmen. He therefore plundered the dragon's hoard, so that he might get objects of value by means of which to compose the feud. The rings were apparently used as atonement for the crime, while the cup was given to the ruler [probably Bēowulf] who arranged the settlement." But why should that person be called a 'captive,' as Lawrence translates *hæft* 2408? (See Gloss.; may he have been a war prisoner?)] Cf. Hubbard L 4.62 b; A. l 213 f.

2228-31^a. A hypothetical restoration of the missing words might be attempted as follows.

hwæðre (earm)sceapen (atolan wyrme
wracmon ætwand — him wæs wrōht) sceapen —
(fūs on fēðe, þā hyne) se fār begeat.
Sincfæt (firde).

With 2229^b cp. 2287, 2913; with 2230^a cp. 970. As to *firde*, see 156: *feorran*; also *hafde*, or *funde* (proposed by Chambers) would be acceptable. — For 2227 the reading *þæt (him from) ðām gyst(e gryre)brōga stōd* would seem natural (so, except for the omission of *him*, Grein¹).

Cp. 2564 f., 783 f.; as to the meaning of *gyst*, see *gryregiest* 2560.

2231 ff. Supplemented by the account of an earlier stage (3049 ff., 3069 ff.), the history of the hoard is briefly this. Long, long ago (3050^a) the hoard had been placed in the earth by illustrious chieftains (3070). A curse had been laid on it. After a time, it was discovered and seized by certain warriors (2248 f.), who made good use of it. The last survivor of this race returned the treasures to the earth, placing them in a barrow or cave. There the dragon found them and kept watch over them for three hundred years (2278), until the theft of a cup aroused his anger and brought on the tragic fight, in which both *Bēowulf* and the dragon lost their lives. The hoard was finally buried in the ground with the ashes of the hero.

It will be observed that the somewhat complicated history of the hoard previous to its seizure by the dragon shows a rather modern motivation. A more primitive conception would have taken a treasure-guarding dragon as an ultimate fact. (*Gnom. Coll.* 26: *draca sceal on hlāwe, / frōd, frætsum wlc.*) Regarding the story of the last survivor, it has been suggested that, according to the original notion, the man provided in the cave a burial place for himself as well as for his treasures, and was then transformed into a dragon (cp. the story of *Fáfnir*); see Ettmüller Transl. 177; Simrock L 3.21.201; Bu. 370; Bugge & Olrik L 4.51; also J. Grimm, *Kleinere Schriften* iv 184. — The cave of the dragon represents one of those ancient, imposing stone graves covered with a mound which by later generations were regarded as *enta geweorc* 2717 (cp. Saxo, *Prefacio*, p. 8; also the mod. Dan. *jættestue*, 'giants' chamber'; Grimm D. M. 442 f. [534 f.]), and which are found in the Scandinavian countries as well as in England. (S. Müller i 55 ff., 77 ff., 95, 122 f.; Wright L 9.3.71 ff.; cf. Schuchhardt, *R.-L.* iii 206 ff.) See Figure 5 inserted in this edition.

The inconsistencies discovered by Stjerna in regard to the place where the hoard was deposited, the nature of the objects composing it, and the depositors (Stjer. 37 ff., 136 ff.) cannot be admitted to exist. [For a study of the whole subject, see also Lawrence L 4.62 a.]

2239^b-41^a. *wēnde þæs ylcan, / þæt hē lýtēl fæc longgestrēona / brūcan mōste*; 'he expected the same [fate as had befallen all his relatives], viz. that he would be permitted to enjoy the ancient treasures only a short time.'

2241^b. *eallgearo*. 2243^a. *nīwe*. The burial place was specially prepared, not used before — in a way, a distinction; cf. S. Müller i 411. (A. l 214.)

2247-66. This characteristic, impressive elegy (see Intr. liii f., note on 2105 ff.) may be compared with the recital of the bereaved father's sorrow, 2444 ff., which is also virtually a sample of elegiac verse but nearer its prototype, viz. the lament for the dead or funeral dirge (see 1117 f., 3152 ff., 3171 ff.). Cf. L 4.126 (Schücking, Sieper).

2252. *gesāwon seledrēam*. The emendation *secga* could be supported

by *Andr.* 1655 f. (*Rid.* 64.1). The series *secga* — *segan* — *sēgon* — *gesāwon* would show the conjectural line of scribal alteration. (*ESL.* xxxix 465.) Kock² 118 pleads for the retention of *gesāwon*: "who had seen [the last of]," cp. 2726 f., si. *Guðl.* 393. (W. Morris: "The hall-joy had they seen.")

2253^a. oððe fe(o)r(mie). Type C2.

2255-56^a. Sceaƿ se hearda helm etc. The inf. *wesan* is understood. See 3021.

2258-60. gē swylce sēo herepād etc. Note the vocalic end rime, enjambment of alliteration, and the use of the same alliteration in two successive lines.

2259. ofer borda gebræc, 'over the crashing shields'; see 2980.

2261. æfter (wigfruman), lit. 'behind,' 'following,' hence 'along with' (*JEGPh.* vi 197). Cf. Kock⁵ 179 f.; *A.1* 214 f. The striking personification of the corselet traveling far, by the side of heroes, is matched by *Waldere* ii 18: *standeð mē hēr on eaxelum Ælfheres lāf* (cp. *eaxlge-stealla*). Note also *Beow.* 1443 ff.

2262. Næs (adv.) hearpan wyn. The verb 'is' is understood, — 'there is not . . .' See 2297; note on 811.

2263 f. nē gōd hafoc/geond sæl swingeð. It has been established that falcons were tamed in Sweden as early as the seventh century, probably for the chase (*Stjer.* 36). In England trained hawks (or falcons) seem to have been unknown before the second third of the eighth century, see Cook, *The Date of the Ruthwell and Bewcastle Crosses* (1912), pp. 275 ff. Cf. also Tupper's *Riddles*, p. 110; Roeder, *R.-L.* ii 7 f.; Hoops 246.

2271. opene. According to Lawrence, *L* 4.62 a.577, "the stones closing the entrance to this ancient tomb had fallen, giving access to the interior."

2278 f. þrēo hund wintra etc. Cp. 1497 f.

2283 f. Ðā wæs hord rāsod,/onboren bēaga hord. Merely recapitulation.

2286. fira fyrngeweorc; i.e., the *fāted wāge* 2282, *drincfat dýre* 2306.

2287. wrōht wæs geniwad. Probably not 'strife was renewed,' but (lit.) 'strife arose which previously did not exist.' (See, however, also note on 2228 ff.)

2288. stonc ðā æfter stāne. See Gloss.: *stincan*. [The verb form has been thought by various scholars to belong to *stincan* 'emit a smell' (MnE. *stink*) and has been credited with the unusual sense of 'sniffed,' 'followed the scent.' In case this interpretation is approved, (MHG.) *Ortnit* 570: *als des wurmes houbet vernam des mannes smac* might be cited as a partial parallel.] — 2289. gestöp, pluperf.

2292 f. sē ðe ('he whom') Waldendes/hylde gehealdeþ. Cp. 572 f. See Kock² 118 f., Intr. xlix.

2295. þone þe him on sweofote säre getēode. *säre* is adverb, not object of the verb, the fem. gender of the noun *sār* being more than

doubtful. *getēon*, 'decree,' 'allot,' is used absolutely, perhaps: 'deal with.' (Cp. 2222.) See A. I 215.

2297. *hlæw* is normally masc. (one instance of the neut.: Sievers, *Beitr.* ix 237) and appears as such in all the passages of our poem where the gender can be seen (2803, 2804, 3157.2412?). Hence *ealne* should not be changed to *eal*. Nor should *ūtanweardne* be condemned on metrical grounds.

2298. *wiges gefeh*, that is to say, by anticipation.

2315. *lyftfloga*. On the flying dragon, see note on *Finnsb.* 3; *Angl.* xxxvi 188 n. 2.

2324-2537. Preparation for the dragon fight.

2324 ff. Was Bēowulf not at home? Did the author desire to have the tidings announced through a messenger? (Cf. *Intr.* xxii, cvi.)

2329-31. Bēowulf did not yet know the real cause of the dragon's ravages, see 2403 ff. The phrase *ofer ealde riht*, 'contrary to old law' (cp. *Ags. Laws*, *Hloðh. & Eadr.* 12: *an eald riht*), is here given a Christian interpretation.

2334. *ēalond*. Cf. *Intr.* xxii, xlviii n. 4. Neither Saxo's island (Sievers) nor the islands of Zealand (Boer) or Öland (Stjer. 91 f.), but 'land bordering on water' (Bu. *Tid.* 68, Bu. 5). An apparently analogous use of *īgylld*, *ēalond*: *Andr.* 15, *Phoen.* 9, 287, *Sal.* 1 was pointed out by Krapp, *MPh.* ii 403 f. (See also NED.: *island*.) Also *insula* is found in medieval Latin in this wider sense (cf. *Beitr.* xxxv 541). [*Aant.* 34.]

2336. *wræce leornode*. From the standpoint of the poem, the defense of the country and desire of revenge is the hero's primary motive. The winning of the hoard (2535 f., 2747 ff., 2794 ff.), which is the sole object in Frotho's dragon fight (*Intr.* xxi f.), could be easily associated with it. (Cf. A. xxxvi 191 and n. 2.) The secondary motive of the hoard in the last part of the *Nibelungenlied* may be recalled.

2338. The form *eallirenne*, considered acc. masc., was tentatively explained on the supposition that the author had in mind the noun *scyld*. (*Est.* xxxix 465.) But it is simpler to take it as the weak acc. neut. (*Hoops St.* 121 f.)

2353^b-54^a. *Grendeles mægum*, i.e. the 'Grendel family,' meaning, of course, Grendel and his mother. (Cp. *Finnes eafterum* 1068.) *lāðan cynnes* 'of (or: 'belonging to') a hateful race'; cp. 1729.

2354^b. *Nō þæt læsest wæs . . .*; cp. 1455. There follows here the second of the allusions to Hygelāc's last adventure, see *Intr.* xxxix f.

2358. *hiorodryncum swealt*, 'died by sword-drinks,' i.e. by the sword drinking his blood. Cf. Krüger, *Beitr.* ix 574; Rickert, *MPh.* ii 66 ff.; *Arch.* cxxvi 349 & n. 2. The nearest semasiological parallel of the unique compound is *gryrum eoga* 483.

2361 f. *hæfde him on earme (āna) þritig/hildegeatwa . . .* Here Bēowulf is seen to combine his proficiency in swimming with his thirty-men's strength. The extraordinary skill of ancient German tribes in swimming (crossing, e.g., the rivers Rhine and Danube in full armor) is

testified to by Roman historians; cf. Müllenhoff L 9.14.1.334 f.; Bjarnason, *R.-L.* iii 150. — Malone, who would read *bēag* ('turned,' 'fled'), not *stāg*, does not think that Beowulf took those thirty sets of armor with him across the ocean (*Eng. Studies* xv 151).

2367^a. Unless we assume this to be an isolated hypermetrical half-line (cf. Intr. lxx & n. 1), the second part of *sioleða* cannot be connected with *ȝð* (Gr.: 'seals' waves,' see Varr.). Dietrich's explanation of the noun (*ZfdA.* xi 416) on the basis of *sol* 'mud,' 'wet sand' has been rightly abandoned, especially as the testimony of the form *sole*, *Beow.* 302 (MS.) cannot be accepted. Bugge (*Zs.* 214) suggested connection with the stem found in Go. *anasilan* 'become quiet (silent),' Swed. dial. *sil* 'quiet water.' See Falk-Torp, *Etym. Wbch.*: *sildre*; Hoops St. 123 f.

2379-96. On these Swedish wars, see Intr. xl, xliii f.

2385-86^a. *feorhwunde hlēat*,/sweordes swengum. This is Kock's punctuation, L 5.44.4.9. The verb *hlēotan* takes the gen., acc., or instr. (so *Chr.* 783). — *orfeorme* (MS.), which Brett tries to vindicate (*MLR.* xiv 2: 'without support' [?]), is precluded by considerations of meter and sense.

2392 f. *Ēadgilse wearð . . . frēond*; i.e., he supported Ēadgils. Cp. the pregnant meaning of *lufian* 1982, *hatian* 2466, etc.

2395 f. *hē* refers to Ēadgils. [It has been suggested, as a remote possibility, that Onela (Āli) was killed by Beowulf himself, who would thus be assigned the rôle of Starkaðr (*Ynglingasaga*, ch. 25 (29), see note on Heremōd, p. 163); cf. Belden, *MLN.* xxviii 153, Intr. xliii n. 2.] *hē gewræc . . /cealdum cearsiðum*, 'he avenged [it, viz. the previous hostile acts] by means of expeditions fraught with harm and distress' (cp. *sorhfullne sið* 512, 1278, 1429). As the battle between Aðils and Āli was fought on the ice of Lake Vänér (Par. § 5, ch. 55; § 6, ch. 29), Bugge (13) thought of taking *cealdum* in its literal sense of physical cold.

2418. *hælo ābēad* carries no reference to good luck needed on this particular occasion (as in 653), but means, quite in general, 'saluted.'

2419^b-23^a. The expression of gloomy forebodings might recall Mark xiv 33 f. (Mat. xxvi 37 f.). (*wyrd . . .*) *sē*, see note on 1887 (also 1344). — *sēcan sǣwle hord* 2422 comes to the same as *sǣwle sēcan* 801.

2423^b. *nō þon lange* presents, perhaps, a contamination of *nō þon leng* (the normal compar. in connection with *þon*) and *nō . . . lange*. See also note on 968.

2425-2537. Beowulf speaks.

2428 ff. *ic wæs syfanwintre* etc. On the custom (practised with especial frequency in Scandinavia) of placing children in the homes of others for their education, see F. Roeder, *Über die Erziehung der vornehmen ags. Jugend in fremden Häusern*, 1910; cf. L. M. Larson, *JEGPh.* xi 141-43. The training of youths was supposed to begin at the age of seven; cf. Grimm R. A. 411. In the case of Bede we have his own testimony: *mid þȳ ic wæs seofanwintre, þā wæs ic mid gimenne mīnra māga*

seald tō fēdanne ond tō lārenne þām ārwyrbān abbude Benedicte ond Cēolferþe after þon, OE. *Bede* 480.25 ff. (=v, c. 24).

2432 ff. *næs ic him . . . lāðra* etc. Litotes. — The poet does not state directly that *Bēowulf* was brought up together with his uncles, but such is the natural interpretation. It involves chronological inconsistency, see *Intr.* xxxviii, xlv.

2435 ff. On the slaying of *Herebeald* by *Hæðcyn*, see *Intr.* xli. Accidental homicide was punishable. Yet *Hrēðel* cannot fulfill the duty of avenging his son, because he must not lift his hand against his own kin. The king's morbid surrender to his grief is significant. — On the relation of the accidental slaying of *Herebeald* by *Hæðcyn* to the *Baldr* story, see *Neckel*, L 4.88 b.141 ff.; *Nerman*, L 4.97 c. 2.71 ff., and *Edda* iii, 1–10. *Neckel* thinks that an actual occurrence at *Hrēðel's* court forms the basis of this episode, which, however, was represented in such a manner as to convey a subtle allusion to the fate of *Baldr*. For another line of comment, see *Malone*, *Hamlet* 156 ff., L 4.92 e. 783 f., 799.

2436. (*wæs . . .*) *morþorbed strēð*; cf. T.C. §§ 1, 6. The phrase recalls the Lat. 'lectum sternere,' cf. *Arch.* cxxvi 353. The corresponding (*hildbedd*) *styreð*, *Andr.* 1092 is no doubt an error for *strē(i)ð* (*Cosijn*, *Beitr.* xxi 15).

2438. *frēawine* is not entirely inappropriate, since *Herebeald* is the elder brother and heir presumptive.

2444. *Swā bið geōmorlic gomelum ceorle*. *Swā* introduces an example or illustration (see note on 1769), in this instance the imaginary case of an old man sorrowing for his son who has been hanged (2444–62^a). It has been suggested (*Holthausen*, *Beibl.* iv 35; *Gering*, note) that the author was thinking of the story of *Jǫrmunrekr* and his son *Randvēr* (*Vǫlsungasaga*, ch. 40; cp. *Saxo* viii 280). In both cases the misery of childlessness is emphasized (see 2451 ff.). But there is nothing in the *Beowulfian* allusion to indicate that the father himself caused the son to be hanged.

2446. *þonne hē gyd wrece* could be regarded as the continuation of (*þæt*) *his byre riðe*, which would account for the subjunctive (cf. *Bu. Tid.* 56). But *wreceð* may well be the correct reading.

2448. *helpe*. The scribe who penned *helpan* expected the infin. of the verb before *ne mæg*. The noun is demanded by *ænige* 2449^b. A wk. fem. *helpe* is unknown in OE. poetry. [*Kock* 221; *MPh.* iii 463.]

2454. (*hafað*) *dæda gefondad*, '(has) experienced [evil] deeds'; cf. *Arch.* cxv 181.

2455–59. *Gesyhð sorhcearig on his suna būre/winsele wēstne* etc. The wine-hall is apparently thought of as part of the son's *būr*, which must be meant here in the general sense of 'dwelling' or 'mansion.' But why should a number of dead warriors be referred to? (If *riðend* 2457^b be taken as 'the one hanging on the gallows,' *swefað* has to be changed to *swefeð*, *Angl.* xxviii 446.) The explanation is that the old man falls into a reverie, seeing with his mind's eye the scene of desola-

tion, or, in other words, the poet passes from the actual, specific situation to a typical motive of elegiac poetry; cf. Schücking, *ESt.* xxxix 10. 2456^b-57^a. *windge reste/rēote berofene*, 'the wind-swept resting place deprived of joy.' The hall was also used for sleeping, as the happenings in Heorot show. We are reminded of *Wand.* 76: *winde biwāune weallas stondað*, 86: *burgwara breahtra lēase* . . . A fem. *windgerest* (thus, e.g., Schücking, *Sedgefield, Chambers*) is exceedingly problematical. In place of *reote* (MS., see Varr.), Kock⁵ 178 f. suggested **rōte*, on the strength of an ON. noun *rót*, 'the inner part of the roof of the house.' But see Hoops *St.* 6, 124. For the spelling *reote*, see Lang. § 16 n. — (Longfellow was deeply impressed by this passage, as is shown by his alluding to it in *Hyperion*, Book ii, ch. 10.)

2460. *Gewiteð þonne on sealman*. The old man goes to his own chamber. *sorhlēoð gæleð*. We cannot be quite sure that this is not merely a high-flown expression implying 'lamentation'; cf. note on 786 ff. — 2461. *ān æfter ānum*, strikingly expressive of the father's solitary state. (Leonard: 'chanteth a sorrow-song, the lone one for the lost one.') — *þūhte*. The pret. is fully justified. After a survey of the grounds and buildings the lonely father has retired.

2468. *mid þære sorhge*, 'with that sorrow in his heart.'

2469 ff. See Intr. cx & n. 3 (parallel passages in *Gen.*).

2472-89. On this first series of Swedish wars, see Intr. xxxviii f.

2475. *him*, dat. plur. ('ethnic dative').

2481. *þeah ðe oðer his/ealdre gebohte*. Should the line be metrically divided as *þeah ðe oðer/his ealdre gebohte* (and similarly, *Finnsb.* 47: *hū ðā wīgend/hyra wunda genāson*) or should *his* (*hyra*) be placed in the first half-line? The latter division of l. 2481 is defended by Kock, *AfNF.* xxxix 188 f., the former division of *Finnsb.* 47 by Heusler, *Deutsche Versgeschichte* i, § 254; cf. also Bohlen, *L* 8.24.15 f.; *A.* l 215. The object (*hit*) need not be expressed, cp. 2395^b. *oðer*, viz. one of the two *māgwine* 2479 (*Hæðcyn* and *Hygelāc*).

2484 f. *þā ic . . . gefrægn mæg oðerne . . . on bonan stælan*, 'then, as I have heard, one kinsman [*Hygelāc*] avenged the other [*Hæðcyn*] on the slayer [*Ongenþeow*']'; cf. Aant. 23; Kock 232 f., Kock⁵ 180 f.; *A.* l 215 f. *Hygelāc* did not perform the act personally, cf. note on 1968. A detailed narrative of these encounters is given in 2924 ff., 2961 ff.

2490. *him* must refer to *Hygelāc*. There is an abrupt change of topics.

2494. The *Gifðas* (Lat. 'Gepidae'), a tribe closely related to the Goths, left their seats near the mouth of the Vistula as early as the third century and settled in the district north of the lower Danube. Their kingdom was destroyed by the Lombards in the latter half of the sixth century. According to this passage, tradition still associated them with their old home.

2497 f. *symle ic him on fēðan beforan wolde/āna on orde*. The true heroic note. Cp., e.g., *Iliad* vi 444 f.; *Hildebr.* 27 (*her was eo folches at ente . . .*); *Wald.* i 18 ff.

2501 ff. Another allusion to Hygelāc's Frankish expedition. **Dæghrefn**, very likely the slayer of Hygelāc, was killed by Bēowulf, who took from him his sword (*Nægling* 2680). (Cf. *Rie. Zs.* 414; *Arch.* cxv 181.) It is decidedly interesting to note that Dæghrefn is a Frankish, non-Ags. name; cf. Schröder, *Anz.f.d.A.* xii 181, & *Die deutschen Personennamen (Festrede, Göttingen, 1907)*, p. 9. — It is not quite certain that **for dugeðum** means 'in the presence of the hosts'; *duguð* may have been used in the abstract sense (cf. *Gloss.*).

2505. in campe (MS. *cempan*). As *cempa* has nowhere the function of a collective noun (cf. *Gloss.*: *on*), and *in* (*on*) is never found in the sense of 'among' with a plural denoting 'men,' *cempan* is unacceptable both as dat. sing. and dat. plur. Cf. *Siev.* xxxvi 409 f. The scribe evidently had in mind *cempan* of 2502.

2514. Though *mærðum* 'gloriously' is not an impossible reading (see Chambers), the emendation *mærðu* is antecedently probable; see 2134, 2645, *Seaf.* 84, *Rid.* 73.11. Cf. *Bu.* 103 f.

2520 f. If *gylpe* is interpreted as 'proudly,' 'gloriously' (cp. 1749, 868; according to Chambers: 'in such a manner as to fulfill my boast'), no change of the MS. reading is needed.

2523. Cook (*MLN.* xl 137-42) advances the view that the poet knew Aldhelm's *De Virginitate*, both the metrical and the prose version, and derived from the latter the remarkable combination [o]reðes ond attres, which answers to Aldhelm's expression applied to a dragon, *virus et flatus* (taken as a *hendiadys* = 'venomous breath'). The evidence can hardly be called adequate, cf. *Angl.* l 241 f.

2525. (Nelle ic georges weard) oferflēon fōtes trem, ac unc [furður] sceal . . . The critics' treatment of this line has been essentially influenced by the parallel passage, *Mald.* 247: (þæt ic heonon nelle) flēon fōtes trym, ac wille furðor gān. For the scansion of 2525^a, see T.C. § 24. [2526 f. Grein's reading: *wyrð* (acc.) *getēoð/Metod.*]

2538-2711. The dragon fight. On the fight and on the dragon, see *Intr.* xxi ff., xxv, 1; *Par.* § 7: *Saxo* ii 38 f. There are three distinct phases of this combat (just as of the fight with Grendel's mother); the second begins at 2591^b (or, a long digression intervening, at 2669), the third at 2688. Cf. *Angl.* xxxvi 193 n. 3.

2538. *Ārās ðā bī ronde.* The analogy of expressions like *under helme* (see *Gloss.*: *under*) lends some support to the view that *bī ronde* means 'with the shield (by his side).' Yet the prepositional phrase may be directly connected with the verb (cp. 749), 'leaning on the shield.'

2545 f. strēam, burnan wælm denote the *dracan lēg* 2549. (Hoops *St.* 127.)

2547. ne meahte; either 'he' or 'any one' (*man*) is understood as the subject. See *Lang.* § 25.4.

2552. Holt. regards this line as parenthetical.

2556^b. From *ærest cwōm*. Type D4.

2558^b. *hrūse dynede.* In the *Vǫlsungasaga*, ch. 18, at the approach

of the dragon, *varþ svá mikill landskjálfti, svá at öll jörþ skalf í nánd*; cp. *Lied vom Hürnen Seyfrid* 21; *Beues of Hamtoun* (ed. Kölbing, E.E.T.S.) 2737 f.; Gottfried von Strassburg's *Tristan* 9052 ff. (Also *Hel.* 5801: *thiu erða dunida* [= *Mat.* xxviii 2]. Cf. Cook's notes on *Christ* 826, 881.)

2564. ecgum unslāw. See Varr. The reading *unglāw* or *anglāw* (see note on 357), = 'very sharp' was advocated, *A.* xxix 380, *Est.* xxxix 466, *Ed.*¹ (*glāw* a variant form of *glēaw*, *Lang.* § 15 n.), although the physical sense of 'sharp' does not happen to be recorded elsewhere. Somewhat less risky is the emendation *unslāw*, since the meaning 'blunt' for *slāw* may be inferred from occasional ME. and MnE. instances and from the cognate Germanic languages. (Hoops *St.* 128.)

2566. gestōd wið stēapne rond. Cp. 749. (*Æn.* xi 283 f.: 'quantus/in clipeum adsurgat,' *Waltharius* 529: '[quantus] in clipeum surgat.')

2573-75. ðær hē þý fyrste forman dōgore/wealdan mōste, swā him wyrd ne gescrāf/hrēð æt hilde. A perplexing passage: *ðær* may be adverb or conjunction, *mōste* = 'might' or 'must' ('had to'), *wealdan* may be construed with *þý fyrste* or *forman dōgore* or be used absolutely, also its meaning is debatable. Taking *mōste* as 'might' and *ðær* as conjunction, 'if', we obtain for ll. 2573 f. *ðær hē þý fyrste forman dōgore/wealdan mōste* (a semi-parenthetic clause, i.e., an individualized variety of the formula *gif hē wealdan mōt*, and fairly analogous to *Jul.* 570, *El.* 979) an interpretation which connects them definitely with the preceding lines and which also accounts for the puzzling juxtaposition of *þý fyrste* and *forman dōgore*. The expression *forman dōgore* looks like a particular variety of the type *forman sīðe*; as to *þý fyrste* (to be construed with *wealdan*), 'the allotted time,' this naturally contains a reference to *lāssan hwīle* (cp. 2555^b). The relevance of this seemingly strange clause is fully explained by the emphatic *þonne his myne sōhte*. Accordingly, the general sense would be: 'if he might have controlled events (with particular reference to the length of time his shield would protect him) for the first time (in his life), — but fate decreed otherwise.' The *swā . . . ne* clause may be compared to 2585. Cf. *MPh.* iii 464, *A.* l 216 f. — On the other hand, on the basis of *mōste* = 'must' and *ðær*, adv., we may translate: 'there he had to spend his time (Chambers), (on the first day, i.e.) for the first time in his life, in such a way that fate did not assign to him glory in battle'; or — taking *wealdan* in an absolute sense — 'there and then (cp. *þā ðær* 331, 1280), for the first time, he had to manage (get along) without victory' (so substantially Müllenhoff xiv 233, Heyne). Or, again: 'there, on that occasion, he lived to see the first day when . . .' (Hoops, in substantial agreement with Kock⁶ 181.) As to such function of *wealdan* (i.e., construed with *fyrste* or *dōgore*), perhaps = 'make use of,' cp. *Guðl.* 239 *līfe wēoldon*, *Lazamon's Brut* 1800 *þat heo heora wildaȝas wælden[d] weoren*; also *Beow.* 1953 *līfgesceafta brēac*.

2577. incge-lāfe (perhaps a compound). *incge* is as obscure as *icge*

1107, with which (as well as with *Isig* 33) it has been conjecturally connected. [Note also *Ex.* 190: *ingemen*, 142: *ingefolc*.] *Inges*, or *Ingwines* (see Proper Names, Intr. xxxvii, and note on Scyld, p. 123 f.), is a desperate remedy for a desperate case. *ē(a)cnan*, *īcnan*, or *īcnen* (cp. 1663^a, 2140^a, 1104^b [MS.]) could also be proposed. Quite possibly the scribe did not understand the word. [See note on 1107.]

2579. *his . . . þearfe hæfde*, 'had need of it.'

2586-88. It is possible that *grundwong* refers to the dragon's cave (see 2770) or the ground in front of it (cf. Bu. Tid. 298). But it seems on the whole more natural that it should denote the same as *eormengrund*, *ginne grund*, i.e., earth in general (as explained by earlier scholars), or that the phrase 'give up that region,' in this context, implies 'leaving the earth' (Aant. 36). These lines and the following ones express nearly the same idea, the former negatively, the latter positively. Considering further the contrast between *wolde* 2588 and *sceolde [ofer] willan* 2589, we may venture to translate literally: 'that was not a pleasant (willing) journey (or, course of action) [i.e.] that the illustrious son of Ecgðeow was willing to leave the earth.' (*Est.* xxxix 466, *MLN.* xxiv 94 f.)

2595. *sē ðe ær folce wēold*, "he who used to rule a nation" (Cl. Hall). Cp. *Æneid* ii 554 ff. [Bu. Zs. 216; Aant. 36.]

2596 ff. The disloyalty of the ten cowardly followers of Bēowulf, who flee for their lives, is not unlike the defection of the disciples of Christ, see Mark xiv 50, Mat. xxvi 56. (Also the injunction to the companions, 2529 may recall Mark xiv 34, Mat. xxvi 38.) Likewise, Wiglāf's heroic assistance is matched by the ἀπορεία of Peter (Mat. xxvi 51, John xviii 10) so nobly glorified in the *Heliand* (4867 ff.). [A note by P. F. Jones, *MLN.* xlv 300 f.]

2599^b. *Hiora in ānum*. See note on 100^b.

2600 f. *sibb' æfre ne mæg/wiht onwendan*. As the intrans. use of *onwendan* (i.e. 'change') is not authenticated, *sibb* is now commonly taken as acc., and *wiht* as nom. Still, the possibility of construing *sibb* as the subject of the clause is to be conceded; 'kinship can never change anything,' i.e. 'will always prevent a change (of heart).' For *þām ðe wēl þenceð*, see note on 287 ff.

2602 ff. On Wiglāf and Wēohstān, see Intr. xlv, xxii; on the form of introducing Wiglāf, *ib.* ci n. 5.

2614. *his māgum*; *his* probably refers to Ēanmund; the generic term *māgum*, by implication, refers to Onela.

2616. *ealdsweord etonisc*. This looks like a harking back to the mysterious sword in the Grendel cave (see note on 1555 f.); cf. *Angl.* xxxv 261 n. 1. So 2979.

2618 f. *nō ymbe ðā fāhðe spræc*,/þēah ðe hē [i.e. Wēohstān] *his brōðor bearn ābredwade*. *his* refers to Onela, the subject of *spræc*. "Onela's passive attitude was due to the fact that his nephew was a lawless exile, and so no longer entitled to protection from his kin." (See-

bohm L 9.17.66 f.) Herein is seen a breaking away from the primitive tribal custom, cf. Chadwick H. A. 347 f. The expression *nō . . . spræc* (litotes), by the way, is meant to be more than a mere negative declaration.

2623. *gūðgewæda* quite possibly stands for the acc. pl. *-gewædu* (Lang. § 18.2). Cp. 3134 f. (also 2028 f., 2067 f.).

2628. *māges*. A general term, instead of 'father.'

2633 ff. On this noble 'comitatus' speech (and certain close parallels), see Intr. lvi, lxii; Par. § 7: Saxo ii 59 ff., § 9: *Hrólfs saga*, chs. 32 f. Cf. Bugge 45 ff.; Phillpotts L 4.146 e (assumes an ultimate Danish source for the *Beowulf*, *Maldon*, and *Bjarkamál* passages).

2638. *Ðē hē ūsic on herge gecēas*, 'on this account he chose us (from) among the host.' This function of *on* is parallel to that found in combination with *niman*, see Gloss.: *on*; cp. *Vita Guthlaci* 1.7: *him þā āne gecēas on þære mædena hēape*. *Ðē* is used correlatively with *þē* 2641; see Gloss.: *sē*, *þē*.

2640^a. *onmunde ūsic mærdā*. *onmunan* (with or without the adj. *wyrpe*), 'consider worthy of.' Kock⁵ 70 (cf. Gr. Spr.): lit. 'think on someone in connection with something,' 'remember one with something.' There is no basis for the meaning 'remind' very generally ascribed to it.

2640^b. *mē* implies 'to me as well as to the rest of us.'

2649^b. *penden hyt sȳ*. See Varr. That *hyt* should be the 'proleptic' pronoun is not likely (though perhaps not impossible). The assumption of a noun *hit(t)* 'heat' — first definitely proposed by Grein — has been largely approved by modern scholars.

2651. *lēofre*. See Lang. § 25.2.

2657. *þæt nāron ealdgewyrht*, 'he has never deserved it.' *þæt* is probably pronoun.

2658. *duguðe*, partit. gen. with *hē āna*, 2657.

2659 f. *ūrum . . . bām*, instead of *unc bām* or **ūre bām* (cp. 2532, 596), is due to attraction. Examples of similar genit. combinations are cited by Cosijn (viii 573) and Chambers; cf. *P. Grdr.*² i 775. The general sense is of course: 'I will join you in the fight.' Gummere's rendering "My sword and helmet . . . for us both shall serve" is perhaps a little too precise. *byrne* and *beaduscrūd* are synonymous, see 1454^a (2321 f., 3163).

2663 ff. There is a singular lack of propriety in making young Wiglāf administer fatherly advice to Bēowulf. It is the author that speaks.

2672 f. *Ligðūm forborn/bord wið rond*. It is a question whether *rond* should be rendered here by 'boss' or 'border.' Hoops, like Cook, *MLN.* xli 362 prefers 'border,' 'rim'; also Sedgefield (note) thinks *wið rond[e]* may have meant 'round the edge.' For the meaning 'shield-boss,' see, e.g., Neckel L 10.2.32. As to *rond* or *rond[e]*, cf. T.C. § 22.

2683 ff. A sword in Bēowulf's hands was liable to break on account

of his excessive strength. A typical feature frequently met with in old Germanic literature. (E.g., Saxo iv 115 (Offa); *Völsungasaga*, chs. 15, 35.) Cf. *MPh.* iii 464 f.; also Panzer 35, 41 f., 52 f., 281 n. As to Bēowulf's use of swords, see 435 ff., 679 ff., etc. [Müll. xiv 229; Jellinek & Kraus, *ZfdA.* xxxv 268 f.]

2696^b. *swā him gecynde wæs*. A conventional idea. Cp. *Brun.* 7 f.: *swā him geæpele wæs/fram cnēomāgum*; (OHG.) *Ludwigslied* 51: *thaz uuas imo gekunni*.

2697 ff. The statement is not quite clear logically. It involves the anticipation of the result of the action: *sīo hand gebarn* 2697^b, and a loose use of *þæt* 2699^a (see Gloss.). The meaning is this: 'he did not care for (i.e. aim at) the head [of the dragon], but his hand was burned in striking the monster a little lower down, etc.' Dragons are vulnerable in their lower parts; see especially Par. § 7: Saxo ii 38 f. (Frotho's dragon fight). Cf. Bu. 105. [Aant. 37: 'he did not care for his (own) head, i.e. life.']

2705. The context leaves it somewhat undecided whether Bēowulf or Wiglāf is the real victor in the combat with the dragon. But the poet manages to let Bēowulf have the honor of the final blow. Cp. 2835, 2876.

2706. *ferh ellen wræc*, 'strength drove out life.' Cp. *Gen.* 1385 f.: *ȝða wræcon ārleasra feorh/of flæschoman*. [Heyne took *ferh* as the subject.] Hoops St. 130 f.: *ferh ellor wræc* (intr.), see Varr.; but cf. *ESl.* lxvii 400.

2710. *sīðas* (MS.) *sigehwīle*. As we cannot be sure that the spelling *sīðas* (in place of the grammatically correct *sīðost*) is not due to a scribal misunderstanding of the sense, it seems reasonable to emend it.

2711-2820. Bēowulf's death.

2717-19. *seah on enta geweorc,/hū ðā stānbogan stapulum fæste/ēce eorðreced innan healde*. One of the difficulties supposed to be in this passage (see Varr.) is removed by construing *eorðreced* (not *stānbogan*) as subject, and *stānbogan* as object (so Kemble, Arnold, Earle, Cl. Hall, Chambers, cf. Sedgfield). The stone chamber is indeed contained in the ever enduring (or, primeval) earth-house. The change from the preterite to the present is not unprecedented (Lang. § 25.6), and the opt. is naturally accounted for by the idea of examining implied by *seah* on (cp. *nēosian* . . . *hū* 115 f.). *stānbogan* seems to refer to a primitive form of vaulting such as is met with in English and Irish stone graves (S. Müller i 95). (B.-T.: 'natural stone arches,' Schü. Bd. 77 ff.: 'rock-curvatures,' i.e. 'cave.') There is certainly no need to take *stānbogan* or *stapulas* as architectural terms pointing to the specific Roman art of vault-building (so Stjer. 37 ff.). *stapulas* may very well denote the upright stones. [Schü. Bd. 78 ff. regards *stānbogan* and *eorðreced* as parallel forms (nom.), supplies the object [it], viz. the *enta geweorc*, by which he understands the dragon hoard; *seah on*, 'looked in the direction of.' (?)] Additional comment: Kock⁴ 119; A. l 217 f.; Hoops St.

132 f. — Interesting light is shed on *enta geweorc* by Saxo's remark (Prefacio, p. 8): 'Danicam vero regionem giganteo quondam cultu exercitam eximie magnitudinis saxa veterum bustis ac specubus affixa testantur,' which is rendered still more entertaining by his query whether giants could have done this 'post diluvialis inundacionis excursum.'

2723. *hilde sædne* (commonly treated as a compound) is paralleled by *Brun.* 20: (*wērig*), *wigges sæd*, *Rid.* 6.2: *beadoweorca sæd*.

2724 ff. On *Bēowulf's* farewell speeches, see *Angl.* xxxvi 193. (*Arch.* cxxvi 345.) On certain points of resemblance (due to imitation in some form) found in the story of Brynhild's death in *Sigurþarkv. en skamma*, see Bugge, *Beitr.* xxii 129.

2724. *hē ofer benne spræc*. The original, local sense of *ofer*: 'over the wound' easily passes into the modal one: 'wounded as he was'; cf. *Aant.* 37; *Arch.* civ 287 ff. (A partial parallel: *Jul. Cæsar* iii 1. 259.) [Not: 'in spite of,' or 'concerning other things than?' (so Corson, *MLN.* iii 97).]

2730 f. *þær mē gifeðe swā/ænig yrfeweard æfter wurde*. A blending of two constructions, viz. a) *þær mē swā gifeðe* (neuter) *wurde* and b) *þær mē yrfeweard gifeðe* (*gifen*) *wurde*. (Cp. *Gen.* 1726 ff.)

2738 f. *nē mē* (ethic dative) *swōr fela/āða on unriht*. A conspicuous example of litotes.

2748. *gearo*, meant to be adv. in the text (see 3074, cf. *Aant.* 41). An original *gearwe* (see Varr.) could have been taken either as apm. or as adv.

2764^b-66. An apparently uncalled-for ethical reflection on the pernicious influence of gold. The curse resting on the gold (3051 ff., 3069 ff.), and the warning against the sin of avarice (1748 ff.) represent the same general idea. (Cf. *Arch.* cxxvi 342 f.) The unique *oferhigian* has been hypothetically connected with *hycgan* (E.Sc., *Rie. L.*, Heyne, *Kern L.* 5.9), (*ofer*)*hygd* (Kluge), *hēah* (Bu. *Tid.* 59 f.; *ESt.* xxxix 466), and *hiw*, see Varr. But the best hit was made by Ettmüller (*Lexicon Anglosaxonicum* [1851], p. 464; so Gr. Spr., Holt:), who listed it as a compound of (*higjan*, i.e.) *higian* ('strive,' 'hie'). The meaning of this *oferhigian* is presumably 'overtake' (corresponding exactly to *overhyc* of Northern dialects, see *Dial. D.*), 'get the better of,' 'overpower' (Ettm.: 'superare').

2766^b. *hýde sē ðe wylle*. According to Kock⁵ 182, this *hýde* stands for *hēde*: 'let him heed it who will.' Phonological evidence has been added by Malone, *Jesp. Misc.* 45 ff. (cf. *Beibl.* xlii 134 f., xliii 284 ff., xliv 26 f.). But see also *A. l.* 219; Hoops *St.* 134 f.

2769 ff. *of ðām lēoma stōd* etc. We are reminded of the light in the Grendel cave, 1516 f., 1570 ff.

2773 f. *Ða ic on hlāwe gefrægn hord rēafian,/eald enta geweorc āne mannan*. Following after a passage of description and reflection, a new and important event is introduced by means of the *gefrægn*-formula (cp. 2694, 2752). The fact that the 'man' is well known is

ignored. See note on 100^b (*ān*). By *enta geweorc* either the hoard itself or the stone chamber is meant (cp. 2212 f.).

2778^a. *ecg wæs iren*. "The formula doubtless had come down from days when, as Tacitus says, metals were rare among the Germans and iron had to be imported." Gummere. (See 1459.) — Note the exceptional parenthetic clause in the first half-line; cf. Intr. lxx, cv.

2784. *frætsum gefyrðred*; i.e., on account of the precious spoils he is anxious to return to *Bēowulf*.

2788. *mid þām mǣðmum*; i.e., 'with the treasures in his hands.'

2791. *wāteres weorpan*. A rare, but not unparalleled instance of an instrum. genitive, see note on 1825. Cf. Bu. Zs. 218; Aant. 38.

2792^b. [*Biorncýning spræc*] is to be regarded as slightly better than Schücking's [*þā se beorn gespræc*]. *gesprecan* is regularly used with an object in *Beowulf*. (*maðelode* never occurs in the second half-line.) Cp. also 3094^b–5^a. — 2793^a. Some ineffectual speculations concerning a possible basis for the MS. reading *giogoðe* are put forward by Brett, *MLR*. xiv 2 f.

2802 ff. The erection of funeral mounds on elevated places near the sea is well attested for Old Norse and Ags. times. An almost literal parallel of this passage occurs *Odyssey* xxiv 80 ff.; cp. xi 75 ff.; *Iliad* vii 85 ff.; *Aeneid* vi 232 ff. Cf. Gummere G. O. 310 f.; Wright L 9.3. 469; Montelius 85.

2806. *hit* is used loosely without regard to the gender of *hlāw*. See 779.

2821–3030^a. The spread of the sad tidings.

2829. *heaðoscearpe*. See Varr.; *heaðosceard* would mean 'notched (hacked) in battle,' cp. MnE. shard, Ger. Scharte.

2836. *Hūru þæt on lande lýt manna ðāh*. We have the choice between (1) taking *lýt* as dat. with impers. *ðēon*, 'that has prospered with few men' (the accus. would be exceedingly questionable) and (2) construing *lýt* as the subject, assigning to the verb the sense of 'attain,' 'achieve' (cf. *MPh*. iii 465). In the latter case, it is true, *geðēon* would be expected.

2854. *wehte*, with 'imperfective' function, perhaps: 'tried to rouse (him)'; cp. 1511.

2857. *ðæs Wealdendes wiht*, 'anything of the Ruler,' i.e. anything ordained by God. (Generalized, semi-adjectival function of *Wealdend*.) Cp. *Hel*. 1058: *forūtar mankunnies wiht*.

2858 f. *wolde dōm Godes dǣdum rǣdan/gumena gehwylcum* . . . Cp. 1057 f. *dǣdum* carries instrum. sense.

2860. *grim andswaru*. Of course, not 'answer' in the strictly literal sense.

2869 f. *swylce hē þryðlicost/ower feor oððe nēah findan meahte*. *þryðlicost* is left uninflected; it may be said to agree, theoretically, with an indefinite object 'it.' Only partial parallels are 3161 f., *Jul*. 571 ff. The change of *ð* (*þryð-*) to *d* is paralleled by *þryðlice*, Byrhtferð's

Manual 46.5; cf. Siev. § 201.3 (Hoops St. 7, 136.) [Malone, *Eng. Studies* xv 94 further instances *Hrædles*, *Hrædlan*: *Hrēðel*.]

2880 f. *symle was þý sāmra, þonne ic sweorde drep/ferhðgenīðlan.* *symle* ('ever,' 'regularly') goes naturally with *þonne*. At the same time, the use of *þý sāmra* suggests a variant construction, viz. *symle was þý sāmra, þý ic swīðor drep* . . . , cp. *Gen.* 1325 f., *Oros.* 18.29 f. Did Wiglāf really mean to imply that he dealt the dragon several blows? (Cf. Schü. Sa. 89 n.) [Cosijn, *Aant.* 38 placed 2880^a in parenthesis with *Bēowulf* as subject.]

2884 ff. On the announcement of punishment to the faithless retainers, see *Antiq.* § 6; *Par.* § 10: Tacitus, *Germ.*, cc. 6, 14; cf. Grimm R. A. 40 ff., 731 ff.; Kemble's note; Liebermann L 9.10.2.500, 507. Scherer L 5.5.490 saw in 2890 f. a hint to the cowards to end their own lives. (A certain analogue of Wiglāf's denunciation has been detected in Aldhelm's letter to the clergy of Bishop Wilfrið (P. F. Jones, *MLN.* xlvii 378).) [On *lufen* 2886, see also Kock⁵ 88 ff., Hoops St. 111.]

2888. *idel hweorfan.* It is doubtful whether the idea of 'going,' 'wandering' was still present in the phrase. Cp. MnE. *go without*, Ger. *verlusting gehen*. Also *Blickl. Hom.* 97.24: *þat hē sceole þas ealles idel hweorfan*; *Jul.* 381. Cf. A. 1 219.

2899. (*sægde*) *ofer ealle.* Earle: "in the hearing of all." See Gloss.: *ofer*; *Finnsb.* 22.

2909 f. *healdeð higemæðum hēafodwearde/lēofes ond lāðes.* *lēofes ond lāðes*, i.e., *Bēowulf* and the dragon. Kock⁵ 78 — like Rieger Zs. 413 — regards *higemæðum* as parallel to *lēofes ond lāðes*. This is stylistically admissible. Still, it is hard to believe that the dead dragon (*lāð*) should have been described as *higemæðe* (*hygemēðe*). The term is far more appropriately applied to Wiglāf's state of mind; cp. 2442, also 2408, 3148.

2911 ff. Prediction of an outbreak of hostilities upon the death of the mighty king; cp. 2474; Ælfric, *Saints* xxvi 11 f.: *Ceadwalla slōh and tō sceame tūcode þā Norðhymbran lēode after heora hlāfordes fylle*. The same prediction is made at Roland's death, *Chanson de Roland* 2921 ff.

2912 ff. Last allusion to the Frankish war.

2920. *dugoðe*, dat. sing.

2920 f. Schücking (*Est.* lv 95 f.), reviving in an improved form Grundtvig's conjecture, would read *merewicingas* (instead of *Merewioingas*), which term could be supported by *sēwicingas*, *Exod.* 333. (Thus also Hecht, *Anz.f.d.A.* xliii 49.) The sentence 2920 f. would then be an extension of the preceding statement referring to Hygelāc's death, *nalles fræwe geaf/ealdor dugoðe*. But why should the messenger express such a sentimental regret (*ā syððan*) more than fifty years after Hygelāc's death — disregarding, it almost seems, *Bēowulf's* own beneficent reign? The mention of the Merovingian, on the other hand, provides a fitting transition to the second source of danger, the hostility of the Swedes. We may also compare the summing-up remark of ll. 2999 ff. See Brandl L 4.146 d.

2922-98. The (first) Swedish wár; battle at Ravenswood; cp. 2472-89. Intr. xxxix, xlii f.; Par. § 6: *Ynglingasaga*, ch. 27. The only detailed account of a real battle in *Beowulf*.

An interesting parallel of the fight between Ongenþeow and the two brothers occurs in Saxo's account (iv 111 f.)¹ of the slaying of Athislus by the two Danish brothers Keto and Wigo. (Weyhe, *ESt.* xxxix 21 ff.) There is a striking similarity in the detailed fighting scene. Cf. Cha. Wid. 92-94; Malone Haml. 136 ff., L 4.92 e.780 f. — The fall of Agnerus² in a duel with Biarco (Saxo ii 56), which Bugge (17 ff.) adduced as an analogue, is rather far removed from the plot and setting of the *Beowulf* scene. — On some traces of the influence of *Gen.* 1960-2163, see *ESt.* xlii 329 f.

2926 f. The fact that the hostilities had been previously started by the Swedes (see 2475 ff.) is disregarded in this place.

2928. him, probably dat. sing. (i.e., Hæðcen).

2940 f. Probably the text has suffered the loss of at least one line. Attempts at reconstruction by Bugge (107, 372), Holthausen²⁻³ (note). — Indulging in a mere conjecture, we might mention the possibility that the original reading was: *sumon* (dat. plur.) *galgtræowu/gifan tō gamene* (cp. *Gen.* 2069 f., *Mald.* 46), *gēoc eft gelamp*, and that a scribe disturbed the alliteration by substituting *frāfor* for *gēoc*.

2943^b-44^a. horn ond bȳman/gealdor. See 94^b-95^a.

2946. It has been suggested that the form *Swona* (MS.), for *Swēona*, may be due to the shifting of the accent to the second element of the diphthong (Förster, *Arch.* cxlvi 136).

2950. frōd felageōmor. Cp. *Gen.* 2224: *geōmorfrōd*.

2951. ufor is either 'farther away' (Kock 236) or 'on to higher ground' (cf. *ESt.* xlii 329 f.).

2956. bearn ond brȳde (acc. plur.). Ongenþeow was afraid that women and children would be carried off. Cp. *Gen.* 1969 ff., 2009 ff., 2089 ff., etc. (*ESt.* xlii 329).

2957^a. eorðweall. On earth-walls used as fortifications, see S. Müller ii 225 ff.; Schuchhardt, *R.-L.* iv 434 ff., 476.

2957^b-59. Taking *æht* (= *eht*, Lang. § 9.3) as an analogical formation in place of the normal *ōht*, and construing *segn* as the subject of *oferēodon*, we obtain very satisfactory sense by the slight alteration *Higelāce[s]*. Cf. *A.* l 220. For other interpretations, see Varr.; also Schröer, *Angl.* xiii 346 ff.; Aant. 38; Schücking's and Sedgfield's notes; Green *L.* 6.8.5.101, & *L.* 5.55 (: "then was (the) treasure offered (yielded) by the folk of the Swedes, their banner to H.").

2960. tō hagan seems to refer to the *eorðweall* at the edge of the protected area (*freoðowong*). [Cosijn, Aant. 39 equated *haga* with *wī[g]haga*, *Mald.* 102, 'phalanx.']

¹ Cf. also *Annales Ryenses*, Par. § 8.5.

² In the brief allusion of the *Hrólfs saga*, ch. 33: *Agnar*, Varr.: *Angar*, *Angantȳr*.

2963 f. *ðafian sceolde/Eafores ānne dōm*, 'he had to submit to Eofor's decision alone,' i.e., he was completely at the mercy of Eofor. Cf. A. l 220.

2973. *hē*, i.e. *Ongenþēow*; *him*, i.e. *Wulf*.

2977-80. *Lēt se hearda Higelāces þegn* [i.e. Eofor]...*mēce... helm/brecan ofer bordweal*. Cp. 2258 f.; *Kudrun* 1445: *Der Kūdrūnen vriedel under helme über rant/erreichte Ludewigen mit ellenthafter hant*. Cf. A. l 220.

2982. *his mæg*, = *his brōðor* 2978.

2985. *rinc* (i.e. Eofor) is the subject.

2994-95^a. *sealde hiora gehwæðrum hund þūsenda/landes ond locenra bēaga*. See note on 2195. In this instance the unit of value represented by the land and rings together is presumably the *sceat(t)*. Cf. *Rie. Zs.* 415; Stevenson's ed. of Asser's *Life of King Alfred* (1904), p. 154, n. 6. (Of a valuable ring (*bēag*) given him by Eormanric, the Gothic king, Widsið says: *on þām siex hund was smātes goldes/gescyred sceatta scillingrime*, *Wids.* 91 f., see Chambers's notes.)

2995^b. *ne ðorfte him ðā lēan oðwitan*. *him*, dat. sing. (*Hygelāc*). Cp. 1048, 1884 f. (2995^b-96^a could be taken parenthetically, Kock⁴ 122, Hoops.)

2996. *hīe ðā mārða geslōgon*, probably 'they performed those glorious deeds.' (Cl. Hall: "they had earned the honours by fighting.")

3005. *æfter hæleða hryre, hwate Scildingas*. See Varr. The line as it stands in the MS. has the air of an intruder. Müllenhoff (xiv 239) denounced it as a thoughtless repetition of 2052. It has been defended as a stray allusion to an ancient story of the Danish king Bēowulf, the hero of a dragon fight (cf. *Intr.* xxii), or to a possible tradition assigning to Bēowulf the overlordship over the Danes after the fall of Hrōðgār's race (Thorpe's note; cf. Sarrazin, *ESt.* xxiii 245; Chambers, with reference to Saxo iii 75; Brett, *MLR.* xiv 1 f.). But these suppositions are far from being substantiated. Besides, an unprejudiced reader would expect *hwate Scildingas* to be merely a variation of *hord, ond rice*. Again, the emendation *Scilfingas* offers no appreciable improvement in sense, unless, by a violent transposition, we insert the line between 3001 and 3002. (A reference to a temporary authority possibly exercised over the Swedes, as a result of the alliance with Eadgils, would be strange.) Stylistically, a reading like *Sæ-Gēatas* (*JEGPh.* viii 259) or *scildwigan* (Hoops St. 78 ff.) would seem most satisfactory. The latter, being the less drastic emendation, has been allowed a provisional place in the text. [If still another conjecture may be offered, a reading: *hwate* (adv.) *Scildinga/folcrēd fremede* could be considered to contain a passing hint at the Grendel exploit. Similarly, Moore (*JEGPh.* xviii 212) suggests *hwate[s] Scildingas*, i.e. Hrōðgār's.] For an elaborate attempt to clear up in detail the dark allusions of this entire passage, see Malone Haml. 93 ff.; A. liv 1 ff. *Medium Ævum* ii 59 ff.: *hwate Scildingas* to be kept as involving a genuine though obscure historical allusion. It is doubtful

whether such a procedure on the part of the poet would have been fair to the readers.

3010. ānes hwæt. See Gloss.: *ān*.

3014. þā sceall brond fretan. In reality the treasures are buried in the mound (3163 ff.). At least, we cannot be quite sure that the arms with which the pyre is hung (3139 f.) have also been taken from the dragon's hoard. There is no necessity to assume (with Stjerna, chs. 6, 8) an imperfect combination of duplicate lays describing different modes of funeral rites. Even granting that the poet was guilty of a slight inaccuracy, the main idea he wished to convey at this point seems to have been that the dearly bought treasures are to be sacrificed with the dead hero. See note on 3137 ff.

3018 f. ac sceal geōmormōd golde berēafod . . . elland tredan. Cp. *Iliad* xxiv 730 ff. (lamentation of Andromache); *Gen.* 1969 ff.: *sceolde forht monig/blāchlēor ides biſende gān/on fremdes fæðm*. — oft nalles æne. So *El.* 1252, *Chr.* (iii) 1194; *ib.* 1170: *monge nales fēa* (see Cook's note on Greek parallels); cp. *Jul.* 356.

3022. (gār) morgenceald. Battle begins in the morning. Cf. *ESt.* xlii 335.

3024-27. Of the numerous occasions on which the animals of prey are introduced (in *Gen.*, *Ex.*, *Brun.*, *Mald.*, *El.*, *Jud.*, *Finnsb.*), this is the only one where raven and eagle hold a conversation. The bold and brilliant picture reminds us not only of 'The Twa Corbies' ('The Three Ravens'), but of ON. literature (e.g. *Brot af Sigurþarkv.* 13, *Helgakv. Hund.* i 5 a); cf. Sarrazin, *ESt.* xxiii 255; *MLN.* xvi 18.

3027. þenden hē wið wulf wæl rēafode. The meaning 'contending with' has been postulated for this *wið*. So Sedgfield, note; Cook, *L.* 4.146 c. 1.343 & n. 3 ('he wrenched away the slain from the wolf'); Wyatt, *Threshold* (*L.* 2.23.88). But this would be entirely irregular. In all the other instances the well-known animals of prey act in full harmony.

3028 f. secggende wæs/lāðra spella. The gen. seems to have been caused by the semi-substantival function of the participle; cf. Shipley *L.* 6.8.4.65 f.

3030^a. wyrda nē worda. A variation of a formula (*worda ond weorca*, etc.).

3030^b-3136. Preliminaries of the closing scene.

3034. hlimbed healdan. See 2901 f.; note on 964.

3038. Ær hi þær gesēgan. The transmitted text should not be tampered with (see Varr.). Even before they came upon Bēowulf, the warriors noticed from a distance the enormously long dragon.

3044. nihtes hwilum. Hoops: 'at the time of night' (cp. 2320; *Blickl. Hom.* 207.34). It would be the only instance in OE. poetry where *hwilum* is not used adverbially.

3046. hæfde eorðscrafa ende genyttod; "he had made his last use of earth(ly) caverns" (Earle).

3049 f. *swā hīe wið eorðan fæðm/þūsend wintra þær eardodon*. This does not necessarily mean that the treasures had remained all that time in the same burial cave, but rather that they had lain 'a thousand years' in the bosom of the earth — unless we assume forgetfulness on the part of the author. See note on 2231 ff. [Holt., *Beibl.* xlv 227 conjectures that the Roman numeral symbol for 300 had been misread as 1000.]

3051 ff. The curse laid on the gold is first mentioned in a substantially heathen fashion, though with a saving clause of Christian tenor (3054^b–57), and, later, is clothed in a Christian formula (3071–73). (Note the term *hæðen gold* 2276, cp. 2216.) Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 269, xxxvi 171. — The curse resting on the Niblung gold in ON. and MHG. literary tradition is a well-known parallel of the general motive. That the circumstantial history of the Niblung hoard could be traced in *Beowulf* was an erroneous view of Heinzel's (*Anz.f.d.A.* xv 169 f.).

3051. *þonne*, 'further,' 'moreover.' *ēacencræftig* is perhaps to be construed predicatively (parallel with *galdre bewunden*), 'of great power,' i.e. powerfully protected. [According to Bugge (374), *þonne* denotes the time when the treasures were placed in the ground; Aant. 40: 'ante tot annos.']

3055 f. The inf. *openian* after *sealde* (Aant. 40) seems to be in part due to the preceding *þām ðe hē wolde*. (Cp. 1730 f.)

3058–62^a. A recapitulating remark on the end of *Bēowulf* and of the dragon. The moralizing author denies the dragon the right to the possession of the hoard: *unrihte*, 3059. *Weard ær ofslōh/fēara sumne*, i.e., the dragon had slain *Bēowulf*; *fēara sumne*, 'one and few others' (cp. 1412), by bold litotes, means 'one' only (Aant. 40). (That the dragon was supposed to have killed others on previous occasions, is very unlikely.) Revenge was inflicted on him by *Bēowulf* (and *Wiglāf*). [Different interpretations: Bu. 109, 375; Heinzel, *Anz.f.d.A.* xv 169 f., see note on 3051 ff.]

3062^b–65. *Wundur hwār* etc., 'it is a mystery where (on what occasion) a man meets death.' Cf. *Siev.* ix 143; Aant. 40; Kock 233. See *Gnom. Ex.* 29 f.: *Meotud āna wāt,/hwār se cwealm cymeþ*; *Gr.-Wü.* ii 276.59 ff.: *uncūð bið þē þanne,/tō hwan þē þīn Drihten gedōn wille,/þanne þū lengc ne mōst līfes brūcan*.

3066–67^a. *Swā wæs Bēowulfe*. See note on 1769. *biorges weard* and *searoniðas* are two parallel objects of *sōhte*.

3067^b–68. He did not know the ultimate cause of his death (*þurh hwæt . . .*), i.e., he was ignorant of the ancient spell. — It might be questioned why the curse which was visited on *Bēowulf* and the dragon, did not affect those who had seized the hoard in former times, 2248 f. (Or did it manifest itself in the extinction of that race?) Perhaps the poet failed to take this motive into account until he came to relate the hero's death.

3069^a. *Swā* is to be connected with *þæt* 3071. [Holthausen construes

swā as correlative with *swā* 3066, placing 3067^b-68 in parenthesis.]

3072. *hergum* and *hellbendum* are used synonymously. As heathen deities were made into devils (*gāstbona* 177), their places of worship were identified with hell. Cp. *hærgtrafum* 175 with *helltrafum*, *Andr.* 1691. [Brett, *MLR.* xiv 5 f.: *geheaðerod* = 'fenced out from . . . '(?)]

3074-75. *Næs hē goldhwæte gearwor hæfde/āgendes ēst ær gescēawod.* This passage remains, in Bugge's words, a 'locus desperatus.' Cosijn's rendering 'by no means had Bēowulf with gold-greedy eyes before [his death] surveyed the owner's [i.e. the dragon's] inheritance more accurately' (Aant. 41) makes at least passable sense. (Cp. 2748.) Does the compar. *gearwor* stand for the positive? — Or is the meaning this that 'he had not seen the treasure before more completely than now [at his death],' implying that he had never seen it in its entirety? In its general intent the statement seems to be a declaration of Bēowulf's virtual innocence. — If we accept the change of *Næs hē* to *næfne* (placing a comma after *strude* 3073) and venture to take *āgend* as a kenning for God (cp. *Exod.* 295, *Prayer* (Gr.-Wü. ii 217) 1: *āge mec . . . God*), we obtain the reading *næfne goldhwæte* (or *-hwæt[n]e*) *gearwor hæfde/Āgendes ēst ær gescēawod*, i.e. 'unless God's grace (or, kindness) had before (or, first) more readily (or, thoroughly) favored those (or, the one) eager for gold.' (This interpretation was first suggested by Patzig, *Angl.* xlvii 104.) For *scēawian* = 'look with favor upon' (Lat. 'respicere,' etc.), see, e.g., *Angl.* l 222. In other words, we have here a close stylistic parallel of the clause introduced by *næfne*, 3054 ff. That the 'incantation' should end with a clause showing a way to avoid the threatened curse, is in line with a practice observed in Formulas of Excommunication. The same feature occurs at the end of Charters. Cf. *Angl.* l 221; also lvi 424. [Cf. further: Bu. Tid. 62 f.; Müll. xiv 241; Rie. Zs. 416; Siev. ix 143; ten Brink 145; Bu. 373 f.; Schü. xxxix 111; Schücking's and Chambers's notes; Brett, *MLR.* xiv 6; Moore, *JEGPh.* xviii 213 ff.; Kock² 123: *goldhwæte* from **goldhwatu*, 'readiness about gold,' 'liberality' (cf. *A.* lvii 320). Lawrence L 4.62 a. 561: "unless (*næfne*) he, rich in gold (*goldhwæt*), had very zealously given heed in the past to the grace of the Lord"; Siev. L 5.16.11; Furuhielm L 5.77; Malone L 5.71.5, 6; Holt. L 5.26.23. According to Imelmann, *ESt.* lxvii 331 ff. (lxviii 1 ff.), these lines form part of the curse; *goldhwæt* 'rich in gold' (so Gr. Spr.); *goldhwæte . . . āgendes ēst* 'the owner's inheritance rich in gold'; the possibility that the lines originally belonged after 3068 is hinted.] *Embarras de richesse.*

3079 ff. *Ne meahton wē gelæran* etc. See 1994 ff.

3084. The reading *Hēold on hēah gesceap*, 'he held (on) to his high fate' (Wyatt-Chambers, similarly Kock, *Angl.* xlvi 183) deserves recommendation, provided the idiomatic character of the phrase can be substantiated. To the hitherto meagre support derived from Middle English examples Kock has added a reference to the Old Norse use of *halda á*.

3094. *wis* ond *gewittig*, 'sound in mind and conscious'; cp. 2703. Though no exact parallel of this use of *wis* has been adduced, this translation is more appropriate than 'the wise and prudent one' (Scheinert, *Beitr.* xxx 381 n.); cf. *Angl.* xxix 382. (*Hel.* 238 f.: *habda im eft is sprāka giwald, / giwittas endi wisun.*)

3104. *þæt gē . . . scēawiað*, 'so that (= 'and then') you will see.' Contrast with 2747 f.

3108 f. *þær hē longe sceal/on ðæs Waldendes wære gepolian*. This expression would be eminently fitting in connection with the Christian mode of interment. Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 263. — *on ðæs Waldendes wære* recalls *on Frēan wære* 27. In fact, a number of general phrasal analogies connect the obsequies of *Bēowulf* (and preparations for them) with *Scyld's* 'sea-burial'; thus 3135 f., 28; 3137 ff., 38 ff.; 3140, 29; 3141 f., 34 ff.; 3166, 3132, 48; also 3112 f., 36 f.

3112. *bælwudu*. See Par. § 10: Tacitus, *Germ.*, c. 27.

3114. *gōdum tōgēnes*, i.e., to the place where the good one lay (and, for his service).

3115^a. (*weaxan wonna lēg*). To get rid of the troublesome parenthesis, critics (Grein Spr., Cosijn viii 574; Holthausen, *Arch.* cxxi 293 f.) have conjectured the existence of a verb *weaxan* 'consume,' on the basis of the (somewhat inconclusive) gloss *waxgeorn* = 'edax,' *Wr.-Wū.* i 102.13, the Go. verbs *wīzōn*, *frawisan*, etc. (The identification of the verb with *wāscan* 'wash,' 'bathe,' 'envelop' suggested by Earle and Sedgefield is certainly far-fetched.) However, if an ordinary variation of 3114^b were intended, we might expect either an adj. and noun (e.g. *wonna æled*), or a noun and verb (e.g. *walfyr peccan*, cp. 3014 f., 3132 f.). Perhaps the co-ordinate clause may be considered functionally equivalent to a subordinated, appositional phrase, i.e. *weaxende lēg* [Sed. *MLR.* xxviii 230: *weaxen*, pp.] (Note *OE. Bede* 118.4: *þæt fyr ond þæt lēg swīðe wēox ond miclade*.) A very interesting solution is Holthausen's emendation (*Beibl.* xl 90 f.): **weasan* (= **weosan*, **wesan*, 'consume').

3119. *fæðergearwum fūs*. Leonard: 'swift on feathered wings.' Stern, *Est.* lxviii 164 refers to *feþrum snel(l)*, *Phoen.* 123, 163, 347.

3121 f. *ācigde of corðre cyniges þegnas/syfone (tō)somme*. If the idea of motion is considered negligible in this context, (*æt*)*somme* may be admitted (cp. 2847).

3126. *Næs ðā on hlytme*, 'it was not decided by lot,' i.e., they were all very eager. Cf. *Est.* xxxix 432; *A.* l 223.

3127. *orwearde*, *asn.*, refers to *hord*; *ænigne dæl* is co-ordinate with the understood object *hit*, see note on 694^b. The construction could easily be simplified by emending to *orweardne*, and *lænne* 3129. (Cf. also note on 48, and 2841.)

3137-3182. *Bēowulf's* funeral obsequies.¹

¹ On the funeral practices, see Kemble's note on the last line of *Beow.*; Ettmüller Transl. 52 ff.; Grimm L p. 2; Wright L p. 3. chs. 11 & 15; Weinhold L p. 32.474 ff.; du Chaillu L p. 35. i.

We know from Tacitus that the Germans of his time burned their dead. (See *Germ.*, c. 27, Par. § 10, and Müllenhoff's commentary, L 9.14.1.)

In the Scandinavian countries¹ the custom of burning was common from the latter half of the bronze age, and though it was temporarily interrupted, more or less, by a period of inhumation, it was for centuries previous to the Viking era the recognized practice in most districts. Splendid examples of this method of disposing of the departed ones — being the more poetical and intrinsically spiritual one — are found in the ON. literature, such as the burning of Brynhildr and Sigurþr (*Sigurþarkv. en skamma* 64 ff.) and that of Harald Hildetan (Saxo viii 264, Par. § 7); see also note on Scyld (p. 122).

The heathen Anglo-Saxons practised both cremation and interment, the latter mode apparently prevailing in the southern districts (Chadwick Or. 73 ff.), but after their conversion to Christianity² cremation was of course entirely given up. Yet in their great epos of post-heathen times we find the heathen and heroic practice described in all its impressive splendor.³

The obsequies of *Bēowulf* remind us in several respects of the famous funeral ceremonies of the classical epics (*Iliad* xxiii 138 ff., xxiv 785 ff.; *Odyssey* xxiv 43 ff.; *Aeneid* vi 176 ff., xi 59 ff.). More interesting still, certain important features are paralleled by the funeral of Attila (Jordanes, c. 49, Par. § 12), which was carried out after the Gothic fashion — the main points of difference being that Attila's body is not burned but buried, and that the mourning horsemen's songs of praise do not accompany the final ceremony but represent an initial, separate act of the funeral rites.⁴

It is the peculiarity of the *Beowulf* account that two distinct and, as it were, parallel funeral ceremonies are related in detail, the burning and the consigning of the ashes to the monumental mound, and that the greater emphasis is placed on the closing stage, which is made the occasion of rehearsing solemn and inspiring songs sounding an almost Christian note. (Only the former ceremony takes place in the case of

ch. 19; Gummere G. O. ch. 11; Montelius, *passim*; S. Müller, *passim* and i. ch. 10; Stjer. chs. 5 & 8; Schücking L 4.126.1; Helm L 4.42. n. 148 ff.; Seger, *R.-L.* iv 333-38.

¹ See the convenient summarizing statements in Chadwick, *The Cult of Othin* (1899), pp. 40, 59, 64.

² Among the continental Saxons the Church labored to suppress the 'heathen' rite as late as the end of the 8th century. (Grimm L 9.2.259.)

³ On some veiled allusions to the Christian burial (445 f., 1004 ff., 3107 ff.), see *Angl.* xxxv 263, 465 f., xxxvi 174. — The very ancient form of burial in stone graves is suggested by the barrow or mound of the dragon, cf. note on 2231 ff.

⁴ Jordanes' story of Attila's funeral was critically examined by E. Schröder, *ZfdA.* lix 240-44. Cf. also Naumann, *GRM.* xv 270 f. Homeric influence on the *Beowulfian* account was urged by Cook, L 4.146 c. 1. 339 ff. For a comment on the questions involved, see L 4.129 c. There appears to be no necessity to reckon with foreign influences.

the less pompous obsequies of Hnæf and the other fallen warriors of the Finn tale, 1108 ff.)

According to Stjerna (ch. 8) the royal barrow at Gamla Upsala, called Odinshög, which was constructed about 500 A.D., is an exact counterpart of Bēowulf's mound.

3150 ff. On the song of lament, see note on 1117 f. That it should be uttered by a woman is what we expect, see also 3016 ff. If that aged woman was really thought of as Bēowulf's widow (see, e.g., Bu. 1111; cp. ll. 2369 ff.?), she was introduced, awkwardly enough, merely in the interest of a conventional motive.

3166 ff. The gold is returned to the earth — *þær hit nū gēn lifað/eldum swā unnyt, swā hit æror wæs*. In part this could be explained as a corollary of the motive of the curse resting on the gold. But cp., e.g., *Grettissaga*, ch. 18.16: 'all treasure which is hidden in the earth or buried in a howe is in a wrong place.'

3173-76^a. The lines setting forth the praise of Bēowulf by his faithful thanes sound like an echo of divine service, and closely resemble *Gen.* 1 ff., 15 ff.; cf. *Est.* xlii 327, *Angl.* xxxv 126 f. See 'The Order of the Holy Communion' in the Book of Common Prayer ('It is very meet, right, and our bounden duty, etc.').

3180 f. *wyruldcyning[a]/manna mildust ond mon(ðw)ærust*. *manna*, which seems to strengthen the superl. idea ('the mildest of all'), is fundamentally an amplifying (partit.) element. Cp. (OHG.) *Wessobrunner Gebet* 7 f.: *almahrico Cot./manno miltisto*, *Beow.* 3098 f., 2645, also 155, 1108 f., 2250 f., 2887, etc. *manna mildost* occurs also *Ex.* 550. Cf. *A.* 1 224. As to *wyruldcyning[a]*, cp. 1684 f.

3182. *lofgeornost*. The reference is either to deeds of valor (cp. 1387 ff., *OE. Bede* 92.4: *se gylpgeornesta [cyning]* = 'gloriae cupidissimus' i, c. 34) or to the king's liberality toward his men (see 1719 f., cp. *lofgeorn*, *Ben. R.* (ed. Schröer) 54.9, 55.3 = 'prodigus,' also *lofdædum*, *Beow.* 24).

THE FIGHT AT FINNSBURG

INTRODUCTION

I. THE FINN LEGEND¹

I. THE STORY

By a comparison of the Finn Episode of *Beowulf* and the Fragment of *The Fight at Finnsburg* the perplexing obscurities of both may be cleared up, at least to a considerable extent.

Of the two fights alluded to in the Episode (*B.* 1069 f.; 1151 f. [1068]) it is clearly the former which the fragmentary poem describes, so that the events of the Episode must be considered to follow those of the Fragment.² A brief outline of the story is subjoined.

[The antecedents of the conflict are lost to us. But evidently Hildeburh is in some way connected with the hostility between her brother and her husband. Maybe, there existed an old feud between the two tribes, and the Danish princess had been given in marriage to the Frisian chief in the hope of securing permanent peace, but with the same grievous result as in the case of Frēawaru (see *Beow.* Intr. xxxiv f.). Or the ill feeling may have dated from the wedding feast (as in the *Vǫlsungasaga*, ch. 3). It is possible also — though far from probable — that Hildeburh had been abducted like Hildr, Hogni's daughter, in Snorri's *Edda* (*Skáldsk.*, ch. 47) and Hilde, Hagene's daughter (and, under different circumstances, Kūdrūn) in the MHG. epic of *Kudrun*. At any rate, at least fifteen or twenty years must have elapsed after the marriage, since Hildeburh's son falls in the battle (*B.* ll. 1074, 1115).]

(The Fragment:) A band of sixty Danes under their chief Hnæf find themselves attacked before daybreak in the hall of the Frisian king Finn, whom they have come to visit. [That the assault was premeditated by

¹ See especially Grein LF. 4.3.1, Möller LF. 4.7, Bugge LF. 4.5.3, Trautmann LF. 4.17, Boer LF. 4.18, Brandl LF. 4.23, Lawrence LF. 4.26; Imelmann LF. 4.30, Williams LF. 4.36, Malone LF. 4.37; Cha. Intr. 245-89; *Angl.* 1 224 ff.; Schneider L 4.13 a, 4.22 d; also Finn Bibliography, *passim*.

² Möller (who has been followed by some others) tried to prove that the Fragment is concerned with still another battle, one, that is, in which Hengest fell and which — if related in the *Beowulf* Episode — would have found its place between ll. 1145 and 1146. That the *hwapogeong cýning* of the Fragment, l. 2 is Hengest, is also the view of Brandl (cf. Clarke L 4.76.180), who assumes, however, that after Hnæf's fall Hengest, his successor, continued the fight until the treaty was arranged. (Grundtvig in his edition inserted the Fragment between ll. 1106 and 1107 of the *Beowulf*.)

Finn is possibly to be inferred from the opening lines of the Fragment and from *B.* 1125 ff., see Notes, p. 174.¹] Five days they fight without loss against the Frisians, but (here the Episode sets in:) at the end Hnæf and many of his men as well as of the Frisians are counted among the dead. In this state of exhaustion Finn concludes a treaty with Hengest, who has assumed command over the Danes. The fallen warriors of both tribes are burned together amid appropriate ceremonies. Hengest with his men stays in Friesland during the winter. But deep in his heart burns the thought of revenge. The day of reckoning comes when the Danes Gūðlāf and Ōslāf,² unable to keep any longer the silence imposed upon them by the terms of the treaty, openly rebuke their old foes. Finn is set upon (*B.* 1068) and slain, and Hildeburh together with the royal treasure of the Frisians carried home to the land of the Danes. [The part played by Hengest in the last act of the tragedy is not quite clear, see Notes, pp. 175 f.]

2. THE CONTENDING PARTIES

On one side we find the 'Half Danes' (*B.* 1069), or 'Danes' (1090, 1158), also loosely called *Scyldingas* (1069, 1108, 1154),³ with their king Hnæf, Hōc's son,⁴ and his chief thane Hengest. Other Danish warriors mentioned by name are Gūðlāf (1148, *F.* 16), Ōslāf (1148; in the Fragment, l. 16: Ordlāf), Sigferð of the tribe of the *Segan* (*F.* 15, 24), Ēaha (*F.* 15), and (probably) Hūnlāfing (*B.* 1143). Their enemies are the Frisians (1093, 1104) or *Ēotan*, 'Jutes' (1072, 1088, 1141, 1145) under King Finn, Folcwalda's son, among whose retainers two only receive individual mention, namely Gārulf, son of Gūðlāf (*F.* 18, 31, 33), and Gūðere (*F.* 18). Between the two parties stands Hildeburh, the wife of Finn (*B.* 1153) and — as we gather from l. 1074 (and 1114, 1117) — sister of Hnæf.

The scene is in Friesland, at the residence of Finn.

It thus appears that the war is waged between a minor branch of the great Danish nation, the one which is referred to in *Widsið* by the term *Hōcingas*,⁵ and which seems to have been associated with the tribe of the

¹ A new suggestion regarding the occasion for this fight has been advanced by Chambers. Jutish subjects of Finn, he argues, started the trouble. They attack the Danes under King Hnæf by surprise in the hall. Fierce fighting is going on for several days. Finally, Finn is forced to intervene, i.e., to join in the battle. Thus, Finn himself is exonerated from all blame in the tragic happenings. But cf. *A.* l. 226 ff. — Still another hypothesis has just been offered by Sedgfield (*MLR.* xxviii 481 f.), who thinks that before *Finnes eafterum*, *B.* 1068 a sentence may have dropped out, something like *Hwæt, þæm æðelan was ende gegongen*.

² It has sometimes been inferred from the expression *after sǣsiðe* (*B.* 1149) that Gūðlāf and Ōslāf had sailed home and then returned to Friesland with fresh troops. But by *sǣsið* presumably the original journey of the Danes to Friesland was meant.

³ Cp. the inaccurate use of *Scyldingas* in the Heremōd episodes (*B.* 913, 1710), see Notes, p. 164.

⁴ Cp. *B.* 1076 (1074, 1114, 1117).

⁵ *Wids.* 29: *Hnæf [wēold] Hōcingum*.

Secgan,¹ and the Frisians, i.e., according to the current view, the 'East' Frisians between the Zuider Zee and the river Ems (and on the neighboring islands). The interchangeable use of the names 'Frisians'² and 'Jutes'³ shows that the Jutes, that is the West Germanic tribe which settled in Kent and adjacent parts (Baeda, *H.E.* i, c. 15), were conceived of as quite closely related to the Frisians.³

The name of the Danish warrior Ēaha (by emendation: Ēawa⁴) has been connected with the 'Ingvaeonic' Aviones (Tacitus, *Germ.*, c. 40; see Par. § 10).

However, neither 'Frisians' nor 'Danes' are mentioned in the Fragment. It has even been argued that the Danish nationality of Hnæf and Hengest is a Beowulfian innovation,⁵ and that the enemies of the Frisians (in history and legend) were really the *Chauci*, their eastern neighbors, or some other Ingvaeonic people. But the names Gūplāf, Ordlāf (Hūnlāfing) make us think of Danish tradition.⁶

The point of view is distinctly — almost patriotically — Danish. The valor and loyalty of Hnæf's retainers (in the Fragment), Hildeburh's sorrow and Hengest's longing for vengeance (in the Episode) are uppermost in the minds of the poets. It is not without significance, perhaps, that all the direct speech (in the Fragment) has been assigned to the Danes, whereas the utterances of the Frisians are reported as indirect discourse only. On the other hand, no concealment is made of the fact that the 'Jutes' have shown bad faith (*B.* 1071 f.). The final attack on Finn and his men, culminating in the complete victory

¹ Or *Sycgan*; *Wids.* 31: *Sæferð [wæold] Sycgum*, cp. *Finnsb.* 24.

² Chambers contends that the Jutes were meant to be distinct from the Frisians, though under the command of Finn. Cf. *A.* l 227 (see *B.* 1086 ff.).

³ This seems to be due to the fact that the Jutes, for some time previous to their migration to Britain, had lived in the vicinity of the Frisians. Cf. Hoops, *Waldbäume und Kulturpflanzen im germ. Altertum*, p. 585; Jordan, *Verhandlungen der 49. Versammlung (1907) deutscher Philologen und Schulmänner*, 1908, pp. 138-40. See also Siebs, *P. Grdr.* 2 i 1158, ii^a 524; Eickenel, *Angl.* xxxv 419; Björk. Eig. 21 ff., 60 f.; G. Baldwin Brown, *The Arts in Early England* (*L.* 9.28 e) iv 742 f. The Jutes are called by Baeda (*H.E.* i, c. 15; iv, c. 14 (16)): *Iuti*, *Iutae* — in certain sixth century Latin texts: **Eutii*, **Euthiones* —; in OE.: *Ēote*, *Īote* (*Īotan*), *LWS.* *Țte*, *Țtan*. (Björkman *L.* 4.74.2; *Cha.* *Wid.* 237 ff.; cf. *Intr.* xlvi.) Of the forms used in *Beowulf*, the gen. pl. *Ēotena* is entirely regular; the dat. pl. *Ēotenum* (instead of *Ēotum*) 1145 (also 902) is to be explained by the analogical influence of the gen. ending (cf. *Siev.* § 277 n. 1), unless it is due merely to scribal confusion with the noun *eotenas*. That really in all the instances the *eotenas* 'giants,' hence 'enemies' (?) were meant (Rieger *Zs.* 398 ff.), cannot be admitted. [Various interpretations of '*Eotenas*' are enumerated by Möller, pp. 96 ff.] — A state of friction between the 'Jutes' and the Danes is possibly hinted at in the first Heremōd episode, l. 902, see Notes, p. 165. — Wadstein *L.* 4.74.6 thinks the *Ēote*, *Țte* (= *Eutii*) are distinct from the Jutes.

⁴ An Ēawa figures in the Mercian genealogy, see Par. § 2.

⁵ See below, p. 235 & n. 5.

⁶ In Arngrím Jónsson's *Skjöldungasaga*, ch. 4, the brothers Gunnleifus, Oddleifus, Hunleifus appear in the Danish royal line. (Par. § 8.6.) It is true, Gūðlāf is the name of a Frisian warrior also (*F.* 33).

of the Danes, is regarded as the salient point of the story in *Beowulf* (see ll. 1068, 1146 ff.). Finn himself, the husband of Hildeburh, plays such an insignificant part¹ that the term 'Finn legend' is rather a misnomer, though 'The Fight at Finnsburg' is an appropriate enough title for the fragmentary poem such as we know it.

3. POSSIBLE PARALLELS AND GENESIS OF THE LEGEND

The popularity of the legend is attested not only by the preservation of two (in a measure) parallel versions, but also by the mention of certain of its names in *Widsið* (27: *Finn Folcwalding [wēold] Frēsna cynne*, 29: *Hnæf Hōcingum*, 31: *Sāferð Sycgum*)² and by the allusion to Hnæf, Hōc's son, which is implied in the use of the names Huochingus [father] and Nebi (Hnabi) [son] occurring in the Alemannic ducal line of the eighth century.³ The memory of the Frisian king Finn crops up in a genealogy of Nennius' *Historia Britonum* where Finn the son of Folcwald has been introduced in place of Finn the son of God(w)ulf as known from WS. and Northumbr. (also ON.) genealogies (cf. Par. §§ 1, 3, 5, 8.1).

But no clear traces of any version of the story itself besides the Anglo-Saxon specimens have been recovered. The noteworthy points of agreement between the 'Fight at Finnsburg' and the second part of the *Nibelungenlied* — as regards the general situation, the relation between the principal persons, the night watch of the two warriors,⁴ the mighty hall fight⁵ — are no proof that the Finnsburg Fight is an old variant of a continuation of the Sigfrid legend⁶ as it was before it became connected with the legend of the Burgundians (Boer, LF. 4.18). Nor can the analogies of the great battle in which Hrólfr Kraki fell (*Hrólfs saga*, chs. 31-34;

¹ Just like Siggeirr, the husband of Signý (*Volsungasaga*), and Etzel, the husband of Kriemhilt (*Nibelungenlied*), in somewhat similar situations. — It deserves to be noted that Hildeburh herself seems to direct the funeral rites (*B.* 1114 ff.).

² Of doubtful value is the allusion to Hūn (cf. *B.* 1143?), l. 33: *Hūn Hatwerum*. — The number of names introduced into the Finnsburg tale is surprisingly large. (Chambers conjectured that a meeting of minor chieftains had been called by Finn.)

³ Thegan's *Life of Louis the Pious*, § 2: 'Godefridus dux genuit Huochingum, Huochingus genuit Nebi, Nebi genuit Immam, Imma vero genuit Hiltigardam, beatissimam reginam.' (Müllenhoff, *ZfdA.* xi 282, xii 285.) On the testimony relating to the names Gūplāf, Ordlaḡ, Hūnlāḡ, see above, p. 233, n. 6. That the 'Finn legend' remained popular in Essex, Hampshire, and adjoining districts, has been inferred from the frequent use encountered there of proper names pertaining to it (Binz 179 ff.). For the latest allusion to Hūnlāḡ, see Intr. xxxiv n. 7.

⁴ Hagen(e) and Volkēr, *Nibel.* 1756 ff. This night watch, however, is not followed immediately by the battle.

⁵ Extending over two days, *Nibel.* 1888 ff. Also the specific motive of 'the sister's son' (see note on *F.* 18 ff.) deserves mention.

⁶ Uhlrad (*Germ.* ii 357 ff.) argued for the identity of Sigeferð (*F.* 15, 24) and the celebrated Sigfrid (ON. Sigurðr). — An ancient connection between the elements of the Finn (Hildeburh) and the Hilde-Küdrün legend was claimed by Mone *L.* 4.23.134-6; Möller 70 ff.; Much, *Arch.* cviii 406 ff.; cf. Müllenhoff 106 f.

Saxo ii 58 ff.),¹ viz. the Danish nationality of the party suffering the treacherous attack, the family connection between the two kings (brothers-in-law), the attack at night, the rousing of the sleepers, their glorious defense (although outside the hall), the stirring words of exhortation with an appeal to gratitude and loyalty, be construed as evidence of a genetic relation. It is more reasonable to hold that chance similarity in the basic elements of the material (reflecting, in the last analysis, actual conditions of life) naturally resulted in a parallelism of exposition and treatment.

It is commonly supposed that the Finn tale originated among the Ingvaenic (North Sea) peoples and was carried from Friesland both to Upper Germany (as far as the Lake of Constance²) and to the new home of the Anglo-Saxons. If so, the surprisingly thorough Danification of the story in England must have occasioned alterations of considerable importance.

That there was a historical foundation for this recital of warlike encounters among Germanic coast tribes, we may readily believe.³ But no definite event is known to us that could have served as the immediate model. Taking the Beowulfian version at its full value, an actual parallel of a war between Danes (Geats) and Frisians (and Franks) is supplied by the expedition of Chochilaicus (Hygelāc), see Intr. xxxix f., xlviii. The identification of Hengest with his better known namesake, who together with his brother Horsa led the Jutes to Britain, has been repeatedly proposed;⁴ but we should certainly expect a Jutish Hengest to have sided with the Frisians of our Finn tale.⁵

Mythological interpretations⁶ may be safely disregarded.

4. GERMANIC CHARACTER

None of the Anglo-Saxon poems equals the 'Finn tale' in its thorough Germanic and heroic character. The motives and situations are genuinely typical, — mutual loyalty of lord and retainer; bloody feud between relatives by marriage; tragic conflict of duties (the sacred duty of revenge and the obligation of sworn pledges); the rejoicing in the tumult

¹ Cf. Bugge 24.

² Cf. the Alemannic genealogy, above, p. 234, n. 3.

³ "During the Middle Ages, up to the end of the eleventh century, the Danes were the worst enemies of the Frisians." Siebs, *P.Grdr.*² ii^a 524.

⁴ Thus, in recent times, by Chadwick Or. 52; cf. Clarke L 4.76.185 ff., Meyer LF. 4.25, Kier L 4.78.25 ff.; Schütte L 4.94 a. 4 ff.; Aurner LF. 4.31; Imelmann; Malone. Cf. the critical study by van Hamel, LF. 4.38.

⁵ Is it possible that the Ags. version embodies two distinct strata of early legend reflecting different phases of the history of the Jutes? The settlement of the tribe in Jutland might have tended to link them to the Danes (hence Hengest's position); on the other hand, the sojourn of the Jutes in proximity to the Frisians was apt to suggest an especially close relation between these two tribes (hence *Ēotan* = *Frġsan*).

⁶ Grimm D. M. 181 (219); Kemble ii, pp. xlvii f.; Möller 70 ff.; ten Brink, *P.Grdr.*¹ ii^a 535; Much, *Arch.* cviii 406 ff.

and pageantry of battle with its birds of prey hovering over the scene, its speeches of exhortation and challenge, the desperate, stubborn defense of the hall until the bitter end, the hardihood of eager youths unwilling to listen to the entreaties of solicitous elders; the burning of the dead amidst lamentations and funeral songs; the faint echoes of merriment and feasting in the hall of the generous chief; and withal a deep undertone of general sadness born of the conviction that joy is bound to turn into sorrow (*B.* 1078 ff.).

By virtue of its heroic spirit of unwavering valor and its central motive of loyalty the late historical poem of *Maldon* alone can be said to approach the Finn poems, and a worthy companion in prose, albeit simple in structure and expression, is easily recognized in the story of Cynewulf and Cyneheard as told in the *OE. Chronicle* (A.D. 755).

II. RELATION BETWEEN THE TWO ANGLO-SAXON VERSIONS

It is possible that the poem of which the fragmentary *Fight at Finnsburg* remains, covered as much narrative ground as the Episode and numbered say about three hundred lines. In what particular form the tale was known to the author of *Beowulf*, cannot be determined. But, at all events, we find no discrepancies in subject-matter between the two versions.¹ At the same time there is no doubt that the author of the Episode has considerably remodeled his material. The Fragment shows the manner of an independent poem, being in fact, apart from the OHG. *Hildebrandslied*, the only specimen in West Germanic literature of the short heroic epic lay.² The Episode has been adjusted to its subordinate position in the *Beowulf* epos. It presents in part brief, allusive summaries, passing over the matter of fighting, both at the beginning and at the end, in the most cursory fashion. It has discarded direct discourse. It all but limits its range of actors to the two outstanding figures of Hildeburh and Hengest.³ But it depicts with evident sympathy their state of mind, brings out the tragic element of the situation, intersperses general reflections, and finds room for picturesque description. In a word, the direct, energetic, dramatic manner (such as we find in the Fragment) has yielded to a somewhat more abstract, sentimental, and 'literary' treatment of the story.⁴

Entirely in the manner of the *Beowulf* is the litotes in ll. 1071 f., 1076 f., and so are summarizing, retrospective, or semi-explanatory clauses

¹ The variation of names, *Ordlāf* (cp. Arngrím Jónsson's *Oddleifus*): *ōslāf* is negligible. Cf. *Sigeferð* (*F.* 15, 24): *Säferð* (*Wids.* 31, see Möller 86 f.); *Heregār*: *Heorogār*, cf. *Intr.* xxxii n. 5. — See also note on *B.* 1077: *syððan morgen cōm*.

² A poem, that is, which was not meant to be read but to be recited.

³ Möller reckoned with two basic lays, a 'Hildeburh' and a 'Hengest' lay — in addition to the lay of the Finnsburg Fight (or an epic poem of which the Fragment is a scanty remnant).

⁴ We are not justified in regarding the Episode as the exact version of the scop's recital, though in nearly all editions it is printed within quotation marks.

like *sume on wale crungon* 1113, *was hira blæd scacen* 1124, *ne meahle wæfre mōd/forhabban in hrepre* 1150, *þæt was geōmuru ides* 1075 (cp. 814 f., 2564 f., 2981, 1727, 11, 1812, 1250, 1372; *Angl.* xxviii 444 f., *Intr.* lxi). On the literary formula *gæsta gifrost* 1123, see *Intr.* cxii n. 4; on the figurative use of (*foldan*) *bearm*, see *Arch.* cxxvi 353.

Remarkable nonce words of the Episode — some of them still obscure — are: *unflitme* 1097, *unhlitme* 1129, *icge* 1107, *bengeat* 1121, *lādþite* 1122, *wælfæg* 1128, *torngemōt* 1140, *woroldræden* 1142 (n.), *ferhðfrec* 1146, *sweordbealo* 1147, *ingesteald* 1155, *unsynnum* 1072; see also 1106 and note. The relatively numerous words recorded in the Fragment only are listed in the Glossary of *Finnsburg*. An interesting lexical agreement between the two versions is seen in the use of *eorðcýning* 1155, *eorðbūend*, *F.* 32; *hildelēoma* 1143 (cp. 2583, 1523), *swurdlēoma*, *F.* 35.

III. THE FIGHT AT FINNSBURG

The Fight at Finnsburg, although a fragment, is in a way the most perfect of the three Old English battle poems. Less polished and rhetorical than the *Battle of Brunanburh*, at the same time truer to the old form of verse and style than the *Battle of Maldon*, it shows complete harmony between subject-matter and form.

It is emphatically a poem of action and moves on directly and swiftly, the consecutive stages being commonly marked by the simple connective *ðā*. Only once does it pause for an exclamation voicing the scop's jubilant admiration of the heroes (37 ff.). Nearly one half of the fragment consists of speech, by which the action is carried on in a wonderfully vivid fashion. The apparent repetition of the question¹ in the answer (1, 4) and the (originally) unassigned speech (24 ff., see note) recall the well-known ballad practice. Quite characteristic are the asyndetic, parallel half-lines (5, 6, 11, 12) following upon each other like short, sharp battle shouts, and the rhetorical repetition and parallelism (37-40) eloquently symbolizing deep emotion. The poet is not sparing in the use of expressive epithets, kennings, and other compounds, nor does he neglect the essential device of variation. Indeed, the general impression is not that of crude workmanship.

The comparative frequency of end-stopped verses is partly accounted for by the use of direct discourse and by the number of distinct divisions of the narrative (introduced by *ðā*). Several groups of 4 lines could be easily arranged as 'stanzas' (sense-units): 14-17, 18-21, 24-27, 37-40; similarly groups of 3 lines could be made out: 10-12, 43-45, 46-48.²

Of the rhythmical types the jerky C and the rousing B varieties hold prominent places. We may note especially the striking recurrence of B or C in seven consecutive *a*-lines (16-22), and in six *b*-lines: 40-45. Use of the same type in both half-lines is found seven times: 4, 11, 12, 30,

¹ The opening words have been taken by some scholars as the close of a question. Cf. Hart *L.* 4.125.198 n. 4, 50, 144.

² Möller's violent reconstruction is found in his *Altengl. Volksepos* ii, pp. vii-ix.

37, 40, 43. A rather heavy thesis marks the opening of C in 8^b and 37^a (cp. *Beow.* 1027^a, 38^a), and an isolated hypermetrical type is introduced on a highly appropriate occasion: 39^a. (Perhaps also 13^a must be admitted to be hypermetrical.) Irregularities of alliteration: 22^a, 46^a (see T.C. § 18), 28^b, 41^b (T.C. § 27), 39^a (cf. Siev. A.M. § 93) could be set right by transposition or other alterations (see Varr.), but are perhaps naturally explained by the less literary character of this poem which presupposes a far less strictly regulated oral practice. (For the alliteration of 11 and 12, see note on *Beow.* 489 f.)

The language of the text, which unfortunately is transmitted in very bad condition, shows various late forms, such as *Finnsburuh* 36 (for *Finnes-*, cf. Weyhe, *Beitr.* xxx 86 n. 1; quite exceptional), *hlynned* 6 (for *hlyneð*, cf. Siev. § 410 n. 3), *mænig* 13 (cf. Lang. § 7 n. 1), *sceft* 7 (Lang. § 8.4), *scýneð* 7 (Lang. § 3.1), also non-WS. forms: *cweþ* 24 (Lang. § 8.1, Siev. § 391 n. 10), *wæg* 43 (Lang. § 7.1), *fala*¹ 25, 33, *nēfre* 39 (Kent., cf. Siev. § 151; but 37: *nāfre*), *heordra* 26 (So. Northumbr., cf. Bülb. § 144), *hwearflicra* 34 (perh. *ea=eo*, No. Northumbr., cf. Bülb. § 140), *sword* 15 (Lang. § 8.6; 13: *swurd*). (The analogical *duru* 42, instead of *dura*, is in a line with similar forms in *Beowulf*, 344, 1278; cf. Lang. § 18.2.) But definite localization and dating (both of the Lambeth MS. and of its prototype) are impossible.² General considerations favor, of course, an early date for the original lay, as early at least as that of *Beowulf*.

Some half-lines of a conventional character are common to *Beowulf* and *Finnsburg*: *F.* 19^b=*B.* 740^b, 2286^b, *F.* 38^b=*B.* 1012^b, *F.* 46^b=*B.* 610^a, 1832^a, 2981^a. The more striking agreement in the sentences, *F.* 37 f. and *B.* 1011 f. (cf. 1027 ff., 38), possibly indicates that the author of the epic knew the *Finnsburg* poem. Identity or similarity of phrases is further noted in *F.* 9^b=*B.* 1832^b, *F.* 15^b=*B.* 2610^b, *F.* 17^b=*B.* 2945^b, *F.* 21^a=*B.* 2170^a, *F.* 22^a=*B.* 2899^b, *F.* 24^a=*B.* 343^b, *F.* 24^b=*B.* 348^b, *F.* 25^a=*B.* 2135^b, 2923^b, *F.* 27^b=*B.* 200^b, 645^b, *F.* 33^b=*B.* 399^b, *F.* 35^b=*B.* 2313^b, *F.* 37^b=*B.* 2947^a, 3000^a.

The recurrence of *F.* 11 — in slightly different form — in *Ex.* 218: *habban heora hlencan, hycgan on ellen* (used in a somewhat similar context) need not be construed as direct imitation one way or the other. (Cp. *Mald.* 4, 128.)

¹ *fala* occurs 26 times in the late MS. A of the WS. *Gospels*, cf. G. Trilsbach, *Die Lautlehre der spätwestsächs. Evangelien* (Bonn, 1905), p. 15.

² ten Brink (L 4.7.549 f.) advanced the theory that the poem was popular among the East Saxons and was written down in Essex in the latter half of the 10th century. Cf. also Binz 185. — Instructive syntactical features are lacking. The repeated use of the pronoun 'this' (and of the adverb 'here') is fully warranted by the occasion. (See also *Arch.* cxv 182.) Some instances of the personal (and possessive) pronouns are possibly due to the scribe(s) (13, 25, 42); *hyra* in 15^b is metrically necessary. — The metrical laxity and the occurrence of indirect discourse do not afford sufficient evidence of a late date. Nor can the use of *swān* 39 be considered decisive in this connection, since it is merely a guess that its meaning has been influenced by ON. *sveinn* (cf. Mackie LF. 2.12.267).

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34. Additional comment by A. Heusler, *R.-L.* ii 505 f., and L 4.124.3; G. Schütte, L 4.94 a; Cha. Intr. 245-89 [elaborate, important discussion]; Malone Haml. 19-23.

35. W. S. Mackie, "The Fight at Finsburg." *MLR.* xvii (1922), 288. [ll. 34 (35), 39 (40).]

36. R. A. Williams, (1) *The Finn Episode in Beowulf. An Essay in Interpretation.* Cambridge, 1924. 171 pp. [Endeavors to trace in the Finn story certain features known from the second part of the Nibelungen legend; suggests a number of novel interpretations. A notably ingenious but unwarranted reconstruction.] R.: W. J. Sedgefield, *MLR.* xx (1925), 338 f.; H. Hecht, *Anz.f.d.A.* xlv (1925), 121-25; Elsie Blackman, *Review of English Studies* i (1925), 228-31; Fr. Klaeber, *Beibl.* xxxvii (1926), 5-9 (cf. *ib.*, xxxviii, 61-63 and 160); Kemp Malone, *JEGPh.* xxv (1926), 114-17; Hermann M. Flasdieck, *Lit. bl.* xlvii (1926), 156-64; H. Schreuder, *Neophilologus* xi (1926), 294-97. — (2) "'Beowulf,' ll. 1086-1088," *MLR.* xxii (1927), 310-13.

37. Kemp Malone, "The Finn Episode in *Beowulf*." *JEGPh.* xxv (1926), 157-72. [Subtle literary interpretation.] *Id.*, "Hunlafing," *MLN.* xliii (1928), 300-04. [Sword-name.]

38. Anton Gerard van Hamel, "Hengest and his Namesake." *Kl. Misc.* (1929), 159-71. [Critical examination of the accounts of Hengest the invader. The question of his identity with the *Finnsburg* Hengest cannot be decided. But for an Anglo-Saxon of the 7th century (Nennius' informant), "Finn the Frisian, and consequently Hengest the thane, were no contemporaries of Hengest the invader."]

39. H. F. Scott-Thomas, "The Fight at Finnsburg: Guthlaf and the Son of Guthlaf." *JEGPh.* xxx (1931), 498-505. [Unconvincing.] — 39 a. Fr. Klaeber, "Garulf, Guðlafs Sohn im Finnsburg-Fragment." *Arch.* clxii (1932), 116 f. — 39 b. John O. Beatty, *PMLA.* xlix (1934), 372 f. (L 7.25 k.)

40. Cf. Hoops 132 ff., St. 55 ff. [Comments on the Episode.]

41. See also *Beowulf* Bibliography IV, *passim*; thus, Mone L 4.23. 134-36; Uhland L 4.26.351 ff.; Haigh L 4.27. ch. 3; Dederich L 4.70. 215-25; Morley L 4.2. ch. 7; Brooke L 4.6.1.63-6; Ker L 4.120.1.94-7; Heusler L 4.124.1.10 f.; Lawrence L 4.22 c; Schneider L 4.22 d, 4.13 a; also Köhler L 9.5.155-57.

42. Further comments are found in numerous editions and translations of *Beowulf* (and *Finnsburg*), especially those of Grundtvig (transl., pp. xxxix-xlvi; ed., pp. 1-111, 138 f.), Kemble (ii, pp. xlvii-xlix), Ettmüller (transl., pp. 35-9), Simrock (pp. 187-90), Arnold (pp. 204-7), Wyatt, Holthausen, Heyne-Schücking, Clark Hall, Child, Vogt, Gering, Gummere, Chambers, Dickens.

THE FIGHT AT FINNSBURG

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..... (hor)nas byrnað.'

[H]næf hlēoþrode ðā heaþogeong cyning:

' Nē ðis ne dagað ēastan, nē hēr draca ne flēogeð,

nē hēr ðisse healle hornas ne byrnað;

5 ac hēr forþ berað, fugelas singað,

gylleð græghama, gūðwudu hlynneð,

scyld scefte oncwýð. Nū scýneð þes mōna

waðol under wolcnum; nū ārisað wēadæda,

ðe ðisne folces nīð fremman willað.

10 Ac onwacnigeað nū, wīgend mīne,

habbað ēowre līnda, hicgeaþ on ellen,

winnað on orde, wesað on mōde! '

Ðā ārās mænig goldhladen ðegn, gyrde hine his
swurde;

NOTE — *Dickins* = LF. 2.11; *Mackie* = LF. 2.12; *Tr.* = LF. 2.10. See also Table of Abbreviations, pp. clxxxiv ff.

1 *Rie.L.* (?), *Gr. Germ.* x 422, 4 *Edd.* (hor)nas; *Gr. l.c.* inserts before it (beorhtre), *Bu. Tid.* 304 (beorhtor). *Tho.*, *Edd.* byrnað næfre. — 2^a *Tr.* Hnæf þā (for næfre, taken as beginning of 2, see *Hickes's* text) hlēoþrode; *Holt.* Ðā hlēoþrode (*metri causa*). *Heusler V.* § 234 Hnæf hlēoþrode ðā. — 2^b *Gru.tr.*, most *Edd.* heaþogeong; *Ke.* heorogeong; *Dickins* hearogeong (=heoru-); *Tr.* heaþogeorn. — 3^a *Gru.tr.* ēastan. — 5^a *Gru.tr.* (?) forþ fērað; *E.tr.*, *E.Sc.* fyrd berað; *Gr.* 1, *Schü.* fēr (=fær) for hēr. Before 5^b *Rie.L.* inserts [fyrdsearu rincas, / fýnd ofer foldan], *Gr.* 2 [feorhgeniðlan/fyrdsearu fúslicu], *Bu.* 23 [fyrdsearu rincas, / flacre flānbogan], *Rie.* *ZfdA.* xlviii 9 [fyrdsearu rincas, / nalles hēr on flyhte]. — 6^b *Klu.* LF. 2.9 (?), *Holt.* hlyneð. — 9^a *ten Brink LF.* 4.12.545 [þām] ðe. — *Boer ZfdA.* xlvii 143 f. pisses (so *Gru. p.* 138) and 9^b wille. — 11^a *Gr.* 1 (?), *He.*, *Tr.*, *Sed.* hebbað. — *Gr.* (cf. *E.Sc.*), *He.*, *Sed.* handa; *Bu. Tid.* 305, *Schü.*, *Holt.* līnda; *Bu.* 23 (?), *Tr.*, *Cha.* hlencan; *Rie. ZfdA.* xlviii 10 randas (cp. *Mald.* 20). — 11^b *Gru.tr.* hicgeaþ. — 12^a *Gru.tr.*, et al., *Sed.* winnað; *Rieger LF.* 4.6.2.10, et al. þindað (see note); *Tho.* (cf. *E.tr.*), *Schü.*, *Holt.* winnað. — 12^b *Gru.tr.*, et al., *Sed.* on mōde; 3 *Edd.* onmōde. — 13^a made into 3 half-lines by *Rie.L.*, *Gr.* 2; *Tr.*: Ð. ā. [of reste rondwīgend] m., / g.ð.; *Holt.*: Ð. ā. [of ræste rūmheort] m. / g. [gum]ðegn. — *Tho.* goldhroden.

- 15 *ðā tō dura ēodon drihtlice cēman,*
 Sigeferð and Ēaha, hyra sword getugon,
 and æt ðprum durum Ordlāf and Gūplāf,
 and Hengest sylf, hwearf him on lāste.
 Ðā gýt Gārulf[e] Gūðere stýrde,
 ðæt hē swā frēolīc feorh forman sīþe
 20 *tō ðære healle durum hyrsta ne bære,*
 nū hyt nīþa heard ānyman wolde;
 ac hē frægn ofer eal undearninga,
 dēormōd hælēþ, hwā ðā duru hēolde.
 ‘Sigeferþ is mīn nama (cweþ hē), ic eom Secgena lēod,
 25 *wreccea wīde cūð; fæla ic wēana gebād,*
 heordra hilda; ðē is gýt hēr witod,
 swæþer ðū sylf tō mē sēcean wylle.’
 Ðā wæs on healle wælslihta gehlyn,
 sceolde celled bord cēnum on handa,
 30 *bānhelm berstan, buruhðelu dynede, —*
 oð æt ðære gūðe Gārulf gecrang
 ealra ærest eorðbūendra,
 Gūðlāfes sunu, ymbe hyne gōdra fæla,
 hwearflīcra hræw. Hræfen wandrode
 35 *sweart and sealobrūn. Swurdlēoma stōd,*
 swylce eal Finnsburuh fýrenu wære.

15^a *Mö. 86* (cf. *Müll. ZfdA. xi 281, Bu. 25, Tr., Holt. Eawa. Dickins supports Eaha by ref. to Echha, Liber Vitae, etc. (cf. R. Müller, Über die Namen des L.V., Palaestra ix, p. 53).* — 18^a *Tr., Cha. Gārulf[e].* — 18^b *E.Sc. (?) Tr., Holt., Cha. stýrde.* — 19^a *Gr., Schü. h[ī]e.* — 20^b *Ke., Holt., Sed., Cha. bære.* — 22^a *Tr., Holt. eal[ī]e.* — 25^a *Gru.tr. wreccen, Tho. wrecca, Gr.² wreccia.* — 25^b *W. D. Conybeare (L 2.23) wēana.* — 26^a *Ke., most Edd. heardra.* — 28^a *E.tr., most Edd. wealle.* — 29^a *Gr.¹ cēlod; Rie.L., Tr., Schü., Cha. celled; Jellinek Beitr. xv 431 cēled ('cooled').* — *Holt. Zs. 123 ceorlæs; Holt.³ clāne.* — *Ke. bord.* — 29^b *Gr. cēnum.* — 30^a *Bu. 26 bārhelm ('boar-helmet').* — 33^a *Mö. Gūðulfes, Tr. Gūðheres.* — 34^a *Gru.tr., Gr.², Sed., Mackie hwearflīcra hræw; Bu. 27 f., Schü.,¹⁰ Cha. Hwearf ('moved about,' with acc.) flācra hræw (34^b *Bu. hræfen fram ððrum); Jellinek l.c. Hwearf ('crowd') lāðra hræas; Tr. Hræawblācra hwearf (and 34^b wundrode); Holt.²⁻⁵ Hwearf blācra hræas.* — 36^a *Tr. Finn[e]s buruh, Dickins Finn[e]sburuh.**

* * * * *

..... Scyld scefte oncwyrð.

^{38b} *Ke. gebæran.* — ^{39a} *Gr. swānas; dropped by Tr. — E.tr., most Edd. swētnē (for hwitne, partly metri causa).* — *Gr. sylfres hwitne mēde.* — ^{41b} *Tr. swā ne fēol hira nān (metri causa). Before it lacuna assumed and missing words supplied by Rie.L., Gr.2, Mö., Tr. — 42b Ke., E.Sc., Tr., Cha. (?) dura.* — ^{45a} *Tho., Schöl., Cha., Holth.6* herescorp unhrór; *Tr. h. áhroren; Ke., Holtz.2, Sed.* herescorpum hrór. — ^{45b} *Tr., Holth., Sed. þyrrell.* (*Or þyrrell, cf. T.C. § 3.*) — ^{46a} *Tr. Hól.* Ðá frægn hine sōna (*metri causa*).

¹ For the runic 'wyn' regularly printed in Hickes's text the ordinary *w* has been substituted.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Wesað on mode. | Secean wylle. |
| Ða aras mænig goldhladen | Ða wæs on healle. |
| ðegn. | Wæl-slihta gehlyn. |
| Gyrde hine his swurde. | Sceolde Celæs borð. |
| Ða to dura eodon. | Genumon handa. |
| Drihtlice cempan. | (30) Banhelm berstan. |
| (15) Sigeferð and Eaha. | Buruhðelu dynede. |
| Hyra sword getugon. | Oð æt ðære guðe. |
| And æt oþrum durum. | Garulf gecrang. |
| Ordlaf and Guplaf. | Ealra ærest. |
| And Hengest sylf. | Eorðbuendra |
| Hwearf him on laste. | Guðlafes sunu. |
| Ða gyt Garulf. | Ymbe hyne godra fæla. |
| Guðere styrode. | Hwearflacra hrær. |
| Ðæt he swa freolic feorh. | Hræfen wandrode. |
| For-man siþe. | (35) Sweart and sealo brun. |
| (20) To ðære healle durum. | Swurd-leoma stod. |
| Hyrsta ne bæran. | Swylce eal Finnsburuh. |
| Nu hyt niþa heard. | Fyrenu wære. |
| Any man wolde. | Ne gefrægn ic. |
| Ac he frægn ofer eal. | Næfre wurplicor. |
| Undearninga. | Æt wera hilde. |
| Deormod hæleþ. | Sixtig sigebeorna. |
| Hwa ða duru heolde. | Sel gebærann. |
| Sigeferþ is min Nama cweþ | Ne nefre swa noc hwitne |
| he. | medo. |
| Ic eom secgena leod. | Sel forgyldan. |
| (25) Wrecten wide cuð. | (40) Donne hnæfe guldan. |
| Fæla ic weuna gebad. | His hægstældas. |
| Heordra hilda. | Hig fuhton fif dagas. |
| Ðe is gyt herwitod. | Swa hyra nan ne feol. |
| Swæper ðu sylf to me. | Drihtgesiða. |

Ac hig ða duru heoldon.	And eac wæs his helm ðyrl.
Ða gewat him wund hæleð.	Ða hine sona frægn.
On wæg gangan.	Folces hyrde.
Sæde þ his byrne.	Hu ða wigend hyra.
Abrocen wære.	Wunda genæson.
(45) Here sceorpum hror.	Oððe hwæper ðæra hyssa.

NOTES

1-12. Hnæf announces the approach of enemies and arouses his men.

We may picture to ourselves the situation as follows. One of the Danes, who are distrustful of the Frisians, has been watching outside and reports to the king a suspicious gleam of light. Hnæf replies: 'These are signs of nothing else but armed men marching against us.' Then, by bold anticipation, the realities of battle are sketched by the speaker. It is natural to suppose that Hengest is the watcher addressed by the king.

2. [H]næf hlēoþrode ðā. For the scansion, Hel. 4826 *weroð siðoda thō* has been cited as a parallel. (Heusler.) — **heaþogeong.** Evidently Hnæf was thought to be much younger than his sister.

3. *ðis ne dagað*, 'this is not the dawn.' — **nē hēr draca ne flēogeð;** i.e., a fire-spitting dragon. See *Beow.* 2312, 2522, 2582; *O.E. Chron.* A.D. 793 (D, E, F); *Lied vom Hürnen Seyfrid* 18: *Die Burg die ward erleuchtet, Als ob sie wer entprant* (as a result of the flying of a dragon). The exchange of remarks about an alarming light could have suggested itself to the poet by the old belief that an approaching battle was signaled by a reddening of the sky. Cp. *Helgakv. Hund.* ii 22: *verþr vígroþa um víkinga*, and Heusler's note (Thule, No. 1, p. 149).

5 f. forþ berað of the MS. can be justified on the assumption that the war equipments specified afterwards are the object of *berað* (see, e.g., *Beow.* 291, *Ex.* 219, *Mald.* 12) which the poet had in mind but did not take the time to express. [A frankly intrans. use of *forþ beran*, 'press forward' (Schilling, *MLN.* i 116 f., Dickins) can hardly be recognized. The supposedly parallel cases of *beran út*, *El.* 45, *Andr.* 1221 were misunderstood by Gr. Spr. Cf. also *Angl.* xxvii 407 f.] — The *fugelas* seem to be the birds of prey (see 34), who gather in expectation of slaughter, as in *Gen.* 1983 ff., *Ex.* 162 ff., *El.* 27 ff., *Jud.* 206 ff. For other interpretations proposed such as 'arrows,' 'morning birds,' see Bu. Tid. 304 f., Bu. 22 f., Möller 47; *Angl.* xxviii 447; Boer, *ZfdA.* xlvii 140 ff.; Rieger, *ZfdA.* xlviii 9. — **græghama**, 'the grey-coated one,' i.e. either 'wolf' — the familiar animal of prey, beside raven and eagle, in the regular epic trio, cp., e.g., *Brun.* 64 — or 'coat of mail' (cp. *Beow.* 334). *gyllan* fits both meanings (*Rid.* 25.3; *Andr.* 127).

7-9. Now the moon lights up the scene: the tragic fate is inevitable, **nū ārisað wēadæda.** Thus Hildebrand exclaims: *welaga nū . . . wēwurt skihit*, *Hildebr.* 49. **þes (mōna)** is thoroughly idiomatic, cp. *Rid.* 58.1: *ðeos lyft*, *Gen.* 811: *þeos beorhte sunne*, etc. (*Arch.* cxv 182). — **under wolcnum**; the moon is passing 'under,' i.e., 'behind' the clouds, though

not really hidden by them. A stereotyped expression is here put to a fine, picturesque use.

9. *ðisne folces nið fremman*, 'carry out this enmity of the people.'

12. The 'wyn' form of *windað* is slightly different from the customary *w* of Hickes; hence it has sometimes been taken for a *þ*; so *wrecen* 25 (see Dickins). (*þindað* = 'show your temper' (?) .)

13-27. The warriors on both sides make ready for the fight.

13. *goldhladen* may be meant with reference to helmets, swords, corslets, or (Bu. 24:) bracelets such as Hrólfr's warriors are to use in the last fight for their king: 'load your arms with gold; let your right hands receive the bracelets, that they may swing their blows more heavily' (Saxo ii 64, Par. § 7). [Cf. Olrik-Hollander, *The Heroic Legends of Denmark* (1919), pp. 121 f.] Note *Ruin* 33 ff.: *beorn monig/glædmōd and goldbeorht . . . wighyrstum scān*. — 13^a is metrically doubtful.

16. *æt ðþrum durum*, scil. 'stood' or 'drew their swords.' The plural *durum* has singular meaning; cp. 20.

17. and *Hengest sylf*. Hengest now takes his place inside the hall with the others. (The use of *sylf* is no indication that *he* is the king.)

18 ff. *Ðā gýt* marks the progress of the narrative (which now introduces another fighter): 'further,' 'then.' [Or does *gýt* denote 'as yet' in conjunction with (and partly anticipating) the negative meaning of the sentence (*stýrde, ne*)?] The Frisian *Gūðere* tries to restrain the impetuous youth, *Gārulf* — perhaps his nephew, cp. *Nibel.* 2208 ff., *Waltherius* 846 ff. — from risking his life 'at the first onset' (19^a, cp. *Beow.* 740; or: 'in his first battle'?). but *Gārulf*, heedless of danger, rushes to one of the doors, encounters the veteran *Sigeferþ*, and meets a hero's death. There is nothing startling about the fact that *Gārulf*'s father has the same name, *Gūðlāf* (33), as one of the Danish warriors. (In *Maldon* occur two persons named *Godric*, 187: 321, and two named *Wulfmæc*, 113: 155.) Certainly we need not assume that father and son are fighting on opposite sides. See *ESt.* xxxix 308. — Cha. Intr. 283 ff. suggests that *Gārulf* (possibly miswritten *Gefwulf*, *Wids.* 26) may have been the chief of the 'Jutes.' Schneider (L 4.13 a, 22 d) conjectures that in the original story *Gārulf* was the son of *Finn*. *Beaty* (L 7.25 k) tries to establish *Gārulf* as *Finn*'s son by way of taking *gūðlāf* 33 as an adjective designating *Finn*. [Further, LF. 4.39.]

20. As to *hyrsta* (parallel with *feorh*) *beran*, see *Beow.* 291, and note on *F.* 5 f. (*Angl.* xxviii 456.)

21. *nīþa heard*, scil. *Sigeferþ*.

22. *hē*, scil. *Gārulf*. — *ofer eal*. The neuter *eal* (in contrast with *ealle*, *Beow.* 2899, cp. *Gen.* 2462, *Dan.* 527, *Sat.* 616, etc. [see *Arch.* civ 291]) includes both the fighters and the scene (and tumult) of fighting. Cp. *Mald.* 256: *ofer eall clypode*; also *Ælfric*, *Saints* iv 280, xxiii 803.

24. *cweþ hē* is a parenthetic addition (which during the merely oral existence of such lays was dispensed with). It is to be disregarded metrically. Cf. *Rie* V. 58 n.; *Heusler*, *ZfdA.* xlvi 245 ff.

26. **heordra**. Cha. Intr. 245 n. calls attention to the fact that, among numerous unquestionable inaccuracies of Hickes's transcripts of Old English specimens, there is not lacking an erroneous *eo* for *ea* (*Menol.* 121: MS. *bearn*). Thus it will seem to be unnecessary here to find an explanation for such an orthographic irregularity.

27. **swæper**, 'which one of two things,' i.e. victory or death. Cp. *Hildebr.* 60 ff.

28-40. **The battle rages.**

28. **on** (healle), 'in (the hall) ? (cp. 30^b), or 'at,' 'around ? (cp. *Beow.* 529, 926[?]). — *wealle* would be metrically more regular.

29. No explanation or really satisfactory emendation of **celæs** has been found. The conjecture *cellod* rests on *Mald.* 283: *cellod bord*, but the meaning of this nonce word is unknown. (Rieger LF. 2.6: 'concave,' 'curved'; Kluge LF. 2.9: from Lat. *celatus*; Trautmann LF. 2.10.46: *cylloð* 'covered with leather'; Grein Spr.: *cēloð* 'keel-shaped,' 'oval'; B.-T. Suppl.: *celod* 'having a boss or beak'; Holt. i⁶, ii⁵: *celced* 'white' (from *cealc* 'chalk').) See also Varr.

34. **hwearflíc** (cf. above, p. 238), perhaps = 'agile,' 'active,' or 'obedient,' 'trusty'; cp. *Gifts of Men* 68: *þegn gehweorf*; Go. *gahwairbs* 'pliant, obedient.' [According to Mackie, 'mortal,' 'dead,' on the basis of *hwerflíc* 'fleeing,' *Boeth.* 25.10 (B). — Cp. ON. *hverfr* 'shifting'; OE. *Lind. Gosp.*: *huoerflíce* = vicissim.] — **hræw**, 'body,' not necessarily 'corpse'; cp. *Andr.* 1031: *ær þan hrā crunge* (though also *walu feollon*, *Beow.* 1042). — Numerous corrections of this passage have been proposed, see Varr. [Also *Hwearfæde* (or *Hwearf(t)lade*) *ærn* (= *earn*, cf. Siev. § 158.1) would make sense. Kock⁴ 126 f.: *hwearf flacra earn*; Holt. LF. 4.11.4: *hwearf hlacra earn* (**hlacor* 'screaming,' cp. *hlacerian* 'to mock, deride'). The eagle is certainly an agreeable newcomer, to whom the raven is not likely to object. — Other guesses: *MLR.* xvi 59 (Sedgefield); *ib.* xix 105 (S. J. Crawford: *ymb hine gōðra fæla/hwearflícra hræs* (= *hræs*)).] — **Hræfen wandrode**. Cp. *Mald.* 106: *hremmas wun-*
don.

36. **swylce eal Finnsburuh fyrenu wære**. (Cp. i ff.) See the parallels: Uhland, *Germ.* ii 356, Lüning L 7.28.73 f., 31; also *Iliad* ii 455 ff.

37 f. On the double comparative (used similarly in the corresponding passage, *Beow.* 1011 f.), see *MPh.* iii 252.

39 f. See *Beow.* 2633 ff. and note. For a defense of the 'white mead' see Mackie (ref. to an 18th cent. quotation in the *NED.*). It is not surprising that critics (Heusler L 4.124.3.28, Holthausen⁵, Mackie, *MLR.* xvii 288) should feel strongly tempted to relieve the heavy line (39) by reading (with Trautmann): *nē nēfre swētnē medo sēl forgyldan*.

41 ff. **The Frisians, weakened and unable to make headway, [seem on the point of preparing for a new move . . .]** — As to **fif dagas**, see *Beow.* 545 and note on 147.

43 ff. It appears probable that the wounded man who 'goes away' is a Frisian, and **folces hyrde**, Finn. See Rieger, *ZfdA.* xlviii 12; for argu-

ments to the contrary, see Bugge 28, Trautmann 62, Boer, *ZfdA.* xlvii 147. We may imagine a disabled Frisian leaving the front of the battle line and being questioned by his chief as to how the [Danish?] warriors were bearing (or could bear) their wounds.

45^a. Type E. As to the shifting of the stress to the second syllable of *unhrôr*, cp. *Beow.* 1756, 2000. — *heresceorþum hrôr* (see Hickes's text) could refer only to the *wund hæleð* himself, 43.

47. On the metrical division of this line, see note on *B.* 2481.

48. Bugge (28), taking *hwæþer* as 'whether,' would supply [*hild sweðrode*]. If *hwæþer* is = 'which one,' the missing words might be [*hilde gedīgde*]; the names of the two young fighters were then contained in the following line.

The rest is silence. But the outcome is revealed in the *Beowulf* Episode.

It has been surmised by Rieger (*l.c.*) that Finn, anxious to break down the resistance of the besieged at last, orders the hall to be set on fire (as is done, *Volsungasaga*, ch. 8 and *Nibel.* 2048 ff.), whereupon the Danes, forced into the open, have to meet the Frisians on equal ground.

APPENDIX I

PARALLELS

(ANALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIVE PASSAGES)

I. ANGLO-SAXON GENEALOGIES¹

§ 1. WEST SAXON GENEALOGY.

§ 1.1. *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (ed. B. Thorpe, 1861; i 126 ff.). A.D. 855. (MS. B, cp. A, C, D.)

Abelwulf . . . gefor . . . Se Abelwulf wæs Ecgbrihting. Ecgbriht . . . Ingild (14 more names). Brand — Bældæg — Woden — Frealaf — Finn — God(w)ulf — Geata (A, D: Geat, C: Geatt) — Tætwa — BEAW² — SCYLDWA (A: Sceldwea, C: Scealdwa) — HEREMOD — Itermon — Haðra — Hwala — Bedwig³ SCEAFING, id est filius Noe, se wæs geboren on þære earce Noes. Lamech. Matusalem . . . Seth. Adam primus homo et pater noster, id est Christus.

§ 1.2. *Asserius, De Rebus Gestis Ælfredi* (A.D. 893) (ed. W. H. Stevenson, Oxford, 1904). Cap. i.

Genealogia: Ælfred rex, filius Æthelwulfi regis . . Ecgberhti . . . Ingild Brond — Beldeag — Uuoden — Frithowald — Frealaf — Frithuwulf — Finn — Godwulf — Geata, quem Getam iamdudum pagani pro deo venerabantur — Tætua — BEAUU — SCELDWEA — HEREMOD — Itermod — Hathra — Huala — Beduuig — Seth⁴ — Noe — Lamech — Mathusalem — Enoch — Malaleel — Cainan — Enos — Seth — Adam.

§ 1.3. *Fabii Ethelwerdi* (ob. cir. 1000 A.D.) *Chronicorum libri quatuor* (ed. H. Petrie, J. Sharpe, T. D. Hardy; *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, Vol. i, 1848). Lib. iii, cap. iii (p. 512).

Athulf rex . . filius Ecgbryhti regis . . . Ingild Brond — Balder — Uuothen — Frithouwald — Frealaf — Frithouulf — Fin — Goduulf

¹ On the numerous Ags. genealogies, see Grimm D. M. iii 377-401 (1709-36); Kemble ii, pp. v ff., & L 4.43; Earle-Plummer, *Two of the Saxon Chronicles* ii (1899), 1-6 (harmonized genealogical trees); Haack L 4.30. 23 ff.; Chadwick Or. 269 ff.; Cha. Intr. 195 ff., 311 ff.; E. Hackenberg, *Die Stammtafeln der ags. Königreiche*, Berlin Diss., 1918. On ON. genealogies, see *Corpus Poeticum Boreale* (L 10.1) ii 511 ff.; cp. Par. §§ 5, 8.1.

² Important names have been marked by the use of capitals or italics.

³ According to E. Björkman, *ESL* lii 170, *Beibl.* xxx 23-5, the *d* is a scribal error for *o* (in a form based on a latinized **Beowius*). MS. D has *Beowi*.

⁴ Stevenson's note: 'legendum tamen *Sceaf*.'

— Geat — Tetuua — BEO — SCYLD — SCEF. Ipse Scef cum uno dromone advectus est in insula oceani quæ dicitur *Scani*,¹ armis circumdatus, eratque valde recens puer, et ab incolis illius terræ ignotus; attamen ab eis suscipitur, et ut familiarem diligenti animo eum custodierunt, et post in regem eligunt; de cuius prosapia ordinem trahit Athulf rex.

(English translation in J. A. Giles's *Six Old English Chronicles* [Bohn's Antiquarian Library].)

§ 1.4. **Willelmi Malmesbiriensis Monachi** (ob. A.D. 1143) **De Gestis Regum Anglorum libri quinque** (ed. W. Stubbs, London, 1887). Lib. ii, § 116.

Ethelwulfus fuit filius Egbirhti . . . Ingild[us] Brondius — Beldegius — Wodenius — Fridewaldus — Frelafius — Finnus — Godulfus — Getius — Tetius — BEOWIUS — SCELDUS — SCEAF. Iste, ut ferunt, in quendam insulam Germaniæ Scandzam, de qua Jordanes, historiographus Gothorum loquitur, appulsus navì sine remige, puerulus, posito ad caput frumenti manipulo, dormiens, ideoque Scaef nuncupatus, ab hominibus regionis illius pro miraculo exceptus, et sedulo nutritus; adulta ætate regnavit in oppido quod tunc *Slaswic*, nunc vero *Haithebi* appellatur. Est autem regio illa *Anglia Vetusta* dicta, unde Angli venerunt in Britanniam, inter Saxones et Gothos constituta. Scaef fuit filius HEREMODII

§ 2. MERCIAN GENEALOGY.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (ed. B. Thorpe, i 86). A.D. 755 (MSS. A, B, C).

. . . OFFA feng to rice ond heold xxxix. wintra; ond his sunu Ecgferþ heold xli. daga ond c. daga. Se Offa wæs þincgferþing. þincgferþ Eanwulfing. Eanwulf — Osmod — Eawa — Pybba — Creoda — Cynewald — Cnebba — Icel — EOMÆR² — Angelþeow — OFFA — WÆRMUND — Wihlætæg Wodening.

See *ib.*, A.D. 626 (MSS. B, C), and Sweet, *The Oldest English Texts*, p. 170.

§ 3. KENTISH GENEALOGY.

Nennii Historia Britonum (redaction dated cir. 800 A.D.) (ed. J. Stevenson, London, 1838), § 31. Cf. Cha. Intr. 199.

Interea venerunt tres ciulæ a Germania expulsæ in exilio, in quibus erant HORS et HENGIST, qui et ipsi fratres erant, filii Guictgils, filii Guitta, filii Guectha, filii Vuoden, filii Frealaf, filii Fredulf, filii FINN, filii FOLCWALD,³ filii Geta, qui fuit, at aiunt, filius Dei.

¹ See Intr. xxxvii; Glossary of Proper Names: *Sceden-æg*.

² Sweet, *O.E.T.* 170.93: *Eamer*.

³ Thus also in Henry of Huntingdon's *Historia Anglorum* (cir. 1135 A.D.), lib. ii, § 1, where the name is corrupted, however, to *Flocwald*.

II. SCANDINAVIAN DOCUMENTS

(See L 10.1, 2, 3, 4, 8.)

§ 4. ELDER EDDA.

Hyndluljóð (cir. close of the 10th century).¹

2. Let us pray the Father of the Hosts to be gracious to us, for he grants and gives gold to his servants; he gave HERMÓÐR a helmet and mail-coat, and SIGMUNDR a sword.

9. For they have laid a wager of Welsh-ore (i.e., gold), Æhtere [ÓTARR] the young and Ongenþeow [ANGANTÝR]. I am bound to help the former, that the young prince may have his father's heritage after his kinsmen.

11. Now do thou tell over the men of old and say forth in order the races of men. Who of the Shieldings [SKJÖLDUNGA]? Who of the Shelings [SKILFINGA]? who of the Ethelings? who of the Wolfings [YLFINGA]? who of the Free-Born? who of the Gentle-Born are the most chosen of kindred of all upon earth?

14. Onela [ÁLI] was of old the mightiest of men, and HALFDANR in former days the highest of the Shieldings. Famous are the wars which that king waged, his deeds have gone forth to the skirts of heaven. 15. He [Halfdanr] strengthened himself in marriage with [the daughter of] EYMUÐR the highest of men, who slew Sigtryggr with the cold blade; he wedded Almweig the highest of ladies; they bred up and had eighteen sons.

§ 5. PROSE EDDA.*

Prologus, § 3.

. . . . Vingeþórr, hans sonr Vingener, hans sonr Móða, hans sonr Magi, hans sonr SESKEF** — Beðvig — Athra — Ítrmann — HEREMÓÐ — Skjaldun, er vér kollum SKJÖLD — Biáf, er vér kollum BJÁR — Ját — Guðólf — Finn — Friallaf, er vér kollum Friðleif — Vóden, þann kollum vér Óðin.

Skáldskaparmál. Ch. 40. SKJÖLDR hét sonr Óðins, er Skjöldungar eru frá komnir; hann hafði atsetu² ok réð³ lönðum, þar sem nú er kolluð Danmörk, en þá var kallat Gotland.⁴ Skjöldr átti þann son, er Friðleifr hét, er lönðum réð eptir hann; sonr Friðleifs hét Fróði ['Frið-Fróði']. [There follows the story of Fróði's mill (of happiness, peace, and gold), and the *Grottasöngur*, i.e. Mill Song.⁵] — Ch. 41. Konungr einn í Danmörk er nefndr HRÓLFR KRAKI; hann var ágætastr⁶ fornkönunga fyrst af

¹ The translation in the *Corpus Poeticum Boreale* is used.

* Finnur Jónsson's edition (1900) is used.

** I.e., OE. *sē Scē(a)f*. See Par. § 8.1.

² 'residence.' ³ 'ruled' (OE. *rēd*). ⁴ Rather Jótland, i.e. 'Jutland.' ⁵ *Grottasöngur* 22: 'Let us grind on! Yrsa's child [Rolf Kraki] shall avenge Halfdan's death on Fróði. He [Rolf] shall be called her son and her brother.' (A new rendering by Malone: cf. note on 82 ff.)

⁶ 'most renowned.'

mildi ok frœknleik¹ ok lítillæti² Konungr réð fyrir Upsölum, er Aðils hét. Hann átti³ Yrsu, móður Hrólfs kraka. Hann hafði ósætt⁴ við þann konung, er réð fyrir Nóregi, er Áli hét. Þeir stefndu orrostu⁵ milli sín á ísi vats, þess er *Væni* heitr. [King Aðils had asked Hrólfr for assistance; the latter, being engaged in another war, sent him his twelve champions, among whom were Bǫðvar-Bjarki, Hjalti hug-prúði, Vǫttr, Véseti.] Í þeiri orrostu fell Áli konungr ok mikill hluti⁶ liðs⁷ hans. Þá tók Aðils konungr af honum dauðum hjálminn⁸ *Hildi-svin*, ok hest⁹ hans Hrafn . . . [There follows the story of Rolf's famous expedition to Upsala.]

Ch. 55. Þessir [eru hestar] talðir í *Kálfsvísu*:

Vésteinn [reið] Vali,
en Vivill Stúfi,
Meinþjófr Mói,
en Morginn Vakri,
Áli Hrafn,
es til íss riðu,¹⁰
en annarr austr
und Aðils
grár hvarfaði,
geiri undaðr.

Björn reið Blakki,
en Bíarr Kerti,
Atli Glaumi,
en Aðils Slóngvi,
Hogni Hǫlkvi,
en Haraldr Fǫlkvi,
Gunnarr Gota,
en Grana Sigurðr.

§ 6. YNGLINGASAGA.¹¹

Ch. 5. SKJOLD, the son of Óðinn, wedded her [Gefjon], and they dwelt at *Hleiðra*. — Ch. 23 (27). (*The sea-burial of King Haki*.) Now King Haki had gotten such sore hurts, that he saw that the days of his life would not be long; so he let take a swift ship that he had, and lade it with dead men and weapons, and let bring it out to sea, and ship the rudder, and hoist up the sail, and then let lay fire in tarwood, and make a bale aboard. The wind blew offshore, and Haki was come nigh to death, or was verily dead, when he was laid on the bale, and the ship went blazing out into the main sea; and of great fame was that deed for long and long after. — Ch. 27 (31). (*The Fall of King Óttarr vendilkráka*.) [ÓTTARR (the son of EGILL), king of Sweden, in retaliation for a Danish invasion made in the preceding year (because Óttarr refused to pay the scat promised by Egill), went with his warships to the land of the Danes, while their king Fróði was warring in the East-Countries, and he harried there, and found nought to withstand him.] Now he heard that men were gathered thick in Selund [i.e., *Zealand*], and he turned west through Eyre-Sound, and then sailed south to Jutland, and lays his keels for Limbúrfirð, and harries about *Vendil*, and burns there, and lays the land waste far and wide whereso he came. Vatt [Vǫttr] and Fasti were Fróði's

¹ 'prowess.' ² 'affability.' ³ 'had (as wife)'; OE. *āhte*. ⁴ 'quarrel.' ⁵ 'fight.'

⁶ 'portion.' ⁷ '(of his) following.' ⁸ 'the helmet.' ⁹ 'horse.' ¹⁰ 'rode to the ice.'

¹¹ The translation in *The Saga Library* is used.

earls [*jarlar*] whom he had set to the warding of the land whiles he was away thence; so when these earls heard that the Swede king was harrying in Denmark, they gathered force, and leapt a-shipboard, and sailed south to Limbŕirþ, and came all unawares upon King Óttarr, and fell to fighting; but the Swedes met them well, and folk fell on either side; but as the folk of the Danes fell, came more in their stead from the countryside around, and all ships withal were laid to that were at hand. So such end the battle had, that there fell King Óttarr, and the more part of his host. The Danes took his dead body and brought it a-land, and laid it on a certain mound, and there let wild things and common fowl tear the carrion. Withal they made a crow of tree and sent it to Sweden, with this word to the Swedes, that that King Óttarr of theirs was worth but just so much as that; so afterwards men called him Óttarr Vendilcrow [*Óttarr vendilkráka*]. So says Thiodolf:¹

Into the erns' grip
Fell the great Óttarr,
The doughty of deed,
Before the Danes' weapons:
The glede of war
With bloody foot
At Vendil spurned
The one from afar.

I hear these works
Of Vatt and Fasti
Were set in tale
By Swedish folk:
That Fróði's island's
Earls between them
Had slain the famous
Fight-upholder.

— Ch. 29 (33). King HELGI, the son of Halfdan, ruled in *Hleiðra* in those days, and he came to Sweden with so great a host that King Aðils saw nought for it but to flee away. . . . King Helgi fell in battle whenas RÓLF KRAKI was eight winters old, who was straightway holden as king at Hleiðra. King AÐILS had mighty strife with a king called ÁLI² the Uplander [*Áli inn upplenzki*] from out of Norway. King Aðils and King Áli had a battle on the ice of the *Vener Lake*, and Áli fell there, but Aðils gained the day. Concerning this battle is much told in the Story of the Skjöldungs [*i Skjöldunga sögu*], and also how Rólf Kraki came to Upsala to Aðils; and that was when Rólf Kraki sowed gold on the Fýris-meads.

§ 7. SAXONIS GRAMMATICI GESTA DANORUM.³

II, pp. 38 f.: *Dragon Fight of Frotho (I), father of Haldanus*. A man of the country met him [FROTHO] and roused his hopes [of obtaining money] by the following strain:⁴ 'Not far off is an island rising in delicate slopes, hiding treasure in its hills and 'ware of its rich booty. Here a noble pile is kept by the occupant of the mount, who is a snake wreathed in coils, doubled in many a fold, and with a tail drawn out in winding

¹ In the *Ynglingatal* (probably composed cir. 900 A.D.).

² Hence Aðils was called *Ála dólg*r (the foe of Áli), *Ynglingatal* 26.

³ Holder's edition and Elton's English translation are used. — Additional extracts may be found in the Notes, pp. 125 ff., 163, 195 f., 202 f., cf. 223.

⁴ In Latin hexameters.

whorls, shaking his manifold spirals and shedding venom. If thou wouldst conquer him, thou must use thy shield and stretch thereon bulls' hides, and cover thy body with the skins of kine, nor let thy limbs lie bare to the sharp poison; his slaver burns up what it bespatters. Though the three-forked tongue flicker and leap out of the gaping mouth, and with awful yawn menace ghastly wounds, remember to keep the dauntless temper of thy mind; nor let the point of the jagged tooth trouble thee, nor the starkness of the beast, nor the venom spat from the swift throat. Though the force of his scales spurn thy spears, yet know there is a place under his lowest belly whither thou mayst plunge the blade; aim at this with thy sword, and thou shalt probe the snake to his centre. Thence go fearless up to the hill, drive the mattock, dig and ransack the holes; soon fill thy pouch with treasure, and bring back to the shore thy craft laden.'

Frotho believed, and crossed alone to the island, loth to attack the beast with any stronger escort than that wherewith it was the custom for champions to attack. When it had drunk water and was repairing to its cave, its rough and sharp hide spurned the blow of Frotho's steel. Also the dart that he flung against it rebounded idly, foiling the effort of the thrower. But when the hard back yielded not a whit, he noted the belly heedfully, and its softness gave entrance to the steel. The beast tried to retaliate by biting, but only struck the sharp point of its mouth upon the shield. Then it shot out its flickering tongue again and again, and gasped away life and venom together.¹

The money which the king found made him rich.

II, p. 51. Cuius [scil. HALDANI] ex eo maxime fortuna ammirabilis fuit, quod, licet omnia temporum momenta ad exercenda atrocitatis officia contulisset, senectute vitam, non ferro finierit. Huius filii ROE et HELGO fuere. A Roe Roskildia condita memoratur. . . . Hic brevi angustoque corpore fuit. Helgonem habitus procerior cepit. Qui diviso cum fratre regno, maris possessionem sortitus, regem Sclavie Scalcum maritimis copiis lacessitum oppressit. . . .

II, pp. 52 f. His filius HOTHBRODUS succedit, qui . . . post immensam populorum cladem Atislum et Høtherum filios procreavit Daniam petit, eiusque regem ROE tribus preliis provocatum occidit. His cognitis HELGO filium ROLVONEM *Lethrica arce* conclusit, heredis saluti consulturus . . . Deinde presides ab Hothbrodo immissos, ut externo patriam dominio liberaret, missis per oppida satellitibus, cede subegit. Ipsum quoque Hothbrodum cum omnibus copiis navali pugna delevit; nec solum fratris, sed etiam patrie iniuriam plenius ulcionis armis pensavit. Quo evenit, ut, cui nuper ob Hundingi cedem agnomen incesserat, nunc HOTHBRODI strages cognomentum inferret.

II, p. 53. Huic filius ROLVO succedit, vir corporis animique dotibus venustus, qui stature magnitudinem pari virtutis habitu commendaret.

¹ A similar, condensed version is the account of Fridlevus' dragon fight, vi, pp. 180 f.

II, p. 56. [BIARCO, one of Rolvo's champions, has protected (H)IALTO against the insults of the wedding guests who were throwing bones at the latter, and has slain Agnerus the bridegroom.] Talibus operum meritis exultanti novam de se silvestris fera victoriam prebuit. Ursum quippe eximie magnitudinis obvium sibi inter dumeta factum iaculo confecit, comitemque suum Ialtonem, quo viribus maior evaderet, applicato ore egestum belue cruorem haurire iussit. Creditum namque erat, hoc pocionis genere corporei roboris incrementa prestari.

II, pp. 59 ff. [When HIARTHWARUS (who has been appointed governor of Sweden) makes his treacherous, fatal attack on Rolvo at Lethra, HIALTO arouses his comrade Biarco to fight for their king: (p. 67) 'Hanc maxime exhortacionum seriem idcirco metrica ratione compegerim, quod earundem sententiarum intellectus Danici cuiusdam carminis (i.e., the *Bjarkamål*) compendio digestus a compluribus antiquitatis peritis memoriter usurpatur.' Some select passages:] P. 59. Ocius evigilet, quisquis se regis amicum/Aut meritis probat, aut sola pietate fatetur. . . . Dulce est nos domino percepta rependere dona,/Acceptare enses, fameque impendere ferrum. . . . P. 60. Omnia que poti temulento prompsimus ore,/Fortibus edamus animis, et vota sequamur. . . . [Words of BIARCO:] P. 64. . . . licet insula memet/Ediderit, stricteque habeam natalia terre,/Bissenas regi debebo rependere gentes,/Quas titulis dedit ille meis. Attendite, fortes! . . . In tergum redeant clypei; pugnemus apertis/Pectoribus, totosque auro densate lacertos./Armillas dextre excipiant, quo forcius ictus/Colibrare queant, et amarum figure vulnus.

VIII, p. 264. [When HARALD HILDETAN, king of Denmark, had been slain in the battle of Bravalla,] RING, king of Sweden, harnessed the horse on which he rode to the chariot of the king [Harald], decked it honorably with a golden saddle, and hallowed it in his honor. Then he proclaimed his vows, and added his prayer that Harald would ride on this and outstrip those who shared his death in their journey to Tartarus; and that he would pray Pluto, the lord of Orcus, to grant a calm abode there for friend and foe. Then he raised a pyre, and bade the Danes fling on the gilded chariot¹ of their king as fuel to the fire. And while the flames were burning the body cast upon them, he went round the mourning nobles and earnestly charged them that they should freely give arms, gold, and every precious thing to feed the pyre in honor of so great a king, who had deserved so nobly of them all. He also ordered that the ashes of his body, when it was quite burnt, should be transferred to an urn, taken to Leire [*Lethram*], and there, together with the horse and armor, receive a royal funeral.

§ 8. CHRONICLES.

§ 8.1. *Langfeðgatal*. — 'Vetustissima Regum Septentrionis Series

¹ Rather, ship; 'inauratam regis sui puppim.'

Langfeðgatal¹ dicta.' (12th century, MS. cir. 1300 A.D.) (*Scriptores Rerum Danicarum Medii Ævi* ed. Jacobus Langebek. Vol. i, Hafniæ, 1772; pp. 1-6.)

Japhet Noa sun, fadir Japhans . . . f. Jupiter . . . f. Priami Konungs i Troeo hans sun Magi. hans sun Seskef vel SESKEF.² Bedvig. Athra. Itermann. HEREMOTR. SCEALDNA. BEAF. Eat. Godulfi. Finn. Frealaf. Voden, þan kollum ver Oden. — [The Norwegian line:] Oden. Niendr i Noatunum. Yngvifræyr Jorundr. Aun. EGILL Tunna-dolgr. OTTARR VENDILKRAKA. AþILS at Uppsaulum.³ Eysteinn. Yngvarr Haralldr Harfagri. — [The Danish line:] Oden — SKIOLDR — Fridleifr — Fridefrode Frode F[r]ækni — INGIALDR STARKADAR fostri — HALFDAN brodir hans. HELGI OC HROAR hans synir. ROLFR KRAKI, Helga sun. HRÆREKR Hnauggvanbaugi, Ingiallz sun — Frode — Halfdan — HRÆREKR Slaungvanbaugi — Haralldr Hillditaunn — Sigurdr Hringr. Ragnar Lodbrok — Haurda Knutr.

§ 8.2. *Annales Lundenses*. — 'Annales Rerum Danicarum Esromenses' (ed. J. Langebek, *l.c.*, pp. 212-50; including on pp. 224-27 the 'Chronicle of the Lethra Kings,' composed cir. 1160-1170 A.D.).

P. 226. Non post multum vero temporis animosus ad uxoris exhortationem HIARWART *Sialandiam* classe peciit. Genero⁴ suo ROLFF tributum attulisse simulavit. Die quadam dilucescente ad *Læthram* misit, ut videret tributum, Rolff nunciavit. Qui cum vidisset non tributum sed exercitum armatum, vallatus est Rolff militibus, & a Hyarwardo interfectus est. Hyarwardum autem Syalandenses & Scanienses, qui cum eo erant, in regem assumpserunt. Qui brevi tempore a mane usque ad primam regali nomine potitus est. Tunc venit Haky frater, Hagbradi filius Hamundi, Hyarwardum interfecit & Danorum rex effectus est.

§ 8.3. *Sven Ageson*. — 'Svenonis Aggonis filii Compendiosa Regum Daniae Historia a Skioldo ad Canutum VI² (cir. 1187 A.D.). (Ed. J. Langebek, *l.c.*, pp. 42-64.)

[Cap. I. 'De primo rege Danorum.'] SKIOLD Danis primum didici præfuisse. Et ut eius alludamus vocabulo, idcirco tali functus est nomine, quia universos regni terminos regiae defensionis patrocinio affatim egregie tuebatur. A quo primum, modis Islandensibus, SKIOLDUNGER sunt reges nuncupati. Qui regni post se reliquit hæredes, FROTHI videlicet & HALDANUM. Successu temporum fratribus super regni ambitione inter se decertantibus, Haldan, fratre suo interempto, regni monarchiam obtinuit. Hic filium, scilicet HELGHI, regni procreavit hæredem, qui ob eximiam virtutum strenuitatem, pyratice semper exercuit. Qui cum universorum circumiacentium regnorum fines maritimos classe pyratice depopulatus suo subiugasset imperio, 'Rex maris' est cognominatus.

¹ I.e., 'roll of ancestors.'

² From OE. *sē Scē(a)f*. Cf. Sievers, *Beitr.* xvi 361-3.

³ *au* = *o*; so repeatedly in this text.

⁴ I.e., 'brother-in-law.'

Huic in regno successit filius ROLF KRAKI, patria virtute pollens, occisus in *Lethra*, quæ tunc famosissima regis extitit curia, nunc autem Roskildensi vicina civitati, inter abiectissima ferme vix colitur oppida. Post quem regnavit filius eius RÖKIL¹ cognomento dictus Slaghenback. Cui successit in regno hæres, agilitatis strenuitate cognominatus, quem nostro vulgari Frothi hin Frökni nominabant. Huius filius & hæres regni extitit WERMUNDUS. . . . Hic filium genuit UFFI nomine, qui usque ad tricesimum ætatis suæ annum fandi possibilitatem cohibuit. . . . [In the remainder of this chapter and in ch. II 'De duello Uffonis' the Offa story is told.]

§ 8.4. **Series Runica Regum Daniæ altera.** (Langebek, *l.c.*, pp. 31-34.) . . . Tha var FROTHE Kunung, Hadings sun, han drap en draga, ok skatathe annan time Thydistland, ok Frisland, ok Britanniam. Tha var HALDAN Kunung Frotha sun, han drap sina bröder, fore thy at han vildi hava rikit. Tho var RO Frotha sun, han bygdí föst Roskeldo. Ok HELHE Kunung, hans brother, drap Kunung HOTBROD af Sueriki, ok skatathe thrithia tima Thythistland. Tha var ROLF Kunung KRAKE, Helhe sun, i hans tima var HIALTI og BIERGHI, ok hans magh het Jarmar. . . . Tha var VERMUND Kunung Vithlesth sun . . . Tha var Uffi Starki, Vermunda sun, han skatathe fiarthe sinni Thydiskulande. Tha var Dan Kunung Uffa sun, ok Huhlek Kunung Uffa sun. . . .

§ 8.5. **Annales Ryenses.** — 'Regum & Gentis Danorum Historia a Dano usque ad annum 1288, dicta vulgo *Chronicon Erici Regis*.' (Langebek, *l.c.*, pp. 148-70.)

Pp. 150 f. DAN. HUMBLÆ filius eius. Hic erat vanus & iners, & pauca notabilia fecit. Unde LOTHER, frater eius, facta conspiratione Danorum contra fratrem, eum de regno deposuit, & pro eo regnavit. Tertius Lothar nimis durus fuit incolis regni, & in multis se nequiter gessit, & ideo tyrannidem eius Dani non ferentes, eum occiderunt . . . SKIOLD. GRAM. . . . HALDANUS. RO. HALDAN & HELGI. . . . Helgi . . . strenuus bellator HOTHBRODUM regem Sveciæ occidit. . . . ROLF KRAKI filius Helgi. Ipse post multas præclaras victorias ab HIARTWARO comite Scanæ, qui sororem eius habuit in uxorem, in læcto suo proditiose est occisus, in *Lethra* curia regali in Sialandia, cum quo & BIARKI & HIALTI, pugiles clarissimi, cum tota familia regia, sunt occisi. Huic successit Hyarwarus. Hyarwarus regnavit brevi tempore, scil. a mane usque ad horam primam. Hunc occidit Haki filius Hamundi, & factus est rex Danorum.

P. 152. Wichlethus . . . WERMUNDUS BLINDE . . . Huius tempore *Keto & Wiggo*, filii Frowini præfecti Sleswicensis, occiderunt *Athislum* regem Sveciæ, in ultionem patris sui . . . UFFO STARKE. Iste a septimo ætatis anno usque ad trigesimum noluit loqui, quousque in loco, qui adhuc Kunengikamp dicitur, super *Eydoram* cum filio regis Teutonicorum & meliore pugile totius Teutoniæ solus certans, ambos occidit. . . .

¹ 'Nomen . . . corruptum est ex *Rivik Slagenboge*.' (Langebek's footnote.)

§ 8.6. *Skjöldunga-saga* — ‘*Arngrím Jónsson’s Rerum Danicarum Fragmenta*.’ (An epitome of a late (13th cent.) version of a *Skjöldunga-saga*. A.D. 1596. Ed., with Introduction, by A. Olrik, *Arbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie*, Ser. II, Vol. ix (1894), 83–164. — Cf. Olson, L 4.65.82 ff.)

Cap. I. Scioldo quodam Odini . . . filio ordiuntur. Tradunt . . . a Scioldo, quos hodie Danos, olim SKIOLLDUNGA fuisse appellatos . . . Scioldus in arce Selandiæ *Hledro* sedes posuit, quæ et sequentium plurimorum regum regia fuit. — Cap. IV enumerates six sons of *Leifus*, the son of *Herleifus* (the fourth king of Denmark): *Herleifus*, *Hunleifus*, *Aleifus*, *Oddleifus*, *Geirleifus*, *Gunnleifus*. — Cap. IX. Perpetrato hoc fratricidio rex *FRODO* regem Sveciæ *Jorundum* devicit, eique tributa imperavit; similiter etiam baroni cuidam Svecico nomine *Sverting*. Filiam Sveci simul rapuit *Frodo*, ex qua *HALFDANUM* filium possedit. Concubina hæc fuit. Postea ducta alia, *INGIALLDUM* filium legitimum hæredem suscepit. — Cap. X. [Genealogia:] . . . *HALFDANUS* — *HELGO*, *ROAS* vel *Roë*; [Helgo’s son:] *ROLPHO Krag*. — *Halfdanus* . . . ex quadam *Sigrída Srgnyam*, *ROAM*, et *HELGONEM* habuit. *Ingialldus* porro *Halfdanum* regnandi cupiditate cum exercitu ex improviso superveniens occidit. *Daniæ* igitur monarcha factus relictam fratris viduam uxorem duxit . . . Apud hanc educta est filia *Signya*, quam *Ingialldus* vili baroni Selandiæ *SEVILLO* postea elocavit. — Cap. XI. *ROAS* filiam Angli uxorem duxit. — Cap. XII. *ROLFO* cognomento *KRAKE* vel *Krag* danice . . . cæso *Helgoni* patri avoque eidem, octennis successit . . . *Rolfo* *Krake* inter ethnicos reges celeberrimus, multa virtute insignis erat: sapientia, potentia seu opibus, fortitudine et modestia atque mira humanitate, statura proceræ et gracili. — . . . Habuit pugilem celeberrimum *Rolfo* *BODVARUM*, Norvegum: hic de omnibus aliis fortitudinis laudem abstulit. . . . Posthæc ortis inter *ADILSUM* illum Sveciæ regem et *ALONEM*, *Opplandorum* regem in Norvegia, inimicitii, prælium utrinque indicitur: loco pugnæ statuto in stagno *Wæner*, glaciæ iam obducto . . . *Rolpho* domi ipse reses, pugiles suos duodecim *Adilso* in subsidium mittit, quorum etiam opera is alioqui vincendus, victoriam obtinuit. . . . — [Rolfonis] sororius *HIØRVARDUS*, olim prælio subactus, occultum *Rolfonis* fovebat odium . . . *Hiørvardus* in Selandiam aliquot navibus vectus, tributum solvere velle simulat. [He treacherously attacks Rolf.] Ille tamen cum suis heroica virtute arma capescit. . . . Pugnatur usque ad vesperam. . . . Occubuit *ROLFO* cum suis pæne omnibus. — Cap. XIV. *Hiørvardo* in ipso regni aditu interfecto, successit *Rolfonis* consanguineus *RÆRECUS*, qui *Helgoni* *Rolfonis* patri fuit patruelis.

§ 8.7. *Catalogus Regum Sveciæ*. (Ed. by A. Olrik, *l.c.*, pp. 127 ff.) Cap. XXVII. *SIGVARDUS RINGO* rex Sveciæ 27. . . . Hinc post acerrimam pugnam fortiter occumbentibus *Alfo* cum *Ingvone* fratre, *Sigvardus* etiam male vulneratus est. Qui, *Alfsola* funere allato, magnam navim mortuorum cadaveribus oneratam solus vivorum conscendit,

seque et mortuam Alfsolam in puppi collocans navim pice, bitumine et sulphure incendi iubet: atque sublatis velis in altum, validis a continente impellentibus ventis, proram dirigit, simulque manus sibi violentas intulit; sese tot facinorum patratorem, tantorum regnorum possessorem, more maiorum suorum, regali pompa Odinum regem (id est inferos) invisere malle, quam inertis senectutis infirmitatem perpeti, alacri animo ad socios in littore antea relictos præfatus; quidam narrant, eum, antequam littus relinqueret, propria se confodisse manu. Bustum tamen in littore more sui sæculi congeri fecit, quod *Ringshaug* appellari iussit; ipse vero tempestatibus ratem gubernantibus, stygias sine mora tranavit undas.

§ 9. HRÓLFS SAGA KRAKA.

Ch. 1. (3.7 ff.) HÁLFÐAN konungr átti þrjú börn, tvá syni ok eina dóttur, er SIGNÝ hét; hún var elzt¹ ok gipt² SÆVIL jarli, en synir Hálfdanar vátu þá ungir, hét annarr HRÓARR, an annarr HELGI.

Ch. 3. (9.4 f.) HRÓARR var þá tólf³ vetra,⁴ en HELGI tíu;⁵ hann var þó þeira meiri⁶ ok fræknari.⁷

Ch. 5. (17.9 ff.) Konungr hét Norðri; hann réð fyrir nokkurum⁸ hluta Englands; hans dóttir hét Ögn. HRÓARR var löngum⁹ með Norðra konungi ok um síðir¹⁰ gekk¹¹ Hróarr at eiga¹² Ögn ok settiz þar at ríki með Norðra konungi mági¹³ sínum.

Ch. 16. (45.25 ff.) HRÓLFR konungr liggir nú í hernaði.¹⁴ . . . ok alla konunga, sem hann finnr, þá gerir hann skattgilda¹⁵ undir sik, ok bar þat mest til, at allir hinir mestu¹⁶ kappar¹⁷ vildu með honum vera ok engum¹⁸ öðrum þjóna,¹⁹ því at hann var miklu mildari af fé²⁰ en²¹ nokkurir konungar aðrir. Hrólfr konungr setti þar höfuðstað sinn, sem *Hleiðargarðr* heitir; þat er í Danmörk ok er mikil borg²² ok sterk,²³ ok meiri rausn²⁴ ok hofrakt²⁵ var þar en nokkur staðar, ok í öllu því sem til stórlætis²⁶ kom eða nokkurr hafði spurn²⁷ af.

Chs. 17 ff. BQÐVAR-Bjarkapátt. Summary: BQÐVARR is the son of *Björn*²⁸ (the son of Hringr, king of Uppdalir in Norway) and *Bera*,²⁹ a peasant's daughter. Having passed eighteen winters, he leaves Norway, (ch. 23:) visits his eldest brother Elgfróði and his second brother Þórir, who is king of *Gautland*, and continues on his way to Denmark. He arrives at *Hleiðargarðr*, goes into King Hrólfr's hall, seats the simple and cowardly HOTTUR, who is regularly made sport of by the feasters, next to himself, and when one of the men throws a large bone at both of them,

1 'eldest.' 2 'given in marriage.' 3 'twelve.' 4 =OE. *wintra*. 5 'ten.'
6 =OE. *māra*. 7 'braver.' 8 dsm. of *nokkvorr* (= *ne veit ek hverr*), 'a certain.'
9 'a long time.' 10 'at last.' 11 pret. of *ganga*. 12 =OE. *āgan*. 13 'father-in-law.'
14 'harrying' (ds.). 15 'tributary.' 16 =OE. *māstan*. 17 'champions.'
18 'none' (dsm.). 19 'serve.' 20 ds. of *fé* (OE. *feoh*). 21 'than.'
22 =OE. *burg*. 23 'strong.' 24 'magnificence.' 25 'pomp.' 26 'liberality' (gs.).
27 'report.' 28 I.e., 'bear'; he was turned into a bear by magic. 29 I.e., 'she-bear.'

returns it with such force as to kill the offender. Whereupon a great outcry is made; but the king settles the matter and even asks Bǫðvarr to become one of his retainers. Bǫðvarr accepts the proposal, insisting at the same time that Hǫttr be allowed to join him.

(68.10 ff.) As the Yule-tide approached, the men seemed greatly depressed. Bǫðvarr, upon asking the reason, was told by Hǫttr that about this time in the two preceding winters a great beast had appeared and caused great damage. It was a terrible monster (*troll*), he said, with wings on its back, and no weapon could injure it. Nor would the king's champions come home at this dreadful time. (68.17:) 'The hall is not as well guarded,' said Bǫðvarr, 'as I thought, if a beast can deal destruction to the king's domain and property.' On Yule-eve the king commanded his men to leave the cattle to their fate and on no account to expose themselves to danger. But Bǫðvarr went secretly out at night, taking with him by force the trembling Hǫttr, and attacked the monster as it approached. At first his sword stuck fast in the sheath, but when he pulled very hard, the sword came out, and he struck it with such strength under the shoulder of the beast, that it 'stood' in its heart. The beast fell down dead. Bǫðvarr forced his comrade to drink of the blood and eat of the heart of the beast, whereby Hǫttr became strong and fearless. Both then set up the monster as if it were alive and returned to the hall.

In the morning King HRÓLFR found on inquiry that the cattle had been unmolested, and he sent out men to investigate. They quickly returned with the report that at that very moment the monster was charging down upon the hall. When the king called on volunteers to meet the beast, Hǫttr asked him for the loan of his sword *Gullinhjalti*, and with it he struck at the monster, causing it to fall over. Then the king turned to Bǫðvarr and said: 'A great change has come over Hǫttr; but it was you who slew the beast. I knew when you came here, that few were your equals, but this seems to me your bravest deed that you have made a champion of Hǫttr. From this day he shall be called *Hjalti*, — you shall be called after the sword *Gullinhjalti*.'

Ch. 24. (74.2 ff.) Bǫðvarr var mest metinn¹ ok haldinn,² ok sat hann upp á hægri³ hönd konunginum ok honum næst,⁴ þá HJALTI hinn hugprúði.⁵ — (74.17 f.) . . . reyndiz⁶ Bǫðvarr mestr allra hans kappa, hvat sem reyna⁷ þurfti, ok í svá miklar virðingar⁸ komz hann hjá⁹ HRÓLFI konungi, at hann eignaðiz hans einkadóttur,¹⁰ Drífu.

Chs. 25 ff. Expedition of HRÓLFR and his champions (Bǫðvarr among them) to Sweden.

Chs. 32 ff. Fall of King HRÓLFR and his champions (Bǫðvarr Bjarki, Hjalti, Vǫttr, and nine others) in defending themselves against HJQRVARÐR; Hjalti's exhortations. Cp. Saxo ii, pp. 59 ff.

¹ = OE. *meten*, pp. ² = OE. *healden*, pp. ³ 'right (hand).'
⁴ 'nearest.' ⁵ 'stout-hearted.'
⁶ 'was proved.' ⁷ 'try.' ⁸ 'honor.' ⁹ 'at,' 'with.' ¹⁰ 'only daughter.'

§ 9.1. Bjarkarímur.

IV 58 ff. BJARKI (or BQÐVARR) kills a she-wolf and compels HJALTI to drink her blood.

V 4 ff. HJALTI courageously faces and slays a gray bear which has attacked the folds of *Hleiðargarðr*; he is made one of Hrólfr's retainers.

VIII 14 ff. Fight between AÐILS and ÁLI on Lake *Vænir*; Aðils is assisted by Bjarki and the other champions of Hrólfr.

III. (ROMAN, FRANKISH, GOTHIC) HISTORIANS

§ 10. CORNELII TACITI GERMANIA. (A.D. 98.)¹

Cap. II. Celebrant carminibus antiquis, quod unum apud illos memoriae et annalium genus est, Tuistonem deum terra editum. Ei filium Mannum, originem gentis conditoremque, Manno tris filios assignant, e quorum nominibus proximi Oceano *Ingaevones*,² medii Herminones, ceteri Istaevones vocentur.

Cap. VI. Scutum reliquisse praecipuum flagitium, nec aut sacris adesse aut concilium inire ignominioso fas; multique superstites bellorum infamiam laqueo finierunt.

Cap. VII. . . . nec regibus infinita aut libera potestas.

Cap. X. Auspicia sortesque ut qui maxime observant. . . . Et illud quidem etiam hic notum, avium voces volatusque interrogare; proprium gentis equorum quoque praesagia ac monitus experiri.

Cap. XI. . . . nec dierum numerum, ut nos, sed noctium computant.

Cap. XIII. Insignis nobilitas aut magna patrum merita principis dignationem etiam adulescentulis assignant; ceteris robustioribus ac iam pridem probatis aggregantur. Nec rubor inter comites aspicitur. Gradus quin etiam ipse *comitatus* habet iudicio eius quem sectantur; magnaque et comitum aemulatio, quibus primus apud principem suum locus, et principum, cui plurimi et acerrimi comites. Haec dignitas, hae vires, magno semper et electorum iuvenum globo circumdari, in pace decus, in bello praesidium. Nec solum in sua gente cuique, sed apud finitimas quoque civitates id nomen, ea gloria est, si numero ac virtute comitatus emineat; expetuntur enim legationibus et muneribus ornantur et ipsa plerumque fama bella profligant.

Cap. XIV. Cum ventum in aciem, turpe principi virtute vinci, turpe comitatu virtutem principis non adaequare. Iam vero infame in omnem vitam ac probrosum superstitem principi suo ex acie recessisse; illum defendere, tueri, sua quoque fortia gloriae eius assignare praecipuum sacramentum est; principes pro victoria pugnant, comites pro principe; . . . exigunt enim principis sui liberalitate illum bellatorem equum,

¹ A practical edition with a good commentary (in German), by H. Schweizer-Sidler, 7th ed., Halle a.S., 1912. 118 pp. A handy edition with English notes, by H. Furneaux, Oxford. 1894. 131 pp.

² Plinius: *Ingaevones*.

illam cruentam victricemque frameam; nam epulae et quamquam incompti, largi tamen apparatus pro stipendio cedunt.

Cap. XX. Sororum filiis idem apud avunculum qui ad patrem honor.

Cap. XXI. Suscipere tam inimicitias seu patris seu propinqui quam amicitias necesse est; nec implacabiles durant; luitur enim etiam homicidium certo armentorum ac pecorum numero, recipiturque satisfactionem universa domus, utiliter in publicum, quia periculosiores sunt inimicitiae iuxta libertatem.

Cap. XXVII. *Funerum* nulla ambitio: id solum observatur, ut corpora clarorum virorum certis lignis cumentur. Struem rogi nec vestibus nec odoribus cumulant; sua cuique arma, quorundam igni et equus adicitur. Sepulcrum caespes erigit; monumentorum arduum et operosum honorem, ut gravem defunctis, aspernantur. Lamenta ac lacrimas cito, dolorem et tristitiam tarde ponunt. Feminis lugere honestum est, viris meminisse.

Cap. XL.¹ To the Langobardi, on the contrary, their scanty numbers are a distinction. Though surrounded by a host of most powerful tribes, they are safe, not by submitting, but by daring the perils of war. — Next come the Reudigni, the Aviones, the Anglii, the Varini, the Eudoses, the Suardones and Nuithones who are fenced in by rivers or forests. None of these tribes have any noteworthy feature, except their common worship of *Nerthus*, or mother-Earth, and their belief that she interposes in human affairs, and visits the nations in her car. In an island of the ocean there is a sacred grove, and within it a consecrated chariot, covered over with a garment. Only one priest is permitted to touch it. He can perceive the presence of the goddess in this sacred recess, and walks by her side with the utmost reverence as she is drawn along by heifers. It is a season of rejoicing, and festivity reigns wherever she deigns to go and be received. They do not go to battle or wear arms; every weapon is under lock; peace and quiet are known and welcomed only at these times, till the goddess, weary of human intercourse, is at length restored by the same priest to her temple. Afterwards the car, the vestments, and, if you like to believe it, the divinity herself, are purified in a secret lake. Slaves perform the rite, who are instantly swallowed up by its waters. Hence arises a mysterious terror and a pious ignorance concerning the nature of that which is seen only by men doomed to die.

Cap. XLV. (Aestiorum² gentes . . .) matrem deum venerantur; insigne superstitionis formas aprorum gestant; id pro armis omniumque tutela securum deae cultorem etiam inter hostis praestat.

§ 11. S. GREGORII EPISCOPI TURONENSIS (cir. 540-594 A.D.) HISTORIA FRANCORUM. (Migne, *Patrologia Latina*, Vol. lxxi.)

Lib. III, cap. I. Defuncto igitur CLODOVECHO rege, quatuor filii eius,

¹ From the translation of A. J. Church and W. J. Brodribb, London & New York, 1877.

² A non-Germanic tribe on the coast of the Baltic Sea ('Esthonians'). Cf. T. E. Karsten, *Die Germanen* (P.Grdr. 9), 1928, § 31.

id est THEUDERICUS, Chlodomeris, Childebertus, atque Chlothacharius regnum eius accipiunt, et inter se æqua lance dividunt. Habebat iam tunc Theudericus filium, nomine THEUDEBERTUM, elegantem atque utilem. — Cap. III. His ita gestis, Dani cum rege suo, nomine CHLOCHILACHO,¹ evectu navali per mare Gallias appetunt. Egressisque ad terras pagum unum de regno TheudERICI¹ devastant atque captivant, oneratisque navibus tam de captivis quam de reliquis spoliis, reverti ad patriam cupiunt. Sed rex eorum in littus¹ residebat, donec naves altum mare comprehenderent, ipse deinceps secuturus. Quod cum Theudericus nuntiatum fuisset, quod scilicet regio eius fuerit ab extraneis devastata, Theudebertum filium suum in illas partes cum valido exercitu ac magno armorum apparatu direxit. Qui interfecto rege, hostes navali prælio superatos opprimit, omnemque rapinam terræ restituit.²

§ 11.1. Cf. De Monstris et Belluis Liber. (orig. 7th cent.?) See the texts of Haupt L 4.89 and Müllenhoff L 4.25.5.

Part I. Cap. II. 'De Getarum rege Huiglauc³ mirae magnitudinis.'

Et sunt mirae magnitudinis, ut rex HUIGLAUCUS,³ qui imperavit *Getis* et a *Francis* occisus est. Quem equus a duodecimo anno portare non potuit. Cuius ossa in R[h]eni fluminis insula, ubi in Oceanum prorumpit, reservata sunt et de longinquo venientibus pro miraculo ostenduntur.

§ 12. JORDANIS DE ORIGINE ACTIBUSQUE GETARUM. (A.D. 551.) (Ed. by A. Holder, Freiburg i.B. & Tübingen, 1882.)

Cap. XLIX. (*Funeral of Attila*.) Cuius manes quibus modis a sua gente honoratae sunt, pauca de multis dicere non omitamus. In mediis siquidem campis et intra tentoria serica cadavere collocato spectaculum admirandum et sollemniter exhibetur. Nam de tota gente Hunorum lectissimi equites in eum locum, quo erat positus, in modum circensium cursibus ambientes, facta eius cantu funereo tali ordine referebant. Praecipuus Hunorum rex Attila, patre genitus Mundzucco, fortissimarum gentium dominus, qui inaudita ante se potentia solus Scythica et Germanica regna possedit. . . . Postquam talibus lamentis est defletus, stravam super tumulum eius, quam appellant ipsi, ingenti commensatione concelebrant, et contraria invicem sibi copulantes, luctum fune-

¹ *Liber Historiae Francorum* [based on Gregory] (cir. 727 A.D.), cap. xix: *Chochilaico* (and Varr.); — *ib.*: Theudericus pagum *Attoarios* vel alios; — *ib.*: ad litus maris.

² The exact date of this event (the all-important starting point of our historical computations in regard to *Beowulf*) cannot be made out. It has commonly been placed at, or about, 516 A.D.; see also *JEGPh*. xxii 424-27 (Cook); Nerman (L 4.97 c 4) 85-87; *A.* 1242-44. (Chlodoweg (who was born in 466) died in 511, Theoderic in 534, Theodebert in 548.) Grion L 3.36 thought it should be placed as late as 527. Fredborg L 4.92 f and P. Severinsen, *Danske Studier*, 1919, p. 96 suggested cir. 526. Cha. (Intr. 381 f., 2383-87) concludes that "all the evidence points to Hygelac's raid having been after 516 and probably after 520, although perhaps before 522 and certainly before 531." If Gregory's chronology were more definite and more reliable, we could speak with greater confidence about this subject.

³ Varr.: *Hunglaco*, *Hunglacus*. (Original reading presumably: *Hugilaicus*.)

reum mixto gaudio celebrant noctuque secreto cadaver terrae recondunt. Cuius fercula primum auro, secundum argento, tertium ferri rigore communiunt, significantes tali argumento potentissimo regi omnia convenisse: ferrum, quod gentes edomuit, aurum et argentum, quod ornatum rei publicae utriusque acceperit; addunt arma hostium caedibus acquisita, faleras variarum gemmarum fulgore pretiosas et diversi generis insignia, quibus colitur aulicum decus. Et, ut tantis divitiis humana curiositas arceretur, operi deputatos detestabili mercede trucidarunt, emersitque momentanea mors sepelientibus cum sepulto.

APPENDIX II

ANTIQUITIES

INDEX OF SUBJECTS PERTAINING TO OLD GERMANIC LIFE¹

KING AND COMITATUS

§ 1. Kingship.

Terms applied to kings: *cyning*, *dryhten*, *þēoden*, *ealdor*, *hlāford*, *frēa*, *fengel*; *bealdor*, *brego*, *rāswa*; (*eorla*, etc.) *hlēo*, *eodor*, *helm*; *lēodgebyrgea*; (*folces*, *rīces*) *hyrde*, *weard*; *ēþelweard*, *landfruma*; *wine* (*Scyldinga*, etc.); *goldwine gumena*, *goldgyfa*, *bēaga brytta*, *hringa þengel*; *hildfruma*, *herewisa*, *frumgār*, *wigena strengel*; besides numerous compounds and combinations. *brego-*, *ēþel-*, *gif-*, *gum-stōl* (= 'cathedra' or 'solium regni'), cf. Gering's Edda commentary (L 10.1) ii 462.

The ideal king: *Hrōðgār* (see e.g., 1885 f.); *Bēowulf*; *Hygelāc*; *Scyld* (4 ff.); *Offa* (1957 ff.). Liberality, 71 f., 1020 ff., 1050 ff., 1089 ff., 1193 ff., 1866 f., 2018 f., 2190 ff., 2633 ff., 2865 ff., 2994 ff. See notes on 20 ff., 660 f. — The antitype: *Heremōd*.

The loss of the king a national disaster: 14 f., 2999 ff., 3018 ff. (2354 ff.)

Supreme respect for kingship: 862 f., 2198 f.; 2382 f. (praise of an enemy king).

Joint regency: *Hrōðgār-Hrōðulf* (see Intr. xxxi f.).

Succession to the throne: 53 ff.; 1178 f., 2470 f.; 2369 f., 2207 f., 1851; 910 f. (see note on *Heremōd*).

Limitation of royal power: 73 (cf. Tacitus, *Germania*, c. 7, Par. § 10). — Counsellors of the king: 1098 (*weotena dōme*); 157, 171 f.; 1325, 1407 (*Æschere*, cp. 1342 ff.); *selerādende* 51, 1346; cp. *snotere ceorlas* 202, 416. (Cf. Chadwick H.A. 369, Liebermann L 9.10.2.737 f.; Charles Oman, *England before the Norman Conquest*, pp. 366 ff.) See *Comitatus*.

§ 2. Comitatus. (Tacitus, *Germania*, cc. 13-14, Par. § 10.)

Terms for retainers: *gesīð(as)*, *þegn(as)*; *æðeling(as)*; (*æðelinga*, etc.) *gedriht*; *duguð*, *geoguð*; *bēod-*, *heorð-genēat(as)*, *healsittend(e)*, *fletwerod*, *geselda*, *hondgesella*; *fyrð*-(etc.) *gestealla*; *lēode*, *þēod*; *weorod*, *corder*, *handscolu*; — *māgas*, *winemāgas*, *wine*, *gædelingas*, *sibbegedriht*; (*eaforan*). (The body of retainers consisted in part of relatives of the king;

¹ The similarity between Beowulfian and Homeric life and society has been repeatedly pointed out; see especially Chadwick H.A., chs. 15 ff.; also *Arch.* cxxvi 43 ff., 341 ff. (Vergilian parallels).

besides, the relation of allegiance came to be regarded in the light of kinship.)

Retainers gathered for a special expedition, 205 ff.

Loyalty: Bēowulf (cp. 435 f., 2169 f.); Wiglāf ('comitatus speech,' 2633 ff.); Geats (794 ff., 1602 ff.), Danes (1228 ff., 1246 ff.); see Finn legend. — Disloyalty, 2596 ff., 2864 ff. (ten cowardly comrades). (On Hrōðulf, see Intr. xxxii.)

Gifts received, spoils of war, and credit for brave deeds belong to the king, 1482 ff., 2148 f. (cp. 452 ff.); 2985 ff., 1652 ff.; 1968 (n.), 2484 f., cp. 2875 f.

Court officials and attendants: Æschere, Unferð, Wulfgār, *scop*, chamberlain 1794, cupbearers 494, 1161; servants 993; coast-guard. — Retinue 922 ff. (n.) Etiquette, 331 ff.; 407; 613 ff., etc.

KINSHIP; FAMILY; LAW

§ 3. **Kindred** (the social unit of Germanic life). *cyn(n)*, *mægþ* (*mægburg*), cf. *sib(b)*. See Grønbech L 9.24. i 19 ff.; Liebermann L 9.10.2.651 ff.

Pedigrees, 53 ff., 1960 ff.; 105 ff.; cp. *sunu*, *maga*, *mago*, *eafora*, *bearn*, *byre*.

A seven-year-old boy entrusted to another family for his education, 2428 ff. (n.)

The sister's son (cf. L 9.30; Par. § 10: *Germania*, c. 20): Bēowulf (Hygelāc), Fitela (Sigemund), Hildeburh's son (Hnæf), Gārulf (Gūðere, in *Finnsb.*); — a (faithless) brother's son: Hrōðulf (Hrōðgār).

'Adoption' of Bēowulf, 946 ff. (n.), 1175 f.

Fratricide: 587 ff.; 107 f., 1261 f.; 2435 ff.

§ 4. **Women**. *cwēn*, *ides*, *mægð*, *fæmne*, *wif*; *brýð*; *geð-mēowle*. Wealhþēow, Frēawaru; Hildeburh; Þrýð, Hygd; Bēowulf's widow (?); Grendel's mother; servants, 993. (Cf. Grace F. von Sweringen, "Women in the Germanic Hero-Sagas." *JEGPh.* viii 501-12.)

The only allusions to woman's beauty: *scýne* 3016, *ænlicu* 1941.

Royal ladies at the banquet, taking part in ceremonies and displaying political wisdom, 612 ff. (n.), 1162 ff., 1980 ff., 2016 ff.; cp. 1649.

The king's widow in a position to dispose of the throne, 2369 f.

Marriage for political reasons: Frēawaru, Hildeburh (?); see *friðu-sib(b)*, *freoðuwebbe*. — Note: 2998.

Carrying off of a queen (in war), 2930 ff.; cp. 3153 ff. (3018 f.); 1153.

§ 5. **Feud**. (Par. § 10: *Germania*, c. 21.)

Tribal wars, blood revenge (cf. Intr. xxix): Danes-Heaðobards, Danes-Frisians; Geats-Swedes; Danes-Grendel kin (note, e.g., 1305 f.).

Composition of feud by payment, 470 ff.; cp. 154 ff., 1053 ff.

No feud or composition within the kindred, 2441 ff.

Duty of revenge nullified, 2618 f.

§ 6. The entire clan responsible for the wrong done by individual members, 2884 ff. Expulsion from right of kinship, *ib*.

Granting of the father's estate to the son, 2606 ff. (Cp. *Wids.* 95 f.) — Hereditary estate, cp. 2885 ff. (*folcscau*, 73.)

Punishment by hanging, 2445 f. (cp. 2940 f.); putting to the sword, 1937 ff. (cp. 2939). — Punishment averted by a gift, 2224 ff., 2281 ff.

Figurative use of **legal** terms (applied to battle, etc.): *ðing gehēgan* 425 f., *meðelstede* 1082, *geþinge*, *sacu*, *wrōht*, *fāh* (e.g. 811), *fāhð(o)*, *dōm* (e.g. 440 f., 2963 f.), *scyldig*, *stælan*, *sēðan*, *scýran*, *on ryht gescādan* 1555; *heorowearh*, *grundwyrgen*; see 153 ff.; also 2185 f.

WAR

See *Intr.*, *passim*

§ 7. Detailed description of **fight**, 2922–98. — Leaders of army, *folctogan* 839.

Motive of animals of prey, 3024 ff. (Cf. *GRM.* vii 26 ff.)

Spoils of war, 1155 ff., 1205, 1212, 2361 f., 2614 ff., 2955, 2985 ff.

Treaty of peace, 1085 ff., cp. 2028 f., 2063 f. Tribute, 9 ff.

Coast-guard to forestall naval invasion, 229 ff. (1890, 1914).

Fighting on foot, see *fēþa*. King's war-horse with saddle, 1037 ff.; cp. 1399 ff. (Riding, 234, 286, 315, 855 f., 864 f., 2898, 3169; cp. 1035 ff., 2163 ff.)

§ 8. **Weapons.** Cf. L 9.40–45; Cha. *Intr.* 357 ff.

Normal equipment of warrior: coat of mail, helmet, shield, spear, 333 ff. (325 ff., 395 ff.), 1242 ff.; cp. 794 ff. (sword). See 1441 ff.

Sword: *sweord*, *bil(l)*, *mēce*, *heoru*, *secg*, *brond*; *iren*, *ecg*; *wæþen*; *brogden-*, *hring-*, *sceāden*, *wunden-mæl*; *wæg-sweord*; (*lāf*); *beado-*, *hilde-lēoma*; (*gūðwine*); *seax*. — Names: *Hrunting* 1457, 1659, *Nægling* 2680. Descriptions, 1455 ff., 1687 ff.; 1900, 1531, 1285; 1563, 1615; 672 f., 2778, 1533.

Spear: *gār*, *æsc(-holt)*, *mægen-*, *þrec-wudu*, *here-*, *wæl-sceaft*, *daroð*, *eofersprēot*; *wælsteng*. See *scēotend*. Cf. Tupper's *Riddles*, p. 212.

Helmet: *helm*, *beadogrima* (etc.), *wigheafola*, *hlēorbe(o)rg*; see *eofor*, *swin*. Descriptions, 303 ff., 1030 f., 1448 ff.; 1111 f., 1286, 2255 ff., 2615, 2811; cp. 2723. See Figures 2 and 3.

Coat of mail: *byrne*; (*brēost*, etc.) *net*, *hring*; *syrce*, (*leoðosyrce*), *hrægl*, (*ge*)*wæd(e)*, *beaduscruð*, *fyrðhom*, *hildesceorþ*, *herepād*; (*searo*, *-geatwa*;) (*lāf*). Descriptions, 321 ff., 406, 1443 ff., 1547 f.; 671, 2986; cp. 2155 ff. Cf. *JEGPh.* xxxiii 194 ff.

Shield: *scyld*, *rond*, *bord*, *lind*. Descriptive, 333, 437 f., 2610; 2337 ff.; 2672 f.

Bow and Arrow: *flān-*, *horn-boga*; *flān*, *gār*, *stræl*. See 3116 ff. Cf. Tupper, *l.c.*, pp. 119 f.; Cook's ed. of *Christ*, pp. 147 f.

Horn and Trumpet: *horn*, *býme*. Cf. Tupper, p. 99. — Banner: *segn*, *hēafodsegn*, *cumbo*, *hildecumbor*; (*bēacen*). See 47, 1021 f., 2767 ff.; 1204, 2958 f. Cf. Larson L 9.19.180.

THE FESTIVE HALL

§ 9. Hall. See 307 ff., 327, 402 ff., 491 ff., 704 (cp. 82), 721 ff., 773 ff., 780, 926 f., 997 ff., 1035 f., 1086 ff. (n.), 1188 ff., 1237 ff., 2263 f.; *Finnsb.* 4, 14, 16, 30; *hēahsell*; *gif-*, *brego-*, *ēpel-*, *gum-stōl*; *bēod(-genēat)*; *heorð*. (Cp. *būr*, *brýdbūr*, *in(n)* 1300.)

Court ceremonies, 331-490; cf. § 2. See *cyn(n)* 613, *fǣg(e)re*.

Hall adorned for feast, 991 ff. Entertainment, 491 ff., 611 ff., 1008 ff., 1160 ff., 1647 ff., 1785 ff., 1980 ff., 2011 ff.; cp. 2179 f. (Ladies at banquet, see § 4.) See *medo*, *bēor*, *ealo(-benc)*, etc.), *wīn* (*līðwāge*, *wered*); cf. note on 480 f.; *R.-L.* i 279 ff., iii 217 f.; Tupper, pp. 135 f. — Dispensing of gifts, see § 1.

Reciting of lays, 89 ff., 496 f., 1063 ff. (1159 f.), 2105 ff. See *scop*, *glēoman*; *lēoð*, *sang*, *gid(d)*; *hearpe*, *gomenwudu*, *glēobēam*. (Lays recited on another occasion: 867 ff.) On elegies, see notes on 2247 ff., 2444, 2455 ff.

SPORTS

§ 10. Swimming, 506 ff. (2359 ff.) Horse racing, 864 f., 916 f. Hunting, 1368 ff., 1432 ff. (Boar-hunt, cp. *eofersprēot* 1437; see Tupper, p. 165.) Hawking, 2263 f.

SEAFARING

§ 11. Cf. Intr. lix f., xlvif.; L 9.46-48 a; Cha. Intr. 362 ff. A large number of synonyms for 'sea' used promiscuously, 506 ff. — Mound on sea-cliff, 2802 ff., 3156 ff.

Voyage, 207 ff., 1896 ff.; 28 ff.; cp. 1130 ff. Warring expeditions over sea, 1202 ff., 2354 ff., 2913 ff. (cf. Intr. xxxix); 1149; cp. 9 f., 1826 ff. (2394, 2472 ff.?) See *flot-*, *scip-here*.

Ship. Descriptive: *hringedstefna*, *hringnaca*; *bunden-*, *wunden-stefna*; *wundenhals*; *sīdƿæme(d)*, *bront*; *nīwtyrwed*. See *mæst*, *segl*; *stefn*; *bolca*; *ancor*. Cf. Tupper, pp. 105, 146. See Figure 1 (cf. Notes, p. 122, Boehmer L 9.46.618 ff.).

§ 12. Runic Writing, 1694 ff. (Lat. 'scribere': see *scrifan*.)

§ 13. Funeral Rites.

See notes on Scyld (p. 122), *Bēowulf's* obsequies (pp. 228 f.), and ll. 1107 f., 1117 f., 2231 ff. Cf. Intr. xlix.

APPENDIX III

TEXTUAL CRITICISM

NOTE ON CERTAIN GRAMMATICAL AND METRICAL FEATURES BEARING ON TEXTUAL CRITICISM

No attempt has been made to restore the ancient forms of the poem in accordance with the state of the language of the early eighth century and with the specific dialectal character that may be attributed to the original, nor has it been deemed proper to introduce a uniform, normalized orthography.¹

As regards the system of versification, elaborate rules have been extracted by scholarly investigators from the transmitted poems, in particular from *Beowulf*, which, indeed, shows a remarkable degree of technical regularity and a singularly delicate sense of form. Especially, Sievers's formulations of 1885 and 1893 came to be regarded as practically authoritative. These views, involving a very definite linguistic interpretation and criticism of the text, can no longer be fully maintained, and, accordingly, the value of the following remarks has become somewhat problematic. Still, in the present state of uncertainty in these matters, it seemed best to retain these observations with such changes, however, as are demanded by a more liberal attitude in the treatment of the text.

A. GRAMMATICAL OBSERVATIONS

1. Contraction.

(§ 1.) a. Dissyllabic forms called in place of contractions (Siev. R. 475-80, 268 f., A.M. §76.4; Bülb. §§ 214-16, 529; Morsbach L 4.143.262 ff.; Sarrazin, *Est.* xxxviii 172 f.; Richter L 6.6.1.13 ff.; Seiffert L 6.6.2) are marked by a circumflex:² *geþēon* 25; *teon* 1036; *fleon* 820, 1264, 2525 (see T.C. § 24), (*tō*) *beþfleonne* 1003^a (cp. 1851^a, 257^a, 174^b), perhaps 755 (Richter 11, 14); *seon* 1180, 1275; *slea* 681; *lȳhð* 1048; *heā(n)* 1116, 1926, 3097; *neān* 528, 839; *eam* 881; *Hondscið* 2076 (n.; Lang. § 17.3 n.); *rēon* 512, 539; *ðeon* 2736; *Wealhþēon* 629 (otherwise regularly *Wealhþeo(w)*, *Ongenþio(w)* [cf. also § 2]); *orcneās* 1112; *gān* 386, 1644, *gæð* 2034, 2054, *dōn* 1116, 1172, 1534, 2166, *dēð* 1058, 1134, 2859;³ *strēd* 2436; *freā(n)*

¹ Cf. *MLN.* xvi 17 f.; Kock 220 n. — An interesting sample of a reconstructed passage (ll. 1-25) is found in Holthausen's ed.¹⁻⁵, p. 103.

² This device was used in the edition of *The Later Genesis*, 1913; cf. *MLN.* xxiv 95. Also Chambers in his *Beowulf* employs this diacritic.

³ Note dissyllabic *būan* 3065 by the side of monosyllabic (*ge*)*būn* 117.

16, 271, 359, 1680, 1883, 1934; likewise *sîe* 682 (Siev. § 427 n. 1; Bülb. § 225), *sȳ* (= *sîe*) 1831, 2649 (plainly monosyllabic *sîe* 435, *sȳ* 1941). The diacritics in this, as in the following set of cases, are intended to serve as helps for scansion. They are non-committal as to whether the archetypal forms were something like *geþihan*, *slæ*, *rēowun*, *gæð*, *dœð*, *strēid*, *frēga*, *-þeowan*; *læið* (*lēið*) or *lehið* (*lehið*); *sehon* (Holthausen, ed.¹) or *sehan* (Kaluza) or *seohan* (Rieger) or *sēoan* (Sievers); etc.

(§ 2.) b. Redundant inflexional vowels in contracted forms are marked by a dot underneath. Thus *fēaum* 1081, *hrēaum* 2581, *hēa(um)* 2212, *Ongenþēops* 1968 (in 2475^a (*oððe him*) *Ongenðeowes* the change to *-ðēos* is unnecessary). Cf. Siev. §§ 110 ff., R. 234, 489 ff., A.M. §§ 76.5, 77.1 b; Wright §§ 265 f. (Trautm., *ESt.* xlv 329 ff.) No diacritic is needed in the exceptional but unambiguous spelling *-rēouw* 58 (*uw* indicating the vocalization of *w*, i.e. *-rēou* [triphthongal], cf. Zupitza, *ZfdA.* xxi 10 n. 2).

(§ 3.) c. Loss of *h* after *r* and before a vowel results in forms of fluctuating vowel quantity (Siev. R. 487 ff., A.M. § 77.1 a; Bülb. § 529; Morsbach *l.c.* 272 f.; Richter, *l.c.* 9). Forms of *feorh*: (-)fēore, fēorum 537, 1152, 1293, 1306, 2664, 3013; all the other instances of oblique cases are doubtful, though the probability is in favor of the short vowel in 73, 933, 1843. Forms of *meorh*: *mēaras*, *mēarum* 855, 865, 917, 1035, 2163; doubtful quantity in *mēarum ond mādnum* 1048^a, 1898^a, 2166^a.

2. Syncopation of medial vowels.

(§ 4.) a. Short medial vowels in open syllables following long stem syllables are frequently to be ignored in the scansion (Siev. R. 459, A.M. § 76.1; cf. Bülb. § 433, Wright § 221). This is indicated by a dot below the vowels: *Elmihtiga* 92,¹ *geðmøre* 151,¹ *elpēodige* 336, *ænigum* 793, 2416, *ænægum* 846, *mōðega* 813, *mōðigan* 3011 (cp. *mōðges* 502), *gewealdene* 1732; *dōgores* 219, 605, 2896; *dōgore* (or *dōgor*, see Siev. R. 233, 245; Lang. § 20.4) 1797, 2573.

Syncopation appears probable in *dōgora* 88, *ænige* 972, *hæþenes* 986, *tirēadigum* 2189, *nīðhēdige* 3165. There are numerous cases in which merely the possibility of syncopation is to be admitted.

Doubtful are forms of *fæger*, since *fæger* and *fæger* (so 773) seem to have been used side by side; thus 522: *fægere* or *fægere* (or *fægere*); see Siev. § 148, R. 498 f. (Cf. below, 3; § 6-8.)

(§ 5.) b. Syncopation after short stem syllables (Siev. R. 462 f., Bülb. §§ 438 f.) may have occurred in a number of instances, e.g. in forms of *fyren*, *egesa* (*glēdegesa grim* 2650^a, 2780^b; etc.), *Sigemund* (875, 884), and the like, but positive metrical proof is not obtainable, with the probable exception of *nū is ofost betost* 3007^b.² The spelling *Hylāces* 1530 presupposes a form *Hyglāces*. See Lang. § 18.10.

¹ Students are reminded of the rule that the final thesis (unstressed part) of types A and C never consists of more than one syllable.

² Resolution of the first stress of C2 is avoided, cf. Siev. R. 248. But see also Heusler V. §§ 226, 232 and n. 1; cp. l. 2803^b (1892^{b7})

3. Forms with vocalic *r*, *l*, *m*, *n* to be counted as monosyllabic (Siev. §§ 138 ff., *R. passim*, A.M. § 79.4; Bülb. §§ 440 ff.; Wright § 219; Tr. Kyn. 31 f.; Kal. *passim*; Holt., ed. *passim*; Sarrazin, *Est.* xxxviii 174 f.; Luick, *Vietor-Festschrift* (*Die Neueren Sprachen*, 1910), pp. 260-62; Richter *l.c.* 9 ff.; Seiffert *l.c.*) are distinguished by a dot below the secondary vowel. (The same diacritic is used in those few cases in which the suppressed vowel is an original one.)

(§ 5.) a. Long stems.

wundor- 995, 1681, 2173 (*wundur-*, cf. §§ 7, 19), 3037, *sundor-* 667, *hleahtr* 611^a (type B, cp. 1063^a, 2105^a, 2472^a, 1008^b), *morþor-* 1079. 2436, 2742, *winter* 1128, 1132, *wuldor-* 1136, *umbor-* 1187^a (and probably 46^b: *umborwesende*, cp. *cnihwesende* 372^b, 535^b, *sāwlberendra* 1004^b, and see Kal. 37, 79), *āter-* 1459, *aldor-* 1676, *oncer-* 1918, *baldor* 2428, *frōfor* (probably) 2941; *-cumbor* 1022.

fifel- 104, *symbol(-)* 1782, 2431 (probably so; clearly dissyllabic *symbol* 1010). (Cp. the spelling *ād* 1763.)

māð(ð)um(-) 1198, 2193, 2405, 2757. (Cp. the spellings *māðm* 1613, 1931, 2833, *beorhtm* 1766.)

īren- 998, *morgen-* 2894. (Cp. the spelling *bēcn* 3160.)

(§ 7.) Numerous cases remain doubtful. E.g., *nāfre hē on aldordagum* 718^a, 757^a, *tō aldorceare* 906^b, *ðæs morþorhetes* 1105^a, *nalles fācenstafas* 1018^b, *þæt hē wið attorsceaðan* 2839^a, *ymb aldr Dena* 668^a, *þā wæs wundor micel* 771^a, *þæt wæs tācen sweotol* 833^b, *ðā wæs winter scacen* 1136^b, *þeah þæt wæpen duge* 1660^b (either type B or C). Again, *wolde on heolster flēon* 755^b, *searowundor sēon* 920^a, *niðwundor sēon* 1365^b (*flēon?* *sēon?*). Further, *wæpen hafenade* 1573^b (*wæpen* clearly dissyllabic in 685^a), *wundor scēawian* 840^b, 3032^b (cf. § 20), *ceasterbūendum* 768^a (perhaps *ceaster-*, cp. *foldbūende* 1355^a, *grundbūendra* 1006^a; Kal. 36); cf. Fuhr L 8.6.48 f. The monosyllabic function is rather probable in *beorht bēacen Godes* 570^a (cp. *swutol sang scopes* 90^a); *wīn of wunderfatum* 1162^a; *wōm wundorbebodum* 1747^a; *wundorlic wægborā* 1440^a (cp. *lēoflic lindwiga* 2603^a, *egeslic eorðdraca* 2825^a); it is by no means impossible in *Ongenðioes bearn* (type E) 2387^b (see also § 2). On *wrætlicne wundurpmāððum* 2173^a, see § 19.

(§ 8.) b. Short stems.

The only decisive cases are *snotor* 190^{b1} (Siev., Fuhr *l.c.* 86, Trautm.: *snottor*) and *meðel-* 1082^{b1} (Trautm., *Est.* xlv 339: older *mæðla-*). The spellings *efn* 2903, *setl* 2013 may be noted. (*wæter* is clearly dissyllabic: 509, 1904, 1989, 2473.)²

Note. As a rule, the textual improvements cited in the foregoing sections, being of a generic character, are not included in the variant read-

¹ Cp. above, § 5, footnote.

² Parasitic vowels developed between *l* and *w* or between *r* and *g* (as in *bealuwa* 281, *-bealewa* 1946, *-byrig* 2471, *herige* 1833; cf. Bülb. §§ 447 ff., Wright § 220) are not found to interfere with the meter.

ings. It should be understood that practically all of them are due to Sievers and his example.

4. Variant Forms.

(§ 9.) a. *nēosan* and *nēosian*.

The two forms are found side by side; *nēosan* (*nīosan*): 125, 1786, 1791, 1806, 2074, 2366, 2388; *nīosian* (*nēosian*): 2486 (*nīosað*), 1125, 2671, 3045, 115. In no case is a change to *nēosan* (Siev. R. 233, 271) really obligatory. See below, § 20. L. 115^a, *gewāt ðā nēosian* may be scanned like 2569^a, *gewāt ðā byrnende* (type C).

(§ 10.) b. (*ge*)*trēowan* and (*ge*)*truwian*.

Cf. Siev. § 416 n. 17, R. 233 f., 298, 486; Cosijn, *Altwests. Gra.* ii § 120; Wright §§ 131, 538 n. However, *truwian* (not *trūwian*) is now considered correct (Sievers L 8.13 d. 105; Luick § 97 n. 3; also Trautmann, *ESL* xlv 336). The MS. has *trēowde* in 1166^b only. The forms of (*ge*)*truwian* are deemed metrically unexceptional. (Some instances of the former reading (*ge*)*trūwode* seemed to be objectionable.)

(§ 11.) c. Dat. sing. fem. *gehwām* and *gehwære* (later, analogical formation).

Cf. Siev. § 341 n. 4, R. 485; Tr. Kyn. 84. *gehwām*: 1365^a *þær mæg nihta gehwām*; — *gehwære*: 25^a *in mægþa gehwære* (metrically above criticism). See also Gloss.: *gehwā*.

(§ 12.) d. The inflected and the uninflected form of the infinitive (after *tō*).

The inflected has been changed to the uninflected form (see 316^a, 2556^a) by Sievers (R. 255, 312, 482) in 473^a, 1724^b, 1941^a, 2093^a, 2562^a. But see Hoops St. 9 f.

(§ 13.) e. *ymb* (originally preposition and prefix) and *ymbe* (originally adverb). (Cf. Intr. xci.)

See Sweet, *AgS. Dict.*; Wright §§ 594, 645; on the accentuation of *ymb(e)-sittan*, see Bülb. § 455.

ymb need not be restored in place of *ymbe* (preposition: 2070, 2618, 2883, 3169, prefix: 2734^a *ymbesittendra*, cp. *ymbsittend* 1827^a, 9^b), although Sievers (R. 258, 260) called for it in ll. 2296^b: *hlāw oft ymbeshwearf*, 2691^b: *heals ealne ymbefēng* (cf., however, e.g. 603^b, 2420^b). In *ymbe gestōdon* 2597^b the adverbial form is properly used.

(§ 14.) f. *hild-* and *hilde-* in composition.

The normal forms are *hilde* + $\text{—}^{\perp}$ or $\text{—}^{\perp} \times$ (e.g., *hilderinc*, *hildestrengo*), and *hild* + $\text{—}^{\perp} \times$ (e.g., *hildfruma*), see Weyhe, *Beitr.* xxx 79 ff. The emendation of the only exception *hearde hildefreccan* 2205^a to *hildfreccan* has been proposed by Sievers R. 305, Weyhe, l.c.

(§ 15.) g. *hraþe* (*hrædlice*, etc.) and *raþe*.

hraþe is established by alliteration in 356, 543, 963, 991, 1576, 1914, 1937; so is *raþe* in 724 (MS. *raþe*) and in 1390, 1975 (MS. *hraþe*; in this edition *hraþe*). See Gloss. Cf. Siev. § 217 n. 1.

(§ 16.) NOTE. It will be seen that the compromise scheme adopted in this edition precludes grammatical consistency. But obvious mistakes

have been corrected, of course. It seemed advisable, e.g., to emend forms like *sole* 302 to *sāle*, *pone* 70 to *þonne*, of 312 to *hof*, *brimleade* 1051 to *brimlāde*, *twelfa* 3170 to *twelfe*, *frecnen* 1104 to *frēcnan*, *reafeden* 1212 to *rēafedon*, *gehedde* 505 to *gehēde*, etc., since the exceptional spellings are isolated in the MS. or are easily accounted for by erroneous association (e.g., *gehedde* taken for the preterite of *gehēdan*) or by the influence of neighboring syllables (*frecnen*; *seomode onsole*; *leade teah*; *ealra twelfa*). — How to harmonize reasonable respect for the copyists with the presumptive claims of the author is a problem of far from easy solution.

B. METRICAL OBSERVATIONS¹

1. Rare Rhythmical Types.

Certain varieties of types, though not of frequent occurrence, have been considered sufficiently warranted to be left unaltered in the text.

(§ 17.) a. Type A admits in the second foot a short stressed syllable:² $\text{—} \times | \text{—} \times$, a variety not restricted to cases like *wyrd oft nereð*, *gūðrinc monig*. See Siev. R. 453 f., 458, A.M. § 85 1; Fuhr 83 f.; Tupper's *Riddles*, p. lx, n.; also Holt., *Angl.* xxxv 167 f.

Thus in *b*-lines: *Hrunting nama* 1457^b, *æþeling manig* 1112^b, *hwilum dydon* 1828^b (cf. Lang. § 23.6); 1807^b, 2430^b, 2457^b, 3135^b. (Siev. R. 231.)

In *a*-lines: *hlāw on* [h]liðe 3157^a (Siev. R. 275; though more likely, *hliðe*); *nīða ofercumen* 845^a, *dædum gefremed* 954^a (cf. Siev. R. 312, Kal. 72). — Type A3 (Siev. A.M. § 85 n. 5; Fuhr 25 f.): *hwilum hē on lufan* 1728^a; *wæs mīn fæder* 262^a, *þone þīn fæder* 2048^a; *gestōh þīn fæder* (with anacrusis) 459^a;³ perhaps *þær him nānig wæter* 1514^a (cp. 157^a), 779^a(?), see § 18.

(§ 18.) b. Type B with alliteration on the second stress only is occasionally met with (in *a*-lines). See Siev. A.M. § 85.3.

Possible cases are 459^a, 1514^a (see § 17); a probable case: *þæt hit ā mid gemete* 779^a (with transverse alliteration); a clear case: *hē is manna gehyld* 3056^a. There are two undoubted examples in *Finnsb.*, 22^a, 46^a.

(§ 19.) c. Type Dx (D expanded) (in *a*-lines) admits in the first foot two syllables ($\times \times$ or $\text{—} \times$) after the stressed syllable. Cf. Deutschbein L. 8.22.33.

¹ It is a matter of the greatest difficulty to determine to what extent 'exceptions' to the 'rules' should be admitted. In many cases the decision must be left to individual judgment. Some of the emendations formerly supported (see, e.g., §§ 12, 22) may very well represent the original reading. But certainty could not be hoped for. The true archetypal version could never be recovered. Hence, sober resignation teaches us to introduce as few 'metrical' corrections as possible into the text of our only manuscript. Cf. Hoops St. 9 ff.

² There occur several very doubtful instances of a short stressed syllable in the first foot, i.e., $\text{—} \times | \text{—} \times$: *kyning mānan* 3171^b, *bea(du)weorces* 2299^a, and, according to Griemb. 750, *meoduscuncum* 1980^b, *hagustealdra* 1880^a (?).

³ Cf. F. Schwarz (*Cynewulfs Anteil am Christ*, Königsberg Diss., 1905, p. 31), who with Tr. Kyn. 77 considers the form *fæder* a possibility. Kaluza (34, 76) assigns 262^a and 459^a to type C.

Thus, *deorc ofer dryhtgumum* 1790^a, *eahlotan eorlscipe* 3173^a, *word wæron wynsume* 612^a (cp. 1919^a); *sellīce sǣdracan* 1426^a; *fyrðsearu fūslicu* 232^a (no call for *fūslic* (as in 2618^a)); *wrǣllīcne wundur mǣððum* 2173^a (though possibly hypermetrical [Sievers, Richter]). And see § 12.

Double alliteration in Dx is the rule, but there are exceptions, viz. 768^a, 913^a, 1675^a, 1871^a, 2440^a, 2734^a, 3045^a, which, it is true, could easily be brought into harmony with the majority (*ceaster-*, *ēþel*, *þēoðen*, *brōðor*, *ymb-*, *nīosan*).

(§ 20.) d. **Type Dx** is found several times also in the second half of the line (cf. Siev. R. 255, A.M. § 84.7; Fuhr 49; Kal. 56): *dohtor Hrōðgāres* 2020^b (see *Wids.* 98; no need of *dohtor*), *Bēowulf Scyldinga* 53^b (no need of *Bēow* or *Scylding*), *oftost wisode* 1663^b (no need of *oft*), *dēad is Æschere* 1323^b (n.), *lāðra ðwihle* 2432^b, *ðeodne Heaðo-Beardna* 2032^b; *wica nēosian* 1125^b, *fionda nīos(i)an* 2671^b (so in 3045^a); perhaps 840^b, 3032^b, 1573^b (see above, § 7), 660^b (but see above, § 10).

(§ 21.) e. **Type E** admits a short syllable with secondary stress: $\text{—} \times \text{—} | \text{—}$. Cf. Siev. A.M. § 84 n. 5, and the references given there. See list of types (p. 281), E2: *Sūð-Dena folc* 463^b; 623^b, 783^b, 2779^b, (1584^a).

Thus it would hardly be necessary on metrical grounds alone to change *egsode eorl* 6^a to *egsode eorlas* (although corresponding forms of weak verbs 2. are elsewhere followed by $\text{—} \times$, $\text{—} \text{—}$, or (2085^a) $\text{—} \times \text{—}$ [i.e., type A]: 560^a, 922^a, 1118^a, 1161^a, 2096^a, 2119^a, 2132^a, 2702^a, 105^b, 1137^b, 1699^b, 1105^b; on 3173^a, see § 19). Cf. Kock 219 f., *Angl.* xxviii 140 f.; Siev. xxix 560 ff.; Huguenin L 8.20.28 n.; Kal. 70, 97; Graz, *Die Metrik der sog. Cædmonschen Dichtungen* (1894), *passim*. Close parallels from other poems are *lyttigan eft*, *Gen.* 1413^a, *ib.* 2357^a, *blētsige þec*, *Az.* 73^a, cp. *Gen.* 180^a, *El.* 394^a, 1259^a, *Jul.* 688^a, *Chr.* 469^a.¹ On *lāðlicu lāc*, *Beow.* 1584^a, see Siev. R. 504, A.M. § 84 n. 5, xxix 568; Tr. Kyn. 78, *ESt.* xlv 341; on *irena cyst* 673^a, 1697^a, see note to l. 673^a.

(§ 22.) f. It is a question whether 'catalectic' measures should be allowed. See Siev. A.M. § 180; Vetter, *Zum Muspilli etc.* (1872), p. 33; Cosijn (& Sievers), *Beitr.* xix 441 f.; Trautm., Bonn. B. xxiii 140. Interesting cases are *gegnum fōr* 1404^b, *lissa gelong* 2150^a, *rǣhte ongēan* 747^b (cf. Kock⁵ 187); *bord wið rond* 2673^a; *þenden hē wið wulf* 3027^a. Similarly incomplete first feet: *hægstealdra* 1889^a; *secg betsta* 947^a, 1759^a, cp. *ðegn betstan* 1871^b.

2. **Anacrusis** (cf. Siev. A.M. § 83 and the references given there).

(§ 23.) **Type A.** a. In the *a*-line: monosyllabic and dissyllabic. Instances of the latter are: 109^a, 1011^a, 1248^a, 1563^a, 1711^a, and 368^a: *hȳ on wīggetāwum*. See further: 2636^a *þæt wē him ðā gūðgetāwa*; the emendation *-geatwa* has now been abandoned. The scansion of 2475^a is doubtful (type A or B).

¹ Likewise in the second half of the line: *gyddode þus*, *Met. Bl.* 1.84^b, *eardian sceal*, *Rid.* 88.27^b, cp. *Jul.* 626^b, *Phoen.* 506^b, *El.* 330^b, 660^b. Note also the instances of *andswarode* (D3), *Beow.* 258^b, 340^b; Siev. A. M. § 85 n. 7; Heusler V. § 197.

b. In the *b*-line: monosyllabic. There are eight incontestable cases: 93^b, 666^b, 1223^b, 1504^b, 1773^b, 1877^b, 2247^b, 2592^b; see also 2481^b (n.). And see further: 395^b and Varr.

(§ 24.) **Type D. a.** In the *a*-line: monosyllabic; besides, in *Dx*, dissyllabic: 1543^a, 2367^a, 2525^a, 2628^a. L 1027^a *ne gefragn ic frēondlicor* is perhaps to be assigned to type C (like 38^a *ne hýrde ic cýmlicor*).

b. In the *b*-line anacrusis occurs only twice: *pā secg wisode* 402^b, and *pāra ymbsittendra* 9^b; the latter, being syntactically objectionable, has been emended by dropping *pāra*.

3. Elision.

(§ 25.) Elision is not marked in the text, since it admits of no positive proof. Cf. Schubert L 8.1.47 f.; Siev. R. *passim*, A.M. § 79.5; Fuhr 47 f.; Kaluza *passim*.

Highly probable cases are, e.g., 469^b, 517^b, 609^b, 433^a, 471^a, 525^a, etc. — In several places it appears that an elision-vowel is dropped in the MS.; this is indicated in the text by an apostrophe. Thus *wēn' ic* 338^a, 442^a (*wēne ic* occurs in 525^a, 1184^a); *eotonweard' ābēad* 668^b; *firen' on-drysn* 1932^b; *sibb' āfre* 2600^b. — *egl unhēoru* 987^a is more likely a haplographic oversight (originally: *eglu*).

4. Irregularities of Alliteration.

(§ 26.) **a.** A finite verb (in the *a*-line) followed by a noun or adjective alliterates alone: *gemunde pā se gōda* 758^a; *gefēng pā be eaxle* 1537^a. (Cf. Rie. V. 24, 43; Siev. A.M. § 24.3.) [Of this exceptional mode of alliteration some thirty instances have been found by Holthausen (*A.* xlvii 52 ff.) in the entire body of OE. poetry (exclusive of the *Psalms*); in some ten of those cases the verb of the second half of the line also alliterates.] On the alliterating imperative in 489^b, see note on 489 f.

(§ 27.) **b.** A finite verb takes precedence (in alliteration) over an infinitive in 1728^b: (*hwilum hē on lufan*) *lāteð hworfan*. (Cf. Rie. V. 25.) — The second of the stressed syllables in the *b*-line alliterates in 2615: (*brūnfāgne helm*.) *hringde byrnan*. (Cp. *Finnsb.* 28^b, 41^b.)

Both cases may be justified by the employment of transverse alliteration.

(§ 28.) **c.** Double alliteration in the *b*-line. Cf. Bu. Tid. 63 f.; Rie V. 8–10; Siev. A.M. § 21 c.

a) Only apparently in 1251^b, 1351^b.

b) Cases to be remedied by fairly certain emendation: *ðā wæs heal hroden* 1151^b (*roden*); *hilde gehnægdon* 2916^b (*genægdon*);¹ *in ēowrum gūð-geatawum* 395^b (*gūðgetāwum*, cp. *wīggetāwum* 368).²

c) *pæt ic mid sweorde ofslōh* 574^b looks like a real exception. A scribal

¹ Cp. 2206^a: *mōða genægðan*, 1274^a: *gehnægðe helle gāst*. There seems to have been some confusion between *gehnægðan* and *genægðan* (see 1318). Cf. Krapp, *MPh.* ii 405 ff. (possible confusion of *faroð* and *waroð*), Variants: 28^b, 1916^a.

² It has been observed (by Schröder, L 8.18) that, excepting *un*-compounds (see note on 1756^a), the second element of 'noun compounds' never alliterates alone. This rule is applied to 707^a. Whether it should be extended to 445^a, 1379^a, 2220^a has been debated. (Cf. Malone, *MLR.* xxv 191, *JEGPh.* xxvii 320 ff.) The proper reading of 1224^a is not doubtful.

substitution of a synonym (*ofslōk* for *ābrēat*, Holt.) is not so easily accounted for in this case as in 965^a (*hand* for *mund*), 1073^b (*kild* for *lind*), cp. 2298^b.

For the convenience of students a list of Sievers's rhythmical types (with some slight modification of the numbering) is appended.

A $\text{—} \diagup \times | \text{—} \times \text{—}$ *hȳran scolde*

A 1 *bēaga bryttan ellen fremedon sceapena þrēatum
frumsceaft fira¹ frumcyn witan folcstede frætwan*

A 2 *Grendles gūðcræft drihtsele drēorfāh*

A 3 *syðþan hie þæs lāðan (: lāst scēawedon) [allit. on second arsis]*

B $\times \text{—} \diagup | \times \text{—} \diagup$ *ond Hālgā til*

B 1 *him ðā Scyld gewāt hē þæs frōfre gebād*

B 2 *hē is manna gehyld (: hord openian) [allit. on second arsis]*

C $\times \text{—} \diagup | \text{—} \times$ *oft Scyld Scēfing*

C 1 *ofer hronrāde in worold wōcun tō brimes faroðe*

C 2 *þæt wæs gōd cyning in gēardagum*

D a. $\text{—} \diagup | \text{—} \diagup \times$ *fēond mancynnes*
b. $\text{—} \diagup | \text{—} \times \text{—}$ *wēold wīdeferhð*

a:

D 1 *weard Scildinga gumum undyrne*

D 2 *hēah Healfdene sunu Healfdenes*

D 3 *þeodcyninga fyll cyninges*

b:

D 4 *flet innanweard draca morðre swealt secg weorce gefeh*

D x (expanded D 1, D 2, D 4) *aldres orwēna mære mearcstapa
grētte Gēata lēod*

E $\text{—} \diagup \diagdown \times | \text{—} \diagup$ *weorðmyndum þāh*

E 1 *Scedelandum in nicorhūsa fela woroldāre forgeaf*

E 2 *Sūð-Dena folc mundbora wæs*

Scansion of the first 25 lines:

	C 2	C 2		A 1	C 1
	D 3	A 1		A 1	E 1
	C 1	A 1		A 1	D 4
	C 1	A 1		A 1	E 1
5	A 1	E 1	20	C 2	A 1
	A 1	B 1		D 1	C 1
	A 1	B 1		A 3	A 1
	A 1	E 1		A 1	C 2
	A 2 (3?)	D 1		A 1	E 1
10	C 1	A 1	25	A 1	A 1
	A 1	C 2			
	B 1	A 1			
	A 1	C 1			
	A 1	E 1			
15	C 2	A 1			

¹ See Deutschbein L 8.22.32 f.

A note on HEUSLER'S system of versification (L 8.13 f).

Heusler's system provides a uniform rhythmical scheme running through all lines, but with varying speech-material, and with pauses (or 'rests,' also 'rest beats') freely admitted. It is of distinct help in the reading of the verses. (Thus, e.g., the troublesome D and E types of Sievers are happily disposed of.) Substantially the same views are set forth in Leonard's less technical discussions of the matter (L 3.44, 8.13 g).¹

It may be remarked that the practical results of this mode of scansion, so far as textual criticism is concerned, are not seriously at variance with Sievers's well-known findings.

Specimens of scansion.

General pattern.

$$^2 \parallel \times \times \times \times \mid \times \times \times \times$$

The signs —, ×, U, ^ represent the equivalents of musical values, viz. half note, quarter note, eighth note, quarter pause respectively.

nýdwracu nîþgrim

193

nihtbealwa mæst

— × × × | — — —

— × × × | — ^ ^ ^

heald þū nū, hrūse,

2247

nū hæleð ne mōstan

— × × × | — × ^

× || × × ^ × | — × ^

gewāt him ðā se hearda

1963

mid his handscole

× || × × × × | — × ^

× × || — ^ ^ | × × ^ ^

him ðā Scyld gewāt

26

tō gescaphwile

× × || — ^ ^ | — ^ ^

× × || — ^ ^ | — × ^

gomban gyldan,

11

þæt wæs gōd cyning

— × ^ | — × ^

× × || — ^ ^ | × × ^ ^

swā fela fyrena

164

fēond mancynnes

× || × × ^ ^ | × × × ^

— ^ ^ | — × ×

æþelinga bearn

3170

ealra twelfe

× × × × | — ^ ^

— × ^ | — × ^

eahtodan eorlscipe

3173

ond his ellenweorc

— × × | — × ×

× × || — × ^ | — ^ ^

So-called hypermetrical lines:

gān under gyldnum bēage

1163

þær þā gōðan twēgen

— × × | × × × ×

× × || — × ^ | — × ^

sāton suhtergefæðeran,

1164

þā gýt wæs hiera sib ætgædere

— × ^ | × UU × UU

nnnnnn⁴ || — ^ ^ | × × × ^

¹ Leonard (who is a poet and a scholar) feels that the main rhythmical features of the Old Germanic verse can be recognized in the 'Nibelungen couplet.'

² All syllables preceding the first stress are to be counted as anacrusis. — The details of the rules formulated by Heusler cannot be stated or applied here. It seemed sufficient to give a general idea of the scheme.

³ The rest beat may or may not be specially marked.

⁴ 'Sixteenth notes.'

APPENDIX IV

THE TEXT OF *WALDERE*, *DEOR*, SELECT PASSAGES OF *WIDSİÐ*, AND THE OHG. *HILDEBRAND*¹

WALDERE

I

..... hyrde hyne georne:
 ' Hūru Wēlande(s) worc ne geswīceð
 monna ænigum ðāra ðe Mimming can
 hear[d]ne gehealdan; oft æt hilde gedrēas
 5 swātfāg ond sweordwund sec[g] æfter ððrum.
 Ætlan ordwyga, ne læt ðīn ellen nū gýt
 gedrēosan tō dæge, dryhtscipe
 (Nū) is sē dæg cumen,
 þæt ðū scealt āninga ððer twēga,
 10 lif forlēosan, oððe lang[n]le dōm
 āgan mid eldum, Ælfheres sunu!
 Nalles ic ðē, wine mīn, wordum cīde,
 ðy ic ðē gesāwe æt ðām sweordplegan
 ðurh edwītscope æniges monnes
 15 wīg forbūgan, oððe on weal fleōn,
 līce beorgan, ðēah þe lāðra fela
 ðīnne byrnhomon billum hēowun;
 ac ðū symle furðor feohtan sōhtest,
 mæl ofer mearce; ðy ic ðē metod ondrēd,
 20 þæt ðū tō fyrenlice feohtan sōhtest

¹ For critical and explanatory notes on *Waldere* and *Deor*, see Holthausen's and Dickinson's editions (L 2.15, LF. 2.11); for an exhaustive study of *Widsið*, Chambers's edition (L 4.77) may be consulted. (Autotype edition of *Waldere* by Holthausen, Göteborg, 1899.) A special edition of *Deor* by Malone, London, 1933; and of *Waldere* by Norman, London, 1933.

æt ðām ætstealle, oðres monnes
 wīgrædenne. Weorða ðē selfne
 gōdum dædum, ðenden ðin God recce!
 Ne murn ðū for ði mēce; ðē wearð mādma cyst
 25 gifeðe tō [g]ēoce, mid¹ ðy ðū Gūðhere scealt
 bēot forbīgan, ðæs ðe hē ðās beaduwe ongan
 mid unryhte ærest sēcan.
 Forsōc hē ðām swurde ond ðām syncfatum,
 bēaga mænigo; nū sceal bēaga² lēas
 30 hworfan from ðisse hilde, hlāfurd sēcan
 ealdne ēðel, oððe hēr ær swefan,
 gif hē ðā

II

‘ [mē]ce^{2a} bæteran
 būton ðām ānum, ðē ic ēac hafa,
 on stānfate stille gehīded.
 Ic wāt þæt [h]it ðōhte Ðēodrīc Widian
 5 selfum onsendon, ond ēac sinc micel
 mādma mid ði mēce, monig oðres mid him
 golde gegirwan;³ iūlēan genam,
 þæs ðe hine of nearwum Nīðhādes mæg,
 Wēlandes bearn, Widia ūt forlēt,
 10 ðurh fīfēla gewēald forð ōnette.’
 Waldere maðelode, wiga ellenrōf —
 hæfde him on handa hildefrō[f]re,
 gūðbilla gripe, gyddode wordum:
 ‘ Hwæt, ðū hūru wēndest, wine Burgenda,
 15 þæt mē Hagenan hand hilde gefremede
 ond getwæmde fēðewigges. Feta, gyf ðū dyrre,

¹ Has also been read as *unc.*² *Dietrich, et al.* bēga.^{2a} Norman: *swilce.*³ *Rie.L.* gīgirwad, *Cosijn* gegirwed, *see Holk.*

- æt ðus heaðuwēriġan hāre byrnan!
 Standeð mē hēr on eaxełum Ælfheres lāf
 gōd ond gēapneb, golde geweorðod,
 20 ealles unscende æðelinges rēaf
 tō habbanne, þonne ha[n]d wereð
 feorhhord fēondum; ne¹ bið fāh² wið mē,
 þonne (mē)³ unmāgas eft ongynnað,
 mēcum gemētað, swā gē mē dydon.
 25 Ðēah mæg sige syllan sē ðe symle byð
 recon ond rædfest ryhta gehwilces;
 sē ðe him tō ðām hālgan helpe gelifeð,
 tō Gode gīoce, hē þær gearo findeð,
 gif ðā earnunga ær geðenceð.
 30 Þonne mōten wlance welan britnian,
 æhtum wealdan; þæt is

DEOR

- Wēlund him be wurnan⁴ wrāces cunnade,
 anhȳdig eorl, earfoþa drēag,
 hæfde him tō gesiþþe sorge ond longað,
 wintercealde wrāce; wēan oft onfond,
 5 siþþan hine Nīðhād on nēde legde,
 swoncre seonobende on syllan⁵ monn.
 Þæs oferēode: þisses swā mæg!
 Beadohilde ne wæs hyre brōþra dēaþ
 on sefan swā sār, swā hyre sylfre þing,
 10 þæt hēo gearolīce ongieten hæfde,
 þæt hēo ēacen wæs; æfre ne meahte
 þriste geþencan, hū ymb þæt sceolde.
 Þæs oferēode: þisses swā mæg!

¹ MS. he.

MS. wurman.

² Holt.²⁻⁵ f[ī]āh.³ MS. reading doubtful.⁵ *syllan* = *sellan*, *sellan*, cf. Būlb. §§ 304, 338.

- Wē þæt Mæðhilde¹ monge gefruggnon,
 15 wurdon grundlēase Gēates frige,
 þæt hī sēo sorglufu slæp' ealle binōm.
 þæs oferēode: þisses swā mæg!
 Ðēodric āhte þritig wintra
 Mæringa burg; þæt wæs monegum cūþ.
 20 þæs oferēode: þisses swā mæg!
 Wē geāscodan Eormanrices
 wylfenne geþōht; āhte wīde folc
 Gotena rices; þæt wæs grim cyning.
 Sæt secg monig sorgum gebunden,
 25 wēan on wēnan, wýscte geneahhe,
 þæt þæs cynerices ofercumen wære.
 þæs oferēode: þisses swā mæg!
 Siteð sorgcearig, sælum bidæled,
 on sefan sweorceð; sylfum þinceð,
 30 þæt sý endelēas earfoða dæl.
 Mæg þonne geþencan, þæt geond þās woruld
 wītig Dryhten wendeþ geneahhe,
 eorle monegum āre gescēawað,
 wislicne blæd, sumum wēana dæl.
 35 þæt ic bī mē sylfum secgan wille,
 þæt ic hwīle wæs Heodeninga scop,
 dryhtne dýre, mē wæs Dēor noma;
 āhte ic fela wintra folgað tilne,
 holdne hlāford, oþ þæt Heorrenda nū,
 40 lēoðcræftig monn londryht gepāh,
 þæt mē eorla hlēo ær gesealde.
 þæs oferēode: þisses swā mæg!

¹ MS. mæð hilde; there may be a scribal error in 14^b (*monge* for *mōd?*) or an omission before it.

WIDSİÐ

- Widsið maðolade, wordhord onlēac,
 sē þe [monna] mæst mægþa ofer eorþan,
 folca geondfērde; oft hē [on] flette geþah
 mynelicne mǣppum. Him from Myrgingum
 5 æþelo onwōcon. Hē mid Ealhilde,
 fælre freoþuwebban forman siþe
 Hrēðcyninges hām gesōhte
 ēastan of Ongle, Eormanrīces,
 wrāþes wārlogan. Ongon þā worn sprecan:
 10 ‘Fela ic monna gefrægn mægþum wealdan;
 sceal þeod[n]a gehwylc þeawum lifgan,
 eorl æfter oþrum ēðle rædan,
 sē þe his þeodenstōl geþēon wile
 18 Ætla wēold Hūnum, Eormanrīc Gotum,
 Becca Bāningum, Burgendum Gifca.
 20 Cāsere wēold Crēacum ond Cælic Finnum,
 Hagenā Holm-Rygum ond Heoden Glommum.
 Witta wēold Swæfum, Wada Hælsingum,
 Meaca Myrgingum, Mearchealf Hundinum.
 þeodric wēold Froncum, þyle Rendingum,
 25 Breoca Brondingum, Billing Wernum.
 Ōswine wēold Ēowum, ond Țtum Gefwulf,
 Fin Folcwalding Frēsna cynne.
 Sigehere lengest Sæ-Denum wēold,
 Hnæf Hōcingum, Helm Wulfingum,
 30 Wald Wōingum, Wōd þyringum,
 Sæferð Sycgum, Swēom Ongendþēow,
 Scaefthere Ymbrum, Scēafa Longbeardum,
 Hūn Hætwerum ond Holen Wrosnum.
 Hringweald wæs hāten Herefarena cyning.
 35 Offa wēold Ongle, Alewīh Denum¹

¹ See Notes, p. 196.

- mīnum hlēodryhtne, þā ic tō hām bicwōm,
 95 lēofum tō lēane, þæs þe hē mē lond forgeaf,
 mīnes fæder ēþel, frēa Myrginga;
 ond mē þā Ealhild ōþerne forgeaf,
 dryhtcwēn duguþe, dohtor Ēadwines.
 Hyre lof lengde geond londa fela,
 100 þonne ic be songe secgan sceolde,
 hwær ic under swegl[e] sēlast wisse
 goldhrodene cwēn giefre bryttian.
 Ðonne wit Scilling scīran reorde
 for uncrum sigedryhtne song āhōfan,
 105 hlūde bī hearpan, hlēoþor swinsade,
 þonne monige men mōdum wlonce
 wordum sprēcan, þā þe wēl cūþan,
 þæt hī nāfre song sēllan ne hýrdon.
 Ðonan ic ealne geondhwearf ēþel Gotena;
 110 sōhte ic ā [ge]sīþa þā selestan,
 þæt wæs innweorud Earmanrices.
 Heðcan sōhte ic ond Beadecan ond Herelingas,
 Emercan sōhte ic ond Fridlan ond Ēastgotan,
 frōdne ond gōdne fæder Unwēnes
 123 Ræðhere sōhte ic ond Rondhere, Rūmstān ond Gīslhere,
 Wīþergield ond Freoþerīc, Wudgan ond Hāman
 135 Swā scrīþende gesceapum hweorfað
 glēomen gumena geond grunda fela,
 þearfe secgað, þoncword sprecað,
 simle sūð oþþe norð sumne gemētað
 gydda glēawne, geofum unhnēawne,
 140 sē þe fore duguþe wile dōm ārāran,
 eorlscipe æfnan, oþ þæt eal scæceð,
 lēoht ond lif somod; lof sē gewyrceð,
 hafað under heofonum hēahfæstne dōm,

OHG. LAY OF HILDEBRAND¹

- Ik gihōrta ōat seggen,
 ōat sih urhēttun ænon muotīn,
 Hiltibrant enti Haðubrant, untar heriun tuēm;
 sunufatarungo iro saro rihtun,
 5 garutun se iro gūðhamun, gurtun sih iro suert ana,
 helidos, ubar [h]ringā, dō sie tō dero hiltiu ritun.
 Hiltibrant gimahalta (Heribrantes sunu) — her uuas
 hērōro man,
 ferahes frōtōro; her frāgēn gistuont
 fōhēm uuortum, [h]wer sīn fater wāri
 10, 11 fireo in folche, ‘eddo [h]welihhes cnuosles dū sīs;
 ibu dū mī ēnan sagēs, ik mī dē ōdre uuēt,
 chind, in chunincrīche; chūd ist mir al irmindeot.’
 Hadubrant gimahalta, Hiltibrantes sunu:
 15 ‘Dat sagētun mī ūsere liuti,
 alte anti frōte, dea ērhina wārun,
 dat Hiltibrant hātti mīn fater; ih heittu Hadubrant.
 Forn her ōstar giueit, flōh her Ōtachres nīd,
 hina miti Theotrīhhe, enti sīnero degano filu.
 20 Her furlaet in lante luttilla sitten
 prūt in būre, barn unwahsan,
 arbeo laosa; he[r] raet ōstar hina,
 sīd Dētrīhhe darbā gistuontun
 fateres mīnes, — dat uuas sō friuntlaos man.
 25 Her was Ōtachre ummett irri,
 degano dechisto miti Deotrīchhe.

¹ Cf. (The Fight at Finnsburg,) p. 236. — For the text and notes, see Braune's *Ahd. Lesebuch*, Holthausen's *Beowulf*²⁻⁵, Dickens's *Runic and Heroic Poems*.

Her was eo folches at entē, imo was eo feh̄ta ti leop;
 chūd was her chōnnēm mannum;
 ni wāniu ih iū lib habbe '

- 30 ' Wēt̄tu iringot (quad Hiltibrant) obana ab heuane,
 dat dū neo dana halt mit sus sippan man
 dinc ni gileitōs '

- Want her dō ar arme wuntane baugā,
 cheisuringu gitān, sō imo se der chuning gap,
 35 Hūneo truhtīn: ' dat ih dir it nū bi huldī gibu.'

Hadubrant gima[ha]lta, Hiltibrantes sunu:
 ' Mit gēru scal man geba infāhan,
 ort widar orte

- Dū bist dir altēr Hūn, ummet spāhēr,
 40 spenis mih mit dīnēm wortun, wili mih dīnu speru wer-
 pan;

pist alsō gialtēt man, sō dū ēwīn inwit fuortōs.
 Dat sagētun mī sēolidante
 westar ubar wentilsēo, dat inan wīc furnam:
 tōt ist Hiltibrant, Heribrantes suno.'

- 45 Hiltibrant gimahalta, Heribrantes suno:
 ' Wela gisihi ih in dīnēm hrustim,
 dat dū habēs hēme hērron gōten,
 dat dū noh bi desemo rīche reccheo ni wurti '
 ' Welaga nū, waltant got (quad Hiltibrant), wēwurt
 skihit.

- 50 Ih wallōta sumaro enti wintro sehstic ur lante,
 dār man mih eo scerita in folc sceotantero,
 sō man mir at burc ēnīgeru banun ni gifasta;
 nū scal mih suāsāt chind suertu hauwan,
 bretōn mit sīnu billiu, eddo ih imo ti banin werdān.
 55 Doh maht dū nū aodlihho, ibu dir dīn ellen taoc,
 in sus hēremo man hrusti giwinnan,

rauba birahanen, ibu dū dār ēnīc reht habēs '

 ' Der sī doh nū argōsto (quad Hiltibrant) ōstarliuto,
der dir nū wīges warne, nū dih es sō wel lustit,

60 gūdea gimeinūn; niuse dē mōtti,

[h]werdar sih (hiutu) dero hregilo hru[o]men muotti
erdo desero brunnōno bēdero uualtan.'

 Dō lēttun se ærist asckim scrītan,
scarpēn scūrim, dat in dēm sciltim stōnt.

65 Dō stōpun tōsamane, staimbort chluḅun,

heuwun harmlicco huītte scilti,
unti im iro lintūn luttilo wurtun,
giwigan miti wābnum

GLOSSARY

The order of words is strictly alphabetical, *æ* coming between *ad* and *af*; but *ð* (as well as *þ*) follows *t*, and the prefix *ge-* of verbs has been disregarded in the arrangement (e.g., *ge-bæran* follows *bær*). Roman numerals indicate the class of ablaut verbs; *w* 1., etc., that of the weak verbs; *rd.*, the reduplicating, *prp.*, the preterite-present, *anv.*, the so-called anomalous verbs; *mi.*, *mja.*, *mc.*, etc. denote masc. *i-*, *ja-*, consonant-stems, etc.; nouns in *-o*, *-u* designated as *wk.f.* are old fem. abstract nouns in *-in*, see Wright § 382, Siev. § 279.

When no form of a word is given before a reference, the head-word is to be supplied (the nom. sing. of nouns and the nom. sing. masc. of adjectives being understood unless indicated otherwise); $\sim$ signifies the same word(s) as cited before; e.g., *s.v. ā-bregdan: up* $\sim$ *up ā-bregdan*. Each designation of mood and tense applies to all citations that follow until another designation is used. The indicative mood of verb forms is understood unless indicated otherwise. In the case of variant forms of a word the one most frequently used in the text is generally chosen as the head-word.

Textual changes by emendation are marked by italicizing (the form or line-number); editorial additions to the text are marked by square brackets wherever conveniently possible. References to words of *The Fight at Finnsburg* (marked 'F.') are added within square brackets.

The dagger, †, designates words (or meanings) found in poetry only; the double dagger, ‡, words not elsewhere found in poetry (or prose); (†) is used when the word is incidentally found in prose (in Glosses or elsewhere) or when closely related words are recorded in prose; (‡) is used when closely related words occur in other poetical texts or in prose, (†) + when the word, not elsewhere found in poetry, occurs in prose also, and (‡) (+) when such a use in prose appears to be quite exceptional. In the absence of a complete lexicographical record of OE. prose, it is true, certainty cannot always be attained in these distinctions.

Spaced small capital letters indicate direct modern representatives, slight dialectal differences and similar variations being disregarded. Ordinary small capitals designate related words (or parts of words), also those adopted (directly or indirectly) from a cognate language.

Cpd(s). signifies compounds (including 'derivatives'); *ref.*, referring, or reference (to); *s.b.*, somebody; *si.*, similar(ly); *s.t.*, sometimes; *s.th.*, something; — (*n.*) calls attention to a note on the line.

ā, adv., *always*; 881, 1478; *ā syþðan*, 283, 2920; in general maxims, 455, 930; *at any time* (strengthening a negation), 779. [Go. *aiw*, OHG. *eo*, Ger. *je*.] — *Cpd.*: (*nā*), *nō*.

ā-, prefix, see the following verbs; cp. (stressed) *or-*. [Go. *us-*, OHG. *ir-* (: *ur-*), Ger. *er-* (: *ur-*).] (W. Lehmann, *Das präfix uz-, besonders im Altenglischen*. Kiel, 1906.)

ā-belgan, III, *anger*; pret. 3 sg. *ābealch*, 2280.

ā-bēodan, II, *announce, offer*; pret. 3 sg. *ābēad*, 390, 668 (*offered*); *hæl(o) ~* (cp. 407), *wished good luck, saluted*: 653, 2418.

ā-bīdan, I, *w. gen., await*, A B I D E; 977.

ā-brecan, IV, B R E A K *into, break*; pret. 3 sg. *ābræc*, 2221; pp. [*ābrocen, shattered*, F. 44], np. [*āb*]ro-cene, 2063.

ā-bredwian (†), *w* 2., *kill*; pret. opt. (?) 3 sg. *ābredwade*, 2619. [Cp. OHG. *bretōn, Hildebr.* 54.]

ā-bregdan, III, *move rapidly* (trans.); up ~, *raise*; pret. 3 sg. ābræd, 2575.

ā-brēotan (†), II (confus. w. rd.), *destroy, cut down, kill*; pret. 3 sg. ābrēat, 1298, ābrēot (Lang. § 16.2), 2930; pp. ābroten, 1599, 2707.

ā-būgan, II, *bend away, start*; pret. 3 sg. ābēag, 775.

ac, conj. (nearly always following a negative clause), *but*; the adversative (mostly contradictory-adversative, cp. Ger. 'sondern') function appears with varying degrees of logical strictness; occasionally it shades off into the connective-adversative type (almost = *and*, 1448); 109, 135, [159], 339, 438, 446, 565, 595, 599, 601, 683, 694, 696, 708, 740, 773, 804, 813, 863, 975, 1004, 1085, 1300, 1448, 1509, 1524, 1576, 1661, 1711, 1738, 1878, 1893, 1936, 2084, 2142, 2146, 2181, 2223, 2308, 2477, 2505, 2507, 2522, 2525, 2598, 2675, 2697, 2772, 2828, 2834, 2850, 2899, 2923, 2968, 2973, 2976, 3011, 3018, 3024; [F. 5, 22, 42]. Introd. an interrog. clause (Lang. § 26), 1990; [an adhort. clause, F. 10]. Cf. Schü. Sa. § 50; Schuchardt L 6.14.2. 71 ff.; Williams LF. 4.36.1. 148 ff.; Glogauer L 6.15 a. § § 8 f.

ā-cennan, w I., *beget, bear*; pp. ācenned, 1356.

ā-cīgan, w I., *call forth, summon*; pret. 3 sg. ācīgde, 3121.

ā-cwellan, w I., *kill*; pret. 3 sg. ācwealde, 886, 1055, 2121.

ā-cweðan, v, *say, utter*; pres. 3 sg. (ond þæt word) ācwyð, 2046, pret. 3 sg. (∼) ācwæð, 654 (formula, ZfdA. xlvī 267).

ād, m., *funeral pile or fire*; 1107; ds. -e, 1110, 1114; as. ād, 3138.

ād-faru†, f., *way to (onto) the funeral pile*; ds. ādfære, 3010.

ādī, f., *sickness, disease*; ~ nē ylðo, 1736; ~ oððe ecg, 1763; ~ oþðe iren, 1848. [Cf. J. Geldner, *Untersuchung einiger ae. Krankheitsnamen*, Würzburg Diss., 1906, pp. 3 ff.]

ā-drēogan, II, *endure*; 3078.

æd(e)r, f., (*vein*), *stream*; dp. ædrum 2966, ēdrum 742. [Ger. Ader.]

ædre, adv., *early, speedily, forthwith*; 77, 354, 3106.

æfen, m.n. (ja.), *EVENING*; syþðan ~ cwōm, 1235, si. 2303. [EVE(N); OHG. āband, Ger. Abend.]

æfen-grom†, adj., *angry (hostile, oppressive) in the EVENING*; 2074.

æfen-lēoht†, n., *EVENING-LIGHT* ('sun'); 413.

æfen-ræst†, f., *EVENING- (or night-) REST*; gs. -e, 1252; *bed*, as. -e, 646.

æfen-spræc†, f., *EVENING-SPEECH*; as. -e, 759.

æfnan†, w I., *perform, do*; 1464, efnan 1041, 2622; ger. efnanne, 1941; pres. opt. 3 sg. efne, 2535; pret. 1 sg. efnde, 2133; 3 sg. æfnde 1254, efnde 3007; *make (ready)*, pp. geæfned, 1107, 3106. [Holt. Et.]

ge-æfnan†, w I., *carry out*; pret. 1 pl. geæfnodon, 538.

æfre, adv., *EVER, at any time (in any case)*; 70, 280, 504, 692, 1101, 1314; in negative clause (*never*), 2600. [Horn, Pal. cxxxv § 75: *ā-in-fēore.]—Cpd.: nāfre.

æfter, I. prep., w. dat. (instr.: 724), *AFTER*; (1) local: *after, along, through, among, on*; 140, 580, 995,

1067, 1316, 1403, 1425, 1572, 1964, 2288, 2294, 2832; æfter gumcynnum, 944, æfter wigfruman, 2261 (n.); semi-adv. (verb of motion understood: 'follow') 2816 (ic him æfter sceal.) — (2) (orig. local,) denoting the direction of an inquiry or turn of one's desire or feelings: *after, about*; æfter æþelum frægn, 332, si. 1322; 1879 (lagað); (sorrow for the deceased, cp. (4):) 1342 (æfter sincgyfan . . . grēoteþ), 2268, 2461, 2463, [1315]; æfter dōme (*in pursuit of, striving after*), 1720 (n.), 2179. — (3) modal: *in accordance with, conformably to*; ~ rihte, 1049, 2110; 1320, 3096; ~ wordcwydum, 2753 (cp. temp., (4)). — (4) temporal: *after, s.t. verging on the sense of in consequence of, on account of*; 85, 117, 119, 128, 824, 1008, 1149, 1213, 1255, 1258, 1301, 1315, 1589, 1606, 1680, 1775, 1938, 1943, 2030, 2052, 2060, 2066, 2176, 2531, 2581, 2803, 3005; ~ þæm wordum, 1492, 2669; ~ dēaðdæge, 187, 885; cp. (wyrca) wunder ~ wundre, 931; ~ (*after [obtaining]*) mǣððumwelan, 2750; w. persons: 1257, 2260; — constr. w. instr.: æfter þon, 724.

II. adv., AFTĒR (coming after s.b., w. ref. to s.th.); word æfter cwæð, 315 (*thereupon*), si. 341, 2154; 1389; semi-prep.: 12, 2731. (Cf. Schü. Bd. 19 ff.)

æf-þunca(†) (+), wk.m., *vexation, chagrin*; 502 (n.). [Cp. of-þyncan.]

æg-hwā, m., **æg-hwæt**, n., pron., *every one, everything*; dsm. æg-hwæm, 1384; gsn. æghwæs (unrīm), 2624, 3135; semi-adv., *in every respect*: æghwæs untæle,

1865, si. 1886 (cf. *Angl.* xxvii 273). [*ā-gi-hwā.]

æg-hwær, adv., *everywhere, always*; 1059. [*ā-gi-hwær.]

æg-hwæðer, pron. subst., *each (of two:)* nsm., 2844; gsn. æghwæpres, 287; dsm. æghwæðrum, 2564; (*of more than two:*) dsm. ~, 1636. [*ā-gi-; EITHER.]

æg-hwylc, pron., *each (one), every (one)*; adj.: 1228, 2590; asm. -ne, 621; subst. (absol. or w. gen.): nsm., 9, 984, 987, 1165, 1386, 2887; dsm. -um, 1050. [*ā-gi-.]

æg-læca, see **æg-læca**.

æg-weard†, f., *watch by the sea*; as. -e, 241. [Cp. ēg-, ēagor-; Lang. § 9.2.]

æht, f., *property*; ap. -e, 2248; — *possession, power*; as. æht, 1679, (flōdes, wæteres) ~, 42, 516. [āgan.] — Cpds.: gold-, mǣðm-.

æht(†), f., *pursuit, chase*; 2957 (n.). [= öht, OHG. ähta, Ger. Acht; cp. ēhtan, w 1.]

æhtian, see **eahhtian**.

æled†, m., *fire*; 3015. [OS. ēld, ON. eldr.]

æled-lēoma†, wk.m., *gleam of fire, torch*; as. -lēoman, 3125.

æl-fylce†, nja., *foreign people or army*; dp. -fylcum, 2371. [el (cp. el-þeodig); folc.]

æl-mihtig, adj., **ALMIGHTY** (*God*); wk.: (se) Ælmihtiga, 92. (Cp. Lat. 'omnipotens'; see al-walda.) [Go. ala-; see eall.]

æl-wiht†, f. (n.), *alien creature, monster*; gp. -a, 1500. [Cp. ellor-gäst; ON. alvitr.] (Malone, *MLN.* xl 35ff.: cp. 'allwyghtys,' Towneley *Secunda Pastorum* 139.)

æne, adv., *ONCE*; 3019. [ān.]

ænig, pron., **ANY**; adj.: ænig oðder man, 503, 534, si. 1353, 1560; 510, 1099, 2297, 2731; nsf., 802, 2493,

2772; dsm. *ānegum*, 655; asm. *ānigne*, 627, 1772, 1851, 3080, 3127; asf. *ānige* 972, *ānige* 2449, 2548; gpm. *ānigra*, 932; — subst., *ānig*, absol.: 3129; w. gen.: 779, 1356, 2007, 2734, 3054; dsm. *ānegum* 474, 1461, *ānigum* 793, 2416, *ānegum* 842; isn. (w. partit. gp.): *ānige þinga*, *in any way, by any means*, 791, 2374, 2905. [ān; Horn, *Arch.* cxlii 128 f.] — Cpd.: *nānig*.

ān-lic, adj., *unique, peerless, glorious, beautiful*; nsf. *ānlic* 251, *ānlicu* 1941. [ān.] (*OE. Glosses* (ed. Napier) 2113: *pulcherrima*, *i. speciosissima*, ‘*ānlicoste*.’)

ānne, see *ān*.

æppel-fealu†, adj.wa., ‘*APPLE-FALLOW*,’ bay; npm. -fealuwe, 2165. See *fealu*.

ær, I. adv., (*ERE*), *before, formerly, previously*; w. pret. (freq. imparting a pluperf. sense): 15, 655, 694, 757, 778, 825, 831, 941, 1054, 1079, 1187, 1238, 1300, 1356, 1381, 1466, 1525, 1587, 1615, 1618, 1676, 1751, 1858, 1891, 1915, 2248, 2349, 2562, 2595, 2606, 2712, 2777, 2787, 2848, 2861, 2973, 3003, 3060; 3038 (*first*); eft *swā ær*, 642, 1787; *ær ond sið*, *at all times*, 2500; (*nāfre . . .*) *ær nē siþðan*, *at any time*, 718; — w. pluperf.: 3075, 3164; — w. pres.: 1182, 1370 (*sooner*, see II.); — *nō þy ær* (w. pret.), *none the sooner, yet . . . not*, 754, 1502, 2081, 2160, 2373, 2466. — Comp. *æror*, *before, formerly*, 809, 2654 (*first*), 3168. See *ærra*. — Supl. *ærest*, *first*, 616, 1697, 2157, 2556, 2926, [F. 32 (adj.?)]; *syððan ærest*, 6, 1947.

II. conj., *before, ere*; w. pret. opt., 264, 676, 2818; w. pret. ind., 2019,

1496 (opt.?) ; w. pres. opt.: *rather than* 252, w. correl. adv. *ær*, 1371. (See Siev. xxix 330 f.; B.-T. Suppl., p. 18^a; *Mald.* 60 f.; *Hel.* 3733, 1424 ff.) — *ær þon*, w. pret. opt., 731.

III. prep., w. dat., *ere, before* (temporal); 1388, 2320, 2798.

ær-dæg, m., *EARLY part of the DAY, daybreak*; ds. (mid, samod) *ær-dæge*, 126, 1311, 2942.

ærende, nja., *ERRAND, message*; as., 270, 345. [ār? Cf. *Beitr.* xxxv 569; *ZfdPh.* xlii 397 ff.]

ærest, see *ær*.

ær-fæder†, mc., *FOREFATHER, old father*; 2622.

ær-gestrēon†, n., *ancient treasure or wealth*; as. (p.?), 1757; gp. -a, 2232.

ær-geweorc†, n., *ancient WORK*; 1670.

ær-gōd†, adj., *GOOD from old times, very good*; (iren) *ærgōd*, 989, 2586; (applied to: *æþeling*) *ærgōd*, 130, 1329, 2342. Cf. Hoops St. 20 ff. (*MPh.* xxviii 157 ff.)

ærn, n., *house*; gs. -es, [2225]. See *ren-weard*. [Go. *rarn*; ON. *rann*, whence *rannsaka*, MnE. *RANSACK*. — Cf. *Angl.* xxiv 386 ff.; *Beitr.* xxx 55 ff.] — Cpd.: *heal-, hord-, medo-, þryð-, win-*.

æror, see *ær*.

ærra, adj. comp., *former, EARLIER*; dp. *ærran* (*mælum*), 907, 2237, 3035.

ær-wela†, wk.m., *ancient WEALTH*; as. -welan, 2747. [WEAL.]

æs, n., *food, carrion, carcass*, ds. *æse*, 1332. [etan; OHG. *ās*, Ger. *Aas*.]

æsc, m., (*ASH*) *spear†*; dp. -um, 1772.

æsc-holt†, n., (*ASH wood*, i.e.) *spear*; np., 330.

æsc-wiga†, wk.m., (*spear*) warrior; 2042.

æt, prep., w. dat., A T, *near, in* (place, circumstance, time); 32, 45, 81, 175, 224, 500, 517, 1089, 1110, 1114, 1147, 1156, 1166, 1248, 1267, 1588, 1914, 1916, 1923, 2526, 2790, 2803, 2823, 3013, 3026, [F. 16]; hrān æt heortan, 2270; æt hilde (gūðe, sæcce, wige, etc.), 584, 882, 953, 1073, 1168, 1337, 1460, 1535, 1618, 1659, 1665, 2258, 2353, 2491, 2575, 2585, 2612, 2629, 2659, 2681, 2684, 2878, [F. 31, 37]; æt þearfe, 1477, 1525, 2694, 2709; æt bēore, 2041, si. 617; w. persons: (nū is se ræd gelang) at þē, 1377, si. 2149; after verbs of taking, receiving, obtaining: *from* (at the hands of) a person, 629, 930, 2374, 2429, 2860. [Go. at.]

æt, m. (n.?), *meal*; ds. -e, 3026. [etan.]

æt-beran, IV, BEAR or *carry (to)*, *bear away*; 1561; pret. 1 sg. ætbær, 3092; 3 sg. ~, 519, 624, 2127, 2614; 3 pl. ætbæron, 28.

æt-fēolan, III, w. dat., *stick to, hold firmly*; pret. 1 sg. ætfealh, 968.

æt-ferian(†) (+), w. I., *carry away* (w. dat., *from*); pret. 1 sg. ætferede, 1669.

æt-gædere, adv., TOGETHER (in connection w. notion of rest); 321, 1190; þā gýt wæs hiera sib æt-gædere, 1164 ('they were still at peace'); samod ætgædere, 329^b, 387^b, 729^b, 1063^b. [Cp. tō-gædre, geador.] (See Denning L 6.10.2.3.)

æt-gifan†, v, GIVE; 2878. [Go. at-giban.]

æt-græpe†, adj.ja., *grasping* A T, *aggressive*; ~ weorðan (w. dat.), *lay hold of*, 1269. [grīpan.]

æt-hrīnan(†) +, I, w. gen. or dat.,

touch; pret. 3 sg. [æthr]ān, 722.

æt-hweorfan†, III, *turn* (intr.), *go*; pret. 3 sg. æthwearf, 2299.

æt-rihte†, adv., *immediately*, 'RIGHT away'; 1657.

æt-somne, adv., *together*; 307, 402, 544, 2847; geador ~, 491. [Cp. tō-somne, samod.] (See Denning L 6.10.2.3.)

æt-springan(†), III, SPRING *forth*, *flow out*; pret. 3 sg. ætspranc, 1121.

æt-standan, VI, STAND *fixed, stop*; pret. 3 sg. ætstōd, 891.

æt-steppan†, VI, STEP *forth*; pret. 3 sg. ætstōp, 745.

ættren (ætren), adj., *poisonous, venomous*; 1617. [ātor, attor.]

æt-wegan†, v, *carry, carry away*; pret. 3 sg. ætwæg, 1198.

æt-windan(†) +, III, w. dat., *flee away, escape*; pret. 3 sg. ætwand, 143.

æt-wītan, I, w. acc. of thing, *charge, blame* [s.b.] *for s. th.*; pret. 3 pl. ætwiton, 1150. [T W I T.] See oð-.

æþele, adj.ja., *noble, excellent, glorious*; 198, 263, 1312; gsn.wk. æðe-lan, 2234. [Ger. edel.]

æþeling, m., *noble, prince; hero, man*; 1112, 1815, 2188, 2443, 2506, 2715, 3135, ~ ærgōd 130, [1329], 2342; vs., 1225, 2667; gs. -es, 33, 888, 1596, 2424; ds. -e, 1244, 2374; np. -as, 3, 982, 1804, 2888; gp. -a, 118, 1294, 1920, ~ bearn, 1408, 2597, 3170; dp. æþellingum, 906. — Cpds.: sib-.

æþelu, nja.p. (sing. *æþele, n., not found; æþelo, f.), (*noble*) *descent, race, nobility, excellence of character*; dp. æþelum, 332, ~ gōd 1870, ~ diore 1949; ap. æþelu, 392. — Cpds.: fæder-.

æðm, m., *breath, breathing*; ds. -e, 2593. [Ger. Atem, Odem.]

- ā-fēdan, w I., (FEED), *bring up*; pp. āfēded, 693.
 ā-fyllan, w I., FILL (instr., *with*); pp. āfyllled, 1018.
 ā-galan, vi, *sing*; pret. 3 sg. āgōl, 1521.
 āgan, prp., *possess, have*; 1088; pres. 3 sg. āh, 1727; pret. 1 sg. āhte, 487, 533; 3 sg. ~, 31, 522, 2608. [o w E.] — Negat. form nāh; pres. 1 sg., 2252.
 ā-gangan, rd., *come to pass, befall*; pp. āgangen, 1234.
 āgen, adj. (pp. of āgan), o w N; 2676.
 āgend, mc. (pres. ptc. of āgan), o wner; gs. -es, 3075 (n.). — Cpds.: blād-, bold-, folc-, mægen-āgend(e).
 āgend-frēa, wk.m., o wner, lord; gs. -frēan, 1883.
 ā-gifan, v, GIVE (*in return*); 355; pret. 3 sg. āgeaf, 2929.
 āg-lāca, æg-lāca, †, wk.m., *wretch, monster, demon, fiend* (used chiefly of Grendel and the dragon, cf. *Angl.* xxxv 251; æglāca, 159, 433, atol ~, 592, 816; āglāca, 739, 1000, 1269, atol ~, 732; gs. āhlācan 989, āglācean 2557; ds. āglācan 425, āhlācan 646, āglācean 2520, 2534 (as.?), 2905; as. āglācan 556, āglācean 2534 (?); np. āglācan, 1512. — *warrior, hero*; ns. āglāca, 893; gs. āglācan, 1512 (?); np. āglācean, 2592 (Beowulf and the dragon). [*Est.* xxv 424, xli 24 f.; *IF.* xx 316. — Grein, Trautm., *Est.* xlv 325: aglāca.]
 āg-lāc-wif†, n., *wretch, or monster, of a woman*; 1259.
 ā-gyldan, III, *pay; permit, make possible*; pret. 3 sg. āgeald: pā mē sāl āgeald, 'when I had an opportunity,' 1665, si. 2690.
 āh, āhte, see āgan.
 ā-hebban, vi, *raise, lift, draw*; pp. āhafen, 128; āhæfen, 1108.
 āh-lāca, see āg-lāca.
 ā-hlēapan, rd., LEAP up; pret. 3 sg. āhlēop, 1397.
 ā-hli(e)hhan (ā-hlēhhan) †, vi, LAUGH, *exult*; pret. 3 sg. āhlōg, 730.
 ā-hreddan, w I., *rescue*; pret. 3 sg. āhredde, 2930. [*NED.*: REDD, v.¹ (obs., Sc.); cp. also MnE. rid?; Ger. erretten.]
 āhsian (āscian), w 2., ASK, *seek for*; pret. 3 sg. (wēan) āhsode (tō), 1206, 3 pl. (wēan) āhsodon, 423 ('courted trouble,' Cl. Hall, cf. sēcean 1989 f.; see *Est.* i 488; *MLN.* xvi 15 f., *MPh.* iii 258).
 ge-āhsian, w 2., *learn by inquiry* (A S King), *hear*; pp. geāhsod, 433.
 āht, n.(f.)i., *anything*, AUGH T; as., 2314. [ā-wiht.] See ō-wiht.
 ā-hyrdan, w I., HARDEN; pr. āhyrdd, 1460.
 ā-lātan, rd., *leave, give up*; 2591, 2750; — LET (w. acc. & inf.); pres. opt. 2 sg. ālāte, 2665.
 aldor(-), see ealdor(-).
 ā-lecgan, w I., LA Y, *lay down*; pret. 3 sg. ālegde, 834, 2194; 3 pl. ālēdon 34, ālegdon 3141; *lay down, lay aside, give up*; pret. 3 sg. (feorh) ālegde, 851, si. 3020.
 ā-lēh, see ā-lēogan.
 ā-lēogan, II, *believe, fail to perform or leave unfulfilled (a promise)*; pret. 3 sg. ālēh, 80.
 ā-ligcan, v, *fall, fail, cease*; ālicgean, 2886; pret. 3 sg. ālæg, 1528.
 ā-limpan†, III, *be fall, come (to pass)*; pret. 3 sg. ālamp, 622; pp. ālumpen, 733.
 al-walda†, wk. adj. & m. noun, *omnipotent (one), the Lord*; Fæder al-walda, 316; Alwalda, 955, 1314;

- ds. Alwealdan, 928. [w(e)aldan.] (Cf. *JEGPh.* viii 414; *Angl.* xxxv 125.)
- ā-lȳfan**, w 1., *allow, grant, entrust*; pret. 1 sg. ālȳfde, 655; pp. ālȳfed, 3089. [See lēafnes-word. Ger. er-läuben.]
- ā-lȳsan**, w 1., *LOOSEN, take off*; pp. ālȳsed, 1630. [lēas; Ger. erlösen.]
- an**, prep., see **on**.
- an-**, prefix, see **on-**.
- an**, verb, see **unnan**.
- ān**, num. adj. and subst. (1) **ONE**; (w. partit. gen.: 1037, 1294, 2237, 2599; 1458; w. def. art.: 1053, 2237, 2399, 2453); — nsm. ān, 2237, 2453, ~ æfter eallum, 2268, ~ æfter ānum, 2461; gsm. ānes, 699, 2541, 3077; gsf. ānre, 428; gsn. in: ānes hwæt (*one part, or piece, only*, cf. *Angl.* xxvii 140, manages huat, *Hel.* 3173, etc.), 3010; dsm. ānum, 705, 1037, 2461, 2599; asm. ænne 1053, 1579, ānne 1294, 2399, 2964; asf. āne, 135, 1762; plur., *individuals*, gpm. in: ānra gehwylces (*of each one*), 732, ānra gehwylcum, 784; — (*unique*), *peerless*; þæt wæs ān cyning, 1885, si. (nsn.) 1458. — (2) *a certain (one)*; nsm. ān: oð ðæt ān ongan . . . , 100, 2210; 2280; asm. ānne, 2410, 2774. — (3) *only, alone*; str. decl.: gsm. ānes, 2533; dsm. ānum, 1377; asm. ænne, 46; dpm. in: fēaūm ānum (*few only*, cf. *Angl.* xxvi 493), 1081; wk. decl. (*alone*): nsm. āna, 145, 425, 431, 888, 999, 1714, [2361], 2498, 2643, 2657, 2876. — Cpd.: nān.
- ancor**, m., **ANCHOR**; ds. ancre, 303, 1883. [Fr. Lat. ancora.]
- ancor-bend†**, fjō. (mi.), **ANCHOR-rope**; dp. oncerbendum, 1918.
- and-**, **ond-**, stressed prefix, cp. unstressed on-; spelt: and-, 340, 689, 1059, 1287, 1796, 2695, (hand- 1541), ond-, 2938 (hond- 2094, 2929, 2972), otherwise abbreviated: 7. [Gr. *ἀντι*, Go. anda- (: and-), Ger. ant- (: ent-).]
- anda**, wk.m., *anger, indignation*; ds. andan, 708; — *vexation, horror*; as. (ds.?) ~, 2314. [OS. ando; cp. Ger. ahnden.]
- and-git**, n., *understanding, discernment*; 1059. [Cp. on-gitan.]
- and-lēan**, ond-lēan, †, n., *reward, requital*; as. andlēan (MS. hand-) forgeald, 1541; ondlēan (MS. hond-) ~, 2094.
- and-long**, adj. †, *extending away in the opposite direction (NED.)*; *standing upright*; asm. -ne, 2695 (Kock² 123: *related, kindred* (?); Girvan, *MLR.* xxviii 246: ‘(the noble) at his side,’ cp. gloss ‘an[d]-langcempa’ = miles ordinarius, B.-T. Suppl.); — *continuous, entire*; asm.: andlangne dæg, 2115; asf.: ondlonge niht, 2938. [Cp. prep. andlang, **ALONG**; Ger. entlang; *Beitr.* xviii 233 f.]
- and-ryсно(†)**, wk.f. (pl.), *propriety, courtesy*; dp. -um, 1796. [ge-rīsan; cp. gerysne 2653. — Trautm., *Est.* xlv 325: an-ryсно.] (Tho., B.-T., Moore, *JEGPh.* xviii 209 f.: andryсно ‘fear,’ ie. ‘reverence.’)
- and-saca(†)**, wk.m., *enemy, adversary*; (Godes) ~, 1682; as. (~) andsacan, 786. [Cp. on-sacan, ge-saca.]
- and-swarian** (w. chief stress on prefix) w 2., **ANSWER**; pret. 3 sg. -swarode, 258, 340. [and-swaru.]
- and-swaru**, f., **ANSWER**; 2860; gs. andsware, 1493; as. ~, 354, 1840. [Cp. swerian.]
- and-weard**, adj., *opposite, standing*

- over against; asn., 1287. [weorþan; cp. Lat. vertere.]
- and-wlita**, wk.m., *face*; ds. -wlitan, 689. [wlitan; cp. Ger. Antlitz.]
- ān-feald**, adj., ('ONEFOLD'), *simple, plain*; asm. -ne, 256 (cp. 'plain English').
- ānga**, wk. adj., *sole*, ONLY; dsm. āngan (brēþer), 1262; asm. ~ (eaf-eran), 1547; asf. ~ (dohtor), 375, 2997. [ān; OS. ēnag.]
- an-geat**, see **on-gitan**.
- ān-genga**(†) +, wk.m., *one who goes alone, solitary one* (Grendel); 449, āngengea, 165. (Tr. ed., & *Est.* xlv 323: angenga 'aggressor.')
- an-gyldan**, III, w. gen., *pay (a penalty) for*; pret. 3 sg. ~~angeald~~, 1251. [OS. an(t)-geldan, OHG. in(t)-geltan.] See on-, prefix.
- ān-haga**(†), wk.m., *solitary one*; 2368.
- an-hār†**, adj., *very HOARY*; 357 (n.). (MS. un-.)
- an-hydg†**, adj., *resolute, strong-minded*; 2667. [hycgan.]
- ān-pæð†**, m., ONE-by-one PATH, *narrow path* (Bu. 94), or *lonely way* (Schü. Bd. 40 ff.); ap. ān-paðas, 1410. (*Epin. Gloss.* 1042: 'termofilas' = *fæstin vel anstigan*; ON. einstigi.)
- an-ræd** (ān-?), adj., *resolute*; 1529, 1575.
- an-sund**, adj., SO UND, *uninjured*; 1000. See ge-sund.
- an-sȳn**, f., *appearance, form, sight*; 251, onsȳn 2772; gs. ansȳne, 928; as. ansȳn, 2834. [Go. siuns; cp. OE. sēon, vb.]
- ān-tid†**, f., *fixed or appropriate time, time when something is due*; as., 219. (Siev. xxix 326: cp. āndaga; Gr. Spr.: āntid = 'hora prima' (?); Cos. viii 568: an(d)-tid, *corresponding time*, cf. E., Tr.: andtid; Bonn.B. xvii 169: antid, *first hour*; Krogmann *Est.* lxx 40 ff.)
- ānunga**, adv., *entirely, by all means, certainly*; 634. [ān.]
- An-walda**, wk.m., *ruler, the Lord*; ds. -waldan, 1272. See al-walda.
- ār†**, m., *messenger, herald*; 336, 2783.
- ār**, f., *honor; kindness, benefit, help*; ds. (mid) āre, 2378; as. ~, 1272; gp. ārna, 1187; dp. ārum (healdan), 296, 1182, si. 1099; *property, estate*: as. āre, 2606. [Ger. Ehre.] (See Grønbech *L* 9.24. i 69 ff., *JEGPh.* ix 277.) — Cpd.: world-.
- ā-rāran**, w I., *raise up, establish, exalt*; pret. 3 pl. ārærdon, 2983; pp. āræred, 1703. [risan; REAR.]
- ār-fæst**, adj., *kind, merciful*; 1168. (Cf. *MPh.* iii 249.) [ār, f.]
- ārian**, w 2., w. dat., *show mercy, spare*; pres. 3 sg. ārað, 598. [ār, f.]
- ā-risan**, I, *rise, ARISE* (lit. & fig.); [pres. 3 pl. ārisað, F. 8]; imp. sg. āris, 1390; pret. 3 sg. ārās, 399, 2403, 2538, [F. 13]; we(o)rod eall ārās, 651, 3030, si. 1790.
- ār-stafas†**, m.p., *kindness, favor, grace*; dp. (mid) ārstafum 317, (for) ~, 382, 458 (*help?*). See fā-cepstafas.
- ā-seccan**, w 3., *tell, declare*; 344.
- ā-settan**, w I., SET, *place, appoint*; pret. 3 pl. āsetton, 47; pp. āseted, 667.
- ā-singan**, III, SING (to an end); pp. āsungen, 1159.
- ā-standan**, VI, STAND up, *get up*; pret. 1 sg. āstōd, 2092; 3 sg. ~, 759, 1556.
- ā-stigan**, I, *ascend, arise* (lit. & fig.); pres. 3 sg. -eð, 1373; pret. 3 sg. āstāg 782, āstāh 1118 (n.), 1160, 3144.
- ā-swebban**(†), w I., (*put to sleep*),

- kill*; pp. npm. āswefede, 567. [swefan.]
- atelic** (= atol-lic) (†) +, adj., *horrible, dreadful*; 784.
- ā-tēon**, II, *draw*; sið ātēon, *take a journey*; pret. 3 sg. (sið) ātēah, 766 (n.).
- āter-tān†**, m., ('*poison twig*'), *poison stripe* (ref. to damascening?); dp. ātertānum, 1459 (n.).
- atol**, adj., *horrid, dire, terrible* (applied 7 times [marked *] to the fiendish monsters, cf. *Angl.* xxxv 251, 256 f.); *165, 848 (nsn.), *1332, 1766 (nsf.), *2670; atol æglæca, *592, *732, *816; eatol, *2074; asm. eatolne, 2478; asf. atole, 596; dpm.wk.(?) atolan, 1502. [Cp. ON. atall.]
- attor** (ātor), n., (*animal*) *poison, venom*; 2715; gs. attres, 2523. [A TTER (obs., dial.); Ger. Eiter.]
- attor-sceaða†**, wk.m., *venomous foe* (dragon); gs. -sceaðan, 2839.
- āð**, m., OATH; gp. -a, 2739; dp. -um, 1097; ap. -as, 472.
- ā-ðencan**, w I., THINK, *intend*; pret. 3 sg. āðohte, 2643.
- āð-sweord(†)** (+), n., OATH; np., 2064. [swerian; æþ-swyrd, *Eadw. Cant. Ps.* 104.9, cp. āð-swaru; OHG. eidswurt, -swart. See Lang. § 8.6 n. 1.]
- āþum-swēoras†**, m.p., *son-in-law and father-in-law*; dp. āþumswēoran, 84 (n.). [Cp. Ger. Eidam (perh. rel. to āþ, Ger. Eid); swēor, Go. swaīhra, OHG. swehur, Lat. socer.]
- āwa**(†), adv., *always*; āwa tō aldre, *for ever and ever*, 955. [See ā, *Beibl.* xiii 16.]
- ā-wrecan**, v, *recite, tell*; pret.: (gid) āwræc, 1 sg. 1724, 3 sg. 2108.
- ā-wyrdan**, w I., *injure, destroy*; pp. āwyrded, 1113. [weorþan; Go. fra-wardjan, OS. ā-werdian.]
- bā**, see bēgen.
- bædan**, w I., *compel, urge on*; pret. 3 sg. bædde 2018 (n.); pp. (stren-gum) gebæded, 3117; — *press hard, oppress*; pp. (bysigum) gebæded, 2580; (bealwe) ~, 2826. [Go. baidjan.]
- bæl**(†), n., *fire, flame*; ds. -e, 2308, 2322; — *funeral fire, pyre*; ds. -e, 2803; as. bæl, 1109, 1116, 2126 (bēl), 2818. [Cf. *NED.*: BALE, sb.² (fr. ON. bál).]
- bæl-fȳr†**, n., *funeral fire*; gp. -a, 3143.
- bæl-stede†**, m., *place of the pyre*; ds., 3097.
- bæl-wudu†**, mu., WOOD for the funeral pile; as., 3112.
- bær**, f., BIER; 3105. [beran.]
- ge-bæran**, w I., *BEAR oneself, behave, fare*; sēl ~, 1012, [F. 38]; blæate ~, 2824. [ge-bære; beran.]
- bærnan**, w I., *BURN* (trans.); 1116, 2313. [See byrnan.] — Cpd.: for- (ge-)bætan, w I., *bridle, BIT*, (*saddle?*); pp. gebæted, 1399. [bitan; BAIT, fr. ON. beita.]
- bæð**, n., BATH; as. ganotes ~ (= 'sea'), 1861.
- baldor**, see bealdor.
- balu**, see bealu.
- bām**, see bēgen.
- bān**, n., BONE; ds. -e, 2578; dp. -um, 2692 (of the dragon's tusks).
- bana**, wk.m., *slayer, murderer*; ns. bana 2613, bona 1743, 2082, 2506, 2824; gs. banan, 158; ds. banan, 1102, tō banan weorðan, *kill*: 587, 2203 (bonan); as. bonan, 1968, 2485; gp. banena, 2053. [BANNE.] — Cpds.: ecg-, feorh-, gäst-, hand-, mūð-.
- bān-cofa†**, wk.m., *body*; ds. -cofan, 1445. [cofa 'chamber'; COVE.]

bān-fæt†, n., *body*; ap. -fatu, 1116.

(Hoops 140: *muscles*.) [fæt 'vessel']

bān-fāg†, adj., *adorned with BONE*
(*antlers?*); asn., 780.

bān-hring†, m., (BONE RING),
vertebra; ap. -as, 1567.

bān-hūs†, n., *body*; as. (p.?), 2508;
ap., 3147 (sg. meaning).

bān-locat†, wk.m., (BONE LOCK-
er), *joint*; *body*; np.-locan, 818;
ap. (s.?) ~, 742. (Cp. Siev. xxxvi
402-4; Hoops 94: *muscles, flesh*.)

ge-bannan, rd., w. dat. of person &
acc. of thing, *bid, order*; 74. [See
NED.: BAN.]

ge-barn, see ge-byrnan.

bāt, m., B O A T, *ship*; 211. — Cpd.:
sā-.

bāt-weard†, m., B O A T-GUARD,
boat-keeper; ds. -e, 1900.

be, hī (1188, 1956, 2538, 2716, 2756,
big 3047), prep., w. dat. (instr.:
1722); (1) local: B Y, *beside, near*,
along, *to (rest, motion)*; 36, 566,
1188, 1191, 1573, 1905, 2243,
2262, 2538, 2542, 2716, 2756; fol-
lowing its case (prep.-adv.): him
big, 3047; be sām twēonum, *be-
tween the seas (= on earth)*, 858,
1297, 1685, 1956; (gefēng) be
eaxe, 1537; si. 814, 1574, 1647,
1872. — (2) temporal: be ðē lif-
gendum, 'during your life,' 2665.
— (3) Other uses: *in comparison*
with, 1284; *according to*: be fæder
lære, 1950; (ðū þē lār) be þon,
from this, thereby, 1722; (*with ref-
erence to*), *for the sake of*: be þē,
1723.

bēacen, n., *sign*; bēacen Godes
(= *sun*, cf. *Angl.* xxxv 122), 570;
as. bēcn (= *monument*), 3160; gp.
bēacna (*banner*), 2777. [BEA-
CON.]

(ge-)bēacnian, w 2., *point out, show*;
pp. gebēacnod, 140. [BECKON.]

beado, -u, †, fwō., *battle, fighting*; gs.
beadwe, 1539; beaduwe, 2299;
gp. (?) beadwa, 709.

beado-grīma†, wk.m., *war-mask*,
helmet; as. -grīman, 2257. See
grīm-helm.

beado-hrægl†, n., *war-garment, coat*
of mail; 552.

beado-lēoma†, wk.m., *battle-light*,
i.e. (*flashing*) *sword*; 1523. (Cp.
2492, *Finnsb.* 35 f.; ON. gunnlogi,
Intr. xvi; ON. sword-names
Ljómi, Sigrljómi, Falk L 9.44.54
& 58.)

beado-mēce†, mja., *battle-sword*; np.
-mēcas, 1454.

beado-rīnc†, m., *warrior*; gp. -a,
1109.

beadu-folm†, f., *battle-hand*; as. -e,
990.

beadu-lāc†, n., (*battle-sport, exer-
cise*), *batlle*; ds. -e, 1561. See
(ge-)lāc, lācan.

beadu-rōf†, adj., *bold in battle*; gsm.
-es, 3160.

beadu-rūn†, f., *battle-RUNE*; as.: on-
band beadrūne, 'commenced
fight,' 501.

beadu-scearp†, adj., *battle-S H A R P*;
asn., 2704.

beadu-scrūd†, n., *war-garment, cors-
let*, 2660; gp. -a, 453. [SHROUD.]

beadu-serce†, wk. f., (*battle-S A R K*),
coat of mail; as. -sercean, 2755.

bēag, bēah, m., (*precious*) *ring*,
circlet, (*bracelet, collar*); used of
interlocked rings serving as
'money,' ('treasure'); ns. bēah
(*necklace*), 1211, so gs. bēages,
1216; ds. bēage (*diadem, crown?*),
1163; as. bēah, 2041 (n.), 2812,
bēg (collect.), 3163; np. bēagas,
3014; gp. bēaga, 2284, locenra
bēaga (see Stjer. 34 f.), 2995,
bēaga bryttan, 35, 352, 1487; ap.
bēagas, 523, 2370, 3105, ~ dælde,

- 80, ~ *geaf*, 1719, 2635 (*things of value*), 3009, si. 1750. [būgan; ON. *baugr*, OHG. *boug*.] — Cpds.: *earm*-, *heals*-.
- bēag-gyfa†, wk.m., *ring-Giver*, *lord, king*; gs.-gyfan, 1102. [Cp. *Hel.*: *bōg-gebo*.]
- bēag-hroden†, adj. (pp.), *ring-adorned* (cp. 1163?); 623. [hrēo-dan.]
- bēah, see bēag, būgan.
- bēah-hord†, n., *ring-HOARD, treasure*; gs. -es, 894; gp. -a, 921; dp. -um, 2826.
- bēah-sele†, mi., *ring-hall, hall (in which rings are given)*; 1177. (*Andr.* 1657: bēag-selu, ap.)
- bēah-ðegu†, f., *receiving of a ring*; ds. -ðege, 2176. [þicgan.]
- bēah-wriða†, wk.m., *ring-band, ring, circlet*; as. -wriðan, 2018. [wriðan.]
- bealdian†, w 2., *show oneself brave* (BOLD); pret. 3 sg. bealdode, 2177.
- bealdor†, m., (prec. by gen. pl.), *prince, lord*; 2567; baldor, 2428. [Cp. ON. *Baldr*; rel. to OE. *beald*. Cf. *ZfdA.* xxxv 237 ff.]
- bealo, bealu, (†), adj.wa., BALEful, *evil, pernicious*; dp. *balwon*, 977. (On the semantic development of Gmc. **balwa*-, see Weisweiler, *IF.* xli 70 ff.)
- bealo, bealu, (†), n. (orig. neut. of adj.), (BALE), *evil, misery, affliction, destruction*; ds. *bealwe*, 2826; gp. *bealwa* 909, *bealewa* 2082, *bealuwa* 281. — Cpds.: *cwealm*-, *ealdor*-, *feorh*-, *hreþer*-, *lēod*-, *morð*-, *morðor*-, *niht*-, *sweord*-, *wīg*-.
- bealo-cwealm†, m., BALEful death; 2265.
- bealo-hycgende†, adj. (pres. ptc.), *intending evil, hostile*; gp. -hycgendra, 2565.
- bealo-hýdig†, adj., *intending evil, hostile*; 723.
- bealo-nið†, m., *pernicious enmity, wickedness*; ds. -nið[e] ('with fierce rage'), 2714; as. -nið, 1758; *dire affliction*, ns. -nið, 2404.
- bearhtm, m.(?), (1) *brightness*; 1766. — (2) *sound, noise*; as., 1431. [Cf. *Holt. Et.*]
- bearm, m., *bosom, lap*; ns. *foldan* *bearm* (cp. Lat. 'gremium'), 1137; ds. *bearme*, 40; as. *bearm*, 1144, 2194, 2775, (on) *bearm scipes* (*nacan*), 35, 214, 896; *possession*, ds. *bearme*, 21 (n.), 2404. [beran.]
- be-arn, 67, see be-irnan.
- bearn, n., *child, son*; 888, 910, 1837; *bearn Ecgpēowes*, 529, 631, 957, 1383, 1473, 1651, 1817, 1999, 2177, 2425, si. 469, 499, 1020, 2387; ds. *bearne*, 2370; as. *bearn*, 1546, 1121, 2619; np. *bearn*, 59, 1189, 1408, 2184 (*Gēata* ~), 2597, 3170; gp. *bearna*, 2433; dp. *bearnum*, 1074; ap. *bearn*: *Ēotena* ~, 1088, 1141; 2956; besides, plural in set (bibl.?) expressions, 'children of men' (*Angl.* xxxv 467): *ylda* (*yldo*) *bearn* (np.) 70, ~-um (dp.) 150, ~ *bearn* (ap.) 605; *gumena bearn* (np.) 878, ~-a (gp.) 1367; *niþða bearna* (gp.) 1005; *hæleða bearna* (gp.) 2224. [beran; Sc. BAIRN.] — Cpds.: *dryht*-.
- bearn-gebyrdo†, wk.f. (Siev. § 267 n. 4), *child-bearing*; gs., 946. [BIRTH.]
- bearu, mwa., *grove, wood*; np. *bearwas*, 1363.
- bēatan, rd., BEAT, *strike, tramp*; pres. 3 sg. *bēateð*, 2265; pp. *ge-bēatan*, 2359.

be-beōdan, II, *command, order*; pret. 3 sg. bebēad, 401, 1975.

be-beorgan, III, w. refl. dat., *protect or guard oneself*, 1746; w. acc. of thing (*against*), imp. sg. bebeorh, 1758.

be-būgan, II, *encompass, surround*; pres. 3 sg. bebūgeð, 93, 1223.

be-bycgan, w I., *sell* (on w. acc., *for*); pret. 1 sg. bebohte, 2799.

be-ceorfan(†) +, III, w. acc. of pers. & dat. (instr.) of thing, *cut off* (*deprive by cutting*); pret. 1 sg. (hēafde) becearf, 2138; 3 sg. (∼) ∼, 1590. [CARVE.]

bēcn, see **bēacen**.

be-cuman, IV, *COME*; pret. 3 sg. becōm, 115, 192, 2552 (w. inf.), 2992, becwōm 1254, 2116, 2365 (w. inf.); w. acc.: *befall*, pret. 3 sg. becwōm, 2883.

bed(d), nja., BED; gs. beddes, 1791; as. bed, 140, 676; dp. bed-dum, 1240. — Cpds.: dēað-, hlīm-, leger-, morðor-, wæl-.

be-dælan, w I., w. dat. (instr.) of thing, *deprive*; pp. bedæled, 721, 1275.

be-fæstan, w I., *entrust, commit, give over*; III5.

be-feallan, rd., FALL; pp. befeallen, w. dat. (instr.), (†) *deprived, bereft*, 1126, 2256.

be-flēon, II, FLEE *from, escape*; ger. beflēonne, 1003.

be-fōn, rd., *seize, encompass, encircle, envelop*; pp. befongen, 976, 1451, 2009 (bi-), 2595; befangen, 1295, 2274, 2321.

be-foran, I. adv., BEFORE, *in front*; 1412, 2497. — II. prep., w. acc., *before, into the presence of*; 1024.

bēg, see **bēag**.

be-gang, see **be-gong**.

bēgen, num., *both*; 536, 769, 2707;

gm. bēga, 1124, gn. bēga 1043, 1873, 2895; dm. bām, 2196, 2660; af. bā, 1305, 2063.

be-gitan, V, GET, *obtain*; pret. 3 pl. begēaton, 2249; *come upon, happen to, befall*; pret. 3 sg. begeat, 1068, 1146, 2230, beget 2872; opt. 3 sg. begēate, 2130.

be-gnornian†, w 2., *lament, bemoan*; pret. 3 pl. begnornodon, 3178. (Cp. *Gen. (B)* 243: begornian.)

be-gong, m., *circuit, compass, expanse, region*; as. (swegles) begong 860, 1773, (flōda) begong 1497, ∼ begang 1826, (geofenes) begang 362, (sioleða) bigong 2367.

be-gylpan†, III, w. acc., *boast, exult*; 2006.

be-healdan, rd., *guard, HOLD, occupy*; pret. 3 sg. behēold, 1498; *attend to*, ([l-nytte) ∼, 494, 667; *look, observe*, ∼, 736.

be-helan, IV, *hide*; pp. beholen, 414. [Cp. Ger. hehlen.]

be-hōfian, w 2., w. gen., *have need of, require*; pres. 3 sg. behōfað, 2647. [BEHOOVE.]

be-hōn, rd., HANG (*about with, instr.*); pp. behongen, 3139.

be-hrēosan, II, *fall*; pp. (w. dat. [instr.]), apm. behrorene, †*deprived*, 2762.

be-irnan, III, RUN (*into*); pret. 3 sg.: him on mōð bearn, 'came into his mind' ('occurred' to him), 67. (Cf. *Arch.* cxxvi 355 n. 1.)

bēl, see **bæl**.

bē-lēan, VI, (*blame*); w. dat. of pers. & acc. of thing, *dissuade or keep from*; 511.

be-lēosan†, II, LOSE; pp. (w. dat. [instr.]) beloren, *deprived*, 1073. [See losian.]

(ge-)belgan, III, *enrage*; pret. opt. 3 sg. gebulge (w. dat.), *offend*,

- 2331; pp. gebolgen, *enraged, angry*; 2401, ðā (þæt) hē gebolgen wæs: 723, 1539, 2220, 2550, si. 2304; np. gebolgne, 1431. [Orig. 'swell'; cp. b(i)elg 'bag.']. See bolgen-mōd.
- be-limpan**(†) +, III, w. dat., *happen, befall*; pret. 3 sg. belamp, 2468.
- be-lūcan**, II, *lock up, close*; pret. 3 sg. belēac, 1132; *protect against* (dat.), I sg. ~, 1770.
- be-mīðan**, I, *conceal*; pret. 3 sg. be-māð, [2217]. [Cp. Ger. meiden.]
- be-murnan**†, III, *MOURN over, bewail, deplore*; pret. 3 sg. bemearn, 907, 1077.
- ben(n)†**, fjō., *wound*; as. benne, 2724. [bana.] See wund. — Cpds.: feorh-, sex-.
- bēn**, fi., *petition, request, favor*; gs. -e, 428, 2284. [BOON, fr. ON. bōn.]
- bēna**, wk.m., *petitioner, petitioning*; ~ wesan, *ask, request*: bēna, 352, 3140; np. bēnan, 364.
- benc**, fi., BENCH; 492; ds. bence, 1188, 1243, bugon þā tō bence: 327, 1013. — Cpds.: ealo-, medu-.
- benc-swēg†**, mi., BENCH-noise, *convivial noise*; 1161.
- benc-þel†**, n., BENCH-plank, pl. -þelu, *floor on which benches are placed* (or: *benches?*); np. 486, ap. 1239. (Cf. Heyne L 9.4.1.52.)
- bend**, fjō. (mi.), BOND, *fetter*; as., 1609; dp. -um, 977. [bindan]. — Cpds.: ancor-, fȳr-, hell-, hyge-, iren-, searo-, wæl-.
- be-nemnan**, w I., *declare*; pret. 3 sg. (āðum) benemde, 1097; *lay a curse on s.th.(?)* (cp. begalan), pret. 3 pl. benemdon, 3069.
- be-nēotan†**, II, *deprive of* (dat. [instr.]); (aldre) ~, 680; pret. 3 sg. (∼) binēat, 2396.
- ben-geat†**, n., *wound-opening* (-GATE), *gash*; np. -geato, 1121.
- be-niman**, IV, *rob, deprive of* (dat. [instr.]); pret. 3 sg. benam, 1886.
- bēodan**, II, (1) *offer, tender, give*; 385; pret. 3 pl. budon, 1085; pp. boden, 2957. — (2) *announce*; bīodan, 2892. [See biddan.] — Cpds.: ā-, be-.
- ge-bēodan**, II, (1) *offer, show*; 603; pret. 3 sg. gebēad, 2369. — (2) *announce, BID, command*; gebēodan, 3110.
- bēod-genēat†**, m., *table-companion*; np. -as, 343; ap. -as, 1713. [bēodan (but see IF. xxiii 395; Feist, Etym. Wbch. d. got. Spr.: biups); nēotan, cp. Ger. Genosse.]
- bēon**, bēo(ð), see eom.
- beor**, n., BEER; ds. bēore, 480, 531; æt bēore, 'at the beer-drinking,' 2041. [Beitr. xxxv 569 ff.; R.-L. i 280.]
- beorg**, beorh, m., (1) *hill, cliff, elevated shore*; ds. beorge, 211, 3143; ap. beorgas, 222. — (2) *mound*, BARRROW, *cave*; ns. beorh, 2241; gs. beorges, 2304, 2322, 2524, 2580, 2755, biorges, 3066; ds. beorge, 2529, 2546, 2559, 2842; as. beorh, 2299, 3097; (Bīowulfes) biorh, 2807; beorg, 3163; ap. biorgas, 2272. — Cpds.: stān-; Hrēo-sna-.
- beorgan**, III, w. dat., *preserve, save, protect*; 1293, [1372], 1445; pret. 3 pl. burgan, 2599. — Cpds.: be-, ymb-.
- ge-beorgan**, III, w. dat., *protect*; pret. 3 sg. gebearh 1548, gebearg 2570.
- beorh**, see beorg.
- beorht**, adj., BRIGHT, *shining, splendid, glorious, magnificent*; 1802, nsn. 570; nsm.wk. beorhta, 1177; nsn.wk. beorhte, 997; gsf. beorhtre, 158; dsf.wk. byrhtan, 1199; asm. beorhtne, 2803; dpf.

- beorhtum, 3140; apm. beorhte, 231; apf. beorhte, 214, 896; apn. beorht, 2313; apm.wk. beorhtan, 1243. Supl. beorhtost, 2777. — Cpds.: sadol-, wlite-.
- beorhte, adv., BRIGHTLY; 1517.
- beorhtian, w 2., ‡ *sound clearly or loudly*; pret. 3 sg. beorhtode, 1161. [beorht; cp. meaning of -torht 2553.]
- beorn, 1880, see byrnan.
- beorn†, m., *man, hero, warrior*; 2433, biorn 2559; ds. beorne, 2260; as. beorn, 1024, 1299, 12121; np. -as, 211, 856; gp. beorna 2220, biorna 2404. — Cpds.: gūð-.
- beorn-cyning†, m., (*hero-*) KING; vs., 2148; ns. biorn-, [2792].
- bēor-scealc†, m., BEER-drinker, *feaster* (cf. *A.* xlvī 233 f., l 200); gp. -a, 1240. (See scealc.)
- bēor-sele(†), mi., BEER-hall, *banquet-hall*; ds. (in, on) bēorsele, 482, 492, 1094, (∼) biorsele, 2635.
- bēor-þegu†, f., (BEER-taking), *beer-drinking*; ds. -þege, 117, 617. [picgan.]
- bēot, n., *boast, promise*; as., 80, 523. [*bī-hāt, cp. hātan; *Siev.* § 43 n. 4.] Cf. *Schü. L.* 7.25 i; *Stefán Einarsson, PMLA.* xlix 975 ff.
- ge-bēotian, w 2., *boast, vow*; pret. 1 pl. gebēotedon, 536; 3 pl. ∼, 480.
- bēot-word†, n., WORD of *boasting*; dp. -um, 2510.
- beran, IV, BEAR, *carry, wear, bring*; (w. objects denoting armor or weapons s.t. = go); 48, 231, 291, 1024, 1807, 1920, 2152, 2518, 2754; pres. 3 sg. byreð, 296, 448, 2055; [3 pl. berað, *F.* 5]; pres. opt. 1 sg. bere, 437, 1834; 1 pl. beren, 2653; pret. 3 sg. bær, 495, 711, 846, 896, 1405, 1506, 1982, 2021, 2048, 2244, 2281, 2539, 2661, 2686, 2988, 3124; 3 pl. bāron, 213, 1635, 1889, 2365, bāran 2850; [opt. 3 sg. bære, *F.* 20]; pp. boren, 1192, 1647, 3135. — Cpds.: æt-, for-, on-, oþ-; helm-, sǽwl-berend.
- ge-beran, IV, BEAR (*child*); pp. geboren, 1703.
- be-rēafian, w 2., w. dat. (instr.), BEREAVE, *despoil, deprive*; pp. berēafod, 2746, 2825, 3018.
- be-rēofan†, II, w. dat. (instr.), *deprive*; pp. asf. berofene, 2457, 2931. [Cp. be-rēafian.]
- berian†, w I., BARE, *clear, clear away*; pret. 3 pl. beredon, 1239. [BARE fr. *barian.]
- berstan, III, *break, BURST* (intr.); [*F.* 30]; pret. 3 pl. burston, 760 (n.), 818; *burst open*, ∼, 1121. — Cpds.: for-.
- be-scūfan, II, *SHOVE, thrust*; 184.
- be-settan, w I., SET *about, adorn*; pret. 3 sg. besette, 1453.
- be-sittan, v, *besiege*; pret. 3 sg. besæt, 2936.
- be-smipian(†) (+), w 2., (*surround with the SMITH's iron work*), *fasten*; pp. besmipod, 775.
- be-snyððan†, w I., *deprive* (dat. [instr.], of); pret. 3 sg. besnyðede, 2924. [Cp. ON. snauðr 'bereft,' 'poor,' sneyða 'deprive.']
- be-stýman†, w I., *wet*; pp. (blöde) bestýmed, 486. [stēam (STEAM); cp. *Rood* 62.]
- be-swælan, w I., *scorch, burn*; pp. beswæled, 3041. [swelan.]
- be-syrwan, w I., *ensnare, entrap, trick*; 713; pp. besyred, 2218; *contrive, accomplish*, inf. besyrwan, 942. [searu.]
- ge-bētan, w I., *improve, remedy*; pret. 2 sg. gebēttest, 1991; pret. 3 sg. (or pp. asf.?) gebētte, 830; *put right, settle* (by punishment), fæghðe gebētan, 2465. [bōt.]

betera, betost, betst, see **gōd**.
be-timbran†, w 1., *build, complete the building of*; pret. 3 pl. betimbredon, 3159. (Cp. be-wyrčan.)
bet-lic†, adj., *excellent, splendid*; nsn., 1925; asn., 780. [Cp. betera.]
be-wægnan†, w 1., *offer*; pp. bewægned, 1193.
be-wennan†, w 1., *attend to, entertain*; pp. np. bewenede 1821, biwenede 2035. (See wennan.)
be-weotian, see **be-witian**.
be-werian, w 1., *protect, defend against* (dat.); pret. opt. 3 pl. beweredon, 938.
be-windan, III, WIND *about, grasp, bind, enclose, encircle, mingle*; pret. 3 sg. bewand, 1461; pp. bewunden, 1031, 2424, 3022, 3052, 3146.
be-witian, w 2., *watch, observe, attend to, watch over*; pres. 3 pl. bewitiað, 1135; pret. 3 sg. beweotede 1796, beweotode 2212; *perform*, pres. 3 pl. bewitigað, 1428. [Cp. be-witan, prp.; Go. witan, w 3.]
be-wyrčan, w 1., *build around, surround*; pret. 3 pl. beworhton, 3161.
bī, see **be**.
bicgan, see **bycgan**.
bid†, n., *abiding, halt*; as.: on bid wrecen, *brought to bay*, 2962. (Bu. 108: cp. ON. bið; Trautm., *ESt.* xlv 322: bīd.)
bīdan, I, BIDE, *wait, stay, remain, dwell*; 2308; pret. 3 sg. bād, 87, 301, 310, 1313, 2568; 3 pl. bidon, 400; — *await, wait for* (gen.); inf., 482, 528, 1268, 1494; pret. 1 sg. bād, 2736; 3 sg. ~, 82, 709, 1882. — Cpds.: ā-, on-.
ge-bīdan, I, *await*; imp. pl. gebīde, 2529; — *wait for* (gen.); ger. ge-

bīdanne, 2452; — *live to see, experience, live through*; w. acc.: inf., 638, 934, 1060, 1386, 2342; pret. 1 sg. gebād, 929, [F. 25]; 3 sg. ~, 7, 264, 815, 1618, 2258, 3116; pp. gebiden, 1928; w. þæt-clause: pret. 1 sg. gebād, 1779, 3 sg. ~, 1720, ger. gebīdanne, 2445.
biddan, v, *ask, request, entreat*; abs.: pres. 1 sg. bidde, 1231; pret. 3 sg. bād, 29; w. gen. of thing: inf., 427, pret. 3 sg. bād, 2282; w. acc. and inf. (understood): pret. 3 sg. bād, 617; w. þæt-clause: pret. 1 sg. bād, 1994, 3 sg. ~, 3096, 3 pl. bādon, 176; cp. 427 ff. [BID fr. blending of biddan and bēodan, see *NED*.]
bi-fōn, see **be-fōn**.
big, see **be**.
[big]-folc(†), n., *neighboring people*; 2220. (Cp. bi-fylce, *OE. Bede* 196.1.)
bi-gong, see **be-gong**.
bil(l), n., † *sword, falchion*; bil, 1567, bill, 2777; gs. billes, 2060, 2485, 2508; ds. -e, 2359; as. bil, 1557, bill, 2621; gp. -a, 583, 1144; dp. -um, 40. [*NED*.: BIL L, sb.] — Cpds.: gūð-, hilde-, wīg-.
bīdan, III, BIND, *join*; pp. gebunden, 1743, 2111, apn. 871; asm.: wudu bundenne, 216; asn.: bunden golde (sward), 1900, si. gebunden 1531, nsm.: heoru bunden, 1285 (perh. 'adorned with a gold ring'; Stjer. 25, cf. also Falk L 9.44.22). — Cpds.: on-.
ge-bīdan, III, BIND; pret. 1 sg. geband, 420.
bi-nēotan, see **be-nēotan**.
bīo(ð), see **bēon**.
bīodan, see **bēodan**.
bīor-, see **bēor-**.
biorh, see **beorg**.
biorn(-), see **beorn**(-).

bis(i)gu, see bysigu.

bītan, I, *cut*, BITE; 1454, 1523; pret. 3 sg. bāt, 742, 2578. [Cp. Lat. findere.]

bite, mī., BITE, *cut*; ds., 2060; as., 2259. — Cp.d.: lāð-.

biter, adj., *sharp*; asn., 2704; dsm. wk. biteran, 1746; dpn.wk. ~, 2692; *fierce, furious*; np. bitere, 1431. [bitan; BITTER.]

bitre, adv., BITTERLY, *sorely*; 2331.

bið, see eom.

bi-wennan, see be-wennan.

blāc, adj., *shining, brilliant*; asm. -ne, 1517. [blīcan; BLAKE (North.), BLEAK.] — Cp.d.: heoro-.

blæc, adj., BLACK; nsm.wk. blaca, 1801.

blæd, m., *power, vigor of life, glory, renown*; 18, 1124, 1703, 1761. [blawan. Cf. *Neuphilol. Mitteilungen* xxv 109 ff.]

blæd-āgande†, pres. ptc. [pl.], *prosperous, glorious*; npm., 1013.

blæd-fæst(†), adj., *glorious*; asm. -ne, 1299.

blanca†, wk.m., (*white or grey?*, cp. 865) *horse*; dp. blancum, 856. [BLANK, adj., fr. Fr. OHG.).] Cf. Tupper's *Riddles*, p. 119.

blēate(†), adv., *wretchedly, pitifully*; 2824. See wæl-blēat. [Cp. OHG. blōz, Ger. blossom.]

blīcan, I, *shine, gleam*; 222.

blīðe, adj. (i.) ja., (I) *joyful*, BLITHHE; asm. blīðne, 617. (2) *kind, gracious*; nsm. blīðe, 436. — Cp.d.: un-.

blīð-heort(†), adj., BLITHHE of HEART, *cheerful*; 1802.

blōd, n., BLOOD; 1121, 1616, 1667; ds. blōde 486, 1422, 1880, ~ fāh 934, 1594, 2974; on blōde, *bloody* 847; as. blōd, 742.

blōd(e)gian(†) +, w 2., *make*

BLOODY; pp. geblōdegod, 2692. [blōdig.]

blōd-fāg†, adj., BLOOD-stained; 2060.

blōdig, adj., BLOODY, *blood-stained*; dsm.wk. blōdigan, 2440; asf. blōdge, 990; asn. blōdig, 448.

blōdig-tōð†, adj., *with BLOODY (TOOTH) teeth*; 2082. *

blōd-rēow†, adj., BLOOD-thirsty; nsn., 1719.

blonden-feax†, adj., (*having mixed hair*, i.e.) *grey-haired*; 1791; dsm. -um, 1873; npm. -e, 1594; nsm. wk. -fexa, 2962. [blondan.]

bodian, w 2., *announce*; pret. 3 sg. bodode, 1802. [BODE.]

bolca, wk.m., *gangway of a ship*; i.e., *passage from the quarter-deck to the forecassle* (or gangplank, laid between the ship and the shore); as. bolcan, 231. (See Falk L 9.48.48; Schnepfer L 9.47.23, 63; Vogel, *R.-L.* iv 112.)

bold, n., BUILDING, *house, hall*; 997, 1925; as., 2196; gp. -a, 2326. — Cp.d.: fold-.

bold-āgend(e)†, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], *house-o wner (-owning)*; gp. -āgendra, 3112.

bolgen-mōd†, adj., *enraged*; 709, 1713. [belgan.]

bolster(†) +, m.(?), BOLSTER, *cushion*; dp. bolstrum, 1240. — Cp.d.: hlēor-.

bona, see bana.

bon-gār†, m., *deadly spear*; 2031.

bord, n., (BOARD), † *shield*; 2673, [F. 29]; as., 2524; gp. -a, 2259. — Cp.ds.: hilde-, wig-.

bord-hæbbend(e)†, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], (BOARD-HAVING), *shield-bearer*; npm., 2895.

bord-hrēoða†, wk.m., *shield-covering, shield, phalanx*; ds. -hrēoðan, 2203. [Cp. hroden; Siev. xxxvi

- 408 f.; Keller 226; Cook, note on *Chr.* 675.]
- bord-rand†**, m., *shield*; as., 2559.
- bord-weal(1)†**, m., '*shield-WALL*,' (*protecting*) *shield*; as., 2980.
- bord-wudu†**, mu., *shield*; ap., 1243.
- born**, see *byrnan*.
- bōt**, f., *relief, remedy*; 281; as. -e, 909, 934; *reparation, compensation*, gs. -e, 158. [BOOT; Go. bōta: batiza, OE. bet(e)ra.]
- botm**, m., BOT TOM; ds. -e, 1506.
- brād**, adj., BROAD, *wide, spacious*; 3157; nsn.wk. -e, 2207; asm. -[n]e, 2978; asn. brād, 1546, 3105.
- brecan**, IV, BREAK; 2980; pret. 3 sg. bræc, 1511, 1567; opt. 3 sg. bræce, 1100; — *press, torment*, pret. 3 sg.: hine fyrwyrt bræc, 232, 1985, 2784; — intr.: burst forth, inf. 2546. — Cpds.: ā-, tō-, þurh-.
- ge-brecan**, IV, BREAK, *crush, destroy*; pret. 3 sg. gebræc, 2508; pp. gebrocen, 3147.
- brecð(†)**, f., BREAKING, †*grief*; np.: mōdes brecða, 171.
- bregdan**, III, (1) *move quickly* (trans.), *draw, swing, fling*; 707; pret. 3 sg. brægd, 794, 1539; 2 pl. brugdon (w. dat. [instr.]), 514. — (2) *knit, weave*; inf. bregdon, 2167; pp. brōden (ref. to the interlocked rings of the corslet), 552, 1548, asf. brogdne, 2755. [BRAID.] — Cpds.: ā-, on-.
- ge-bregdan**, III, (1) *draw* (sword); w. instr.: pret. 1 sg. gebræd, 1664, 3 sg. ~, 2703; w. acc.: ~, 2562, gebrægd 1564. — (2) *knit, weave* (see bregdan); pp. gebrōden, 1443.
- brego†**, m., *chief, lord* (w. gen. pl.); 609; as., 1954; vs., 427.
- brego-rōf†**, adj., *very valiant* (or *famous*); 1925.
- brego-stōl†**, m., *princely seat, throne, principality*; as., 2196, 2370, 2389. (See ēpel-stōl.)
- brēme**, adj. ja., *famous, renowned*; 18. [Giessener Beiträge i 139 f.: *be-hrēme, cp. *hrōm, hrēmig (?); Holt. Et.]
- brenting†**, m., *ship*; ap. -as, 2807. [bront.]
- brēost**, n., f. (453), BREAST; 2176, 2331; as., 453; pl. (with sg. meaning, cf. Grimm L 6.19.15 ff.): dp. -um, 552, 2550, 2714.
- brēost-gehygd†**, fni., *thought of the heart*; dp. -um, 2818.
- brēost-gewæde†**, nja. (pl. used w. sg. meaning), BREAST-garment, *coat of mail*; np. -gewædu, 1211; ap. ~, 2162.
- brēost-hord†**, n., (BREAST-HOARD), *breast, mind, heart*; 1719; as., 2792.
- brēost-net(t)†**, nja., BREAST-NET, *corslet*; -net, 1548.
- brēost-weorðung†**, f., BREAST-ornament; as. -e, 2504.
- brēost-wylm(†)(+)**, mī., (BREAST-WELLING), *emotion*; as., 1877. [weallan.]
- brēotan†**, II, (*break*), *cut down, kill*; pret. 3 sg. brēat, 1713. [Cp. brytta; BRITTLE.] — Cpds.: ā-.
- brim(†)**, n., *sea, water* (of sea, lake); 847, 1594; gs. -es, 28, 2803; np. -u, 570. [Cp. ON. brim; Holt. Et.]
- brim-clif†**, n., sea-CLIFF; ap. -u, 222.
- brim-lād†**, f., *sea-passage, voyage*; as. -e, 1051. [līðan.]
- brim-līðend(e)†**, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], *seafarer*; ap. -e, 568.
- brim-strēam(†)**, m., ocean-STREAM, *sea's current, sea*; ap. -as, 1910.
- brim-wisa†**, wk.m., *sea-leader, -king*; as. -wisan, 2930. [Cp. wisan.]
- brim-wylf†**, fjō., *she-WOLF of the sea*

- or lake; 1506, 1599. (Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 253.) See grund-wyrgen.
- brim-wylm**†, *mi.*, surge of the sea or lake; 1494. [weallan.]
- bringan**, *w* 1. (III), *BRING*; 1862, 2148, 2504; *pres.* 1 *sg.* bringe, 1829; *pret.* 1 *pl.* brōhton, 1653.
- ge-bringan**, *w* 1. (III), *BRING*; *pres. opt.* 1 *pl.*, 3009. (Foll. by *on w. dat.*; cf. Lorz 74.)
- brōden**, see *bregdan*.
- brōden-mæl**, see *brogden-mæl*.
- brōga**, *wk.m.*, terror, horror; 1291, 2324, 2565; *as. or ap.* (cp. 483^b) brōgan, 583 (*n.*). — *Cpds.*: gyre-, here-.
- brogden-mæl**†, *n.*, (ornamented with a wavy pattern, i.e.) damascened sword; 1667; brōden-, 1616. (Cp. hring-, wunden-mæl.) [*bregdan*; mæl 'mark.']
- brond**, *m.*, (1) burning, fire; 3014; *ds.* -e, 2126, 2322; *gp.* -a, 3160. (2) sword; *ns.*, 1454. [*NED.*: *BRAND*, sb. I & II.] Cp. *ON.* brandr (Falk L 9.44.48); brand 'sword' also: *Ælfr.*, *Hom.* ii 510.19, and perh. *Diplom. Angl.* (ed. Thorpe) 559.24.
- bront**†, *adj.*, steep, high; *asm.* -ne, 238, 568. [*Dial. D.*: *BRANT*, *BRENT*. Cp. *ON.* brattr.] (Cf. Middendorff, *Ae. Flurnamenbuch*, p. 177?)
- brosnian**, *w* 2., decay, fall to pieces; *pres.* 3 *sg.* broснаð, 2260.
- brōðor**, *mc.*, BROTHER; 1324, 2440, 2978; *gs.*, 2619; *ds.* brēþer, 1262; *pl.* brōðrum, 587, 1074. — *Cpd.*: ge-.
- brūcan**, *II*, *w. gen. of object* (s.t. understood), make use of, enjoy; 894, 1045, 2241, 2812, 3100; *pres.* 3 *sg.* brūceð, 1062; *imp. sg.* brūc, 1177, 1216, 2162; *pret.* 1 *sg.* brēac, 1487; 3 *sg.* ~, 1953, 2097. [*BROOK*.]
- brūn**, *adj.*, BROWN, bright (sword); 2578. (See *Bu.Tid.* 67; *Mead L* 7.29.193 f.; *Falk L* 9.44.5.) [*Cp.* BURNISH (fr. *OFR.*).]
- brūn-ecg**†, *adj.*, with bright (BROWN) EDGE; *asm.*, 1546.
- brūn-fāg**†, *adj.*, of a BROWN color, shining; *asm.* -ne, 2615. (Cf. *Stjer.* 2 & n.)
- brýd**, *fi.*, BRIDE; 2031; wife; *as.* brýd, 2930; †woman; *ap.* -e, 2956. [Cf. *Braune, Beitr.* xxxii 6 ff., 30 ff., 559 ff.]
- brýd-būr**(†)+, *m.*, woman's apartment; *ds.* -e, 921. [*BRIDE*; *BOWER*.]
- bryne-lēoma**†, *wk.m.*, gleam of fire; 2313. [*byrnan*.]
- bryne-wylm**†, *mi.*, surge of fire; *dp.* -um, 2326.
- brytnian**, *w* 2., deal out, dispense; *pret.* 3 *sg.* brytnade, 2383. [*Cp.* brytta; brēotan.]
- brytta**(†), *wk.m.*, distributor, dispenser; (sinces) brytta, 607, vs. 1170, 2071; *as.* (bēaga) bryttan, 35, 352, 1487, (sinces) ~, 1922. [*brēotan*.]
- bryttian**, *w* 2., distribute, dispense; *pres.* 3 *sg.* bryttað, 1726.
- būan**, *rd.*, *w* 3., (1) dwell; būon, 2842. (2) dwell in, inhabit; būan, 3065. — *Cpds.*: ceaster-, feor-, fold-, grund-, land-būend.
- ge-būan**, *rd.*, (ingressive,) take possession of, settle in; *pp.* gebūn, 117.
- būgan**, *II*, BOW (intr.); (1) sink, fall; 2918, 2974. (2) bow down, rest; *pres.* 3 *sg.* būgeð, 2031. (3) bend, sit down; *pret.* 3 *pl.* bugon, 327, 1013. (4) turn, flee; *pret.* 3 *sg.* bēah, 2956; 3 *pl.* bugon, 2598. — *Cpds.*: ā-, be-, wōh-bogen.

ge-būgan, II, B O W (intr.); (1) *sink, fall*; pret. 3 sg. gebēah, 1540, 2980. (2) *coil (oneself together)*; pret. 3 sg. ~ (tōsomne), 2567; pp. gebogen, 2569. (3) w. acc.: *lie down on*; pret. 3 sg. gebēah 690, gebēag 1241.

bunden-heord†, adj., *with hair B O U N D up* (ref. to an old woman; in contrast with the flowing hair of young women); wk.f. -e, 3151. (Cf. Kauffmann L 9.26. 451.) [Beibl. xii 198, xiii 233 f.]

bunden-stefna†, wk.m., *ship with B O U N D prow*; 1910. ('Bound,' i.e. 'properly joined,' cp. 216; or, possibly, 'ornamented' w. shields [see Figure 1?]) [S T E M.]

bune, wk.f., *cup, drinking vessel*; np. bunan, 3047; ap. ~, 2775.

būr, m., *chamber, apartment, dwelling*; ds. -e, 1310, 2455 (n.); dp. -um, 140. [B O W E R; cp. būan.] — Cpd.: brȳd-.

burh, fc., *fortified place, castle, palace, town*; ds. byrig, 1199; as. burh, 523; dp. (sg. meaning): (on, in) burgum, 53, 2433, si. 1968, 2452. [B O R O U G H, B U R G (H).] — Cpds.: frēo-, frēoðo-, hēa-, hlēo-, hord-, lēod-, mæg-.

burh-locat†, wk.m., *castle enclosure (LOCK)*; ds. -locan, 1928.

burh-stede†, mi., *castle court*; as., 2265. [S T E A D.]

burh-wela†, wk.m., *WEALTH of a castle (town)*; gs. -welan, 3100. [W E A L.]

burne, wk.f., *stream*; gs. -an, 2546. [B O U R N, B U R N; Ger. Brunnen.]

būton (būtan), I. prep., w. dat., *except*, B U T; būton, 73, 705. — II. conj.; (1) w. subjunct.: *unless, if — not*; 966 (būtan). (2) w. ind.: *except that, but that*; 1560. (3)

without verb (after negat.); *except*; 657, 879; (ne . . . mā . . .) būton, (*not . . . more . . .*) than, 1614.

bycgan, w I., B U Y, *pay for*; bicgan, 1305. — Cpd.: be-.

ge-bycgan, w I., B U Y, *pay for, obtain*; pret. 3 sg. gebohte, 973, 2481; pp. npm. gebohte, 3014.

byldan, w I., *encourage, cheer*; 1094. [beald.]

bȳme, wk.f., *trumpet*; as. bȳman, 2943. [bēam; NED.: B E M E, sb. (obs.)]

byre†, mi., *son*; 2053, 2445, 2621, 2907, 3110; np., 1188; *youth, boy*; ap., 2018. [beran; cp. Go. baúr.]

byrele, mi., *cupbearer*; np. byreles, 1161. [beran; Beitr. xxx 138.]

byreð, see **beran**.

byrgan, w I., *taste, eat*; byrgean, 448. [Cp. ON. bergja.]

byrht, see **beorht**.

byrig, see **burh**.

byrnan, III, B U R N (intr.); [pres. 3 pl. byrnað, F. 1, 4]; pres. ptc. byrnende, 2272, 2569; pret. 3 sg. beorn, 1880 (Lang. § 13). [B U R N fr. fusion of beornan (byrnan) and bænnan.] — Cpds.: for-; un-byrnende.

ge-byrnan(†)(+), III, B U R N (intr.), *be consumed*; pret. 3 sg. gebarn, 2697.

byrne, wk.f., *corslet, coat of mail*; 405, 1245, 1629, 2660, 2673, [F. 44]; gs. byrnan, 2260; ds. ~, 2704; as. ~, 1022, 1291, 2153, 2524, 2615, 2621, 2812, 2868; np. ~, 327; dp. byrnum, 40, 238, 2529, 3140. (Note: byrnan hring 2260, hringed byrne 1245, si. 2615; see hring. Cf. Lehmann L 9.40; Keller 93 ff., 255 ff.; Stjer. 34, 258 f.) [Beitr. xxx 271; IF. xxiii 390 ff. Cp. BYRNIE.] —

Cpds.: gūð-, heaðo-, here-, iren-, isern-.

byrn-wiga†, wk.m., *mailed warrior*; 2918.

bysigu, wk.f., *affliction, distress, trouble, care, occupation*; gs. bisigu, 281; dp. bisgum, 1743, bysigum, 2580. [BUSINESS.]

byð, see eom.

býwan(†), w 1., *polish, adorn, prepare*; 2257. [Holt. Et.]

camp, m.n., *battle, fight*; ds. -e, 2505. [Fr. Lat. campus.]

can, see cunnan.

candel, f., CANDLE, *light*; 1572 (rodore ~, 'sun,' cf. *Angl.* xxxv 122 f.). [Fr. Lat. candela.] — Cpds.: woruld-.

caru, see cearu.

ceald, adj., COLD; apm. -e, 1261; supl. nsn. -ost, 546; *painful, pernicious, evil*, dpm. -um, 2396. — Cpds.: morgen-.

cēap, m., *bargain, purchase*; 2415; ds. (heardan) cēape, 2482 (*price*). [CHAP (man), CHEAP; fr. Lat. caupo.]

(ge-)cēapian, w 2., *trade, purchase*; pp. gecēapod, 3012.

cearian, w 2., CARE, *be anxious*; pres. 3 sg. cearað, 1536.

cear-sið†, m., *expedition that brings sorrow* (CARE); dp. -um, 2396.

cearu, f., CARE, *sorrow, grief*; 1303; as. care, [3171]. — Cpds.: aldor-, gūð-, mæl-, mōd-.

cear-wælm, -wylm, †, mi., (CAREWELLING), *seething of sorrow*; np. -wylmas, 282; dp. -wælmum, 2066.

ceaster-büend†, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], *town-dweller, castle-dweller*; dp. -um, 768. [Lat. castra.]

cempa, wk.m., CHAMPION, *warrior*; 1312, 1551, 1585, 2078; vs. ~,

1761; ds. cempan, 1948, 2044, 2502, 2626; [np. ~, F. 14]; ap. ~, 206. [camp; cp. MnE. champion, fr. OFr. (fr. late Lat. campio).] Cf. Keller L 4.92 g. — Cpds.: fēpe-.

cēne, adj. ja., *bold, brave*; [dsm. (collect.) (or dpm.) cēnum, F. 29]; gpm. cēnra, 768; supl. apm. cē-noste, 206. [KEEN; Ger. kühn.] — Cpds.: dæd-, gār-.

cennan, w 1., *declare, show*; imp. sg. cen, 1219. [cunnan; Go. kannjan, ON. kenna; Ger. kennen.]

cennan, w 1., *bring forth, bear* (child); pret. 3 sg. cende, 943; pp. cenned, 12. [Cp. cyn(n).] (On the two verbs cennan, see F. R. Schröder, *Beitr.* xliii 495 ff.) — Cpds.: ā-.

cēnðu†, f., *boldness*; as., 2696.

cēol, m., *ship*; 1912; gs. -es, 1806; as. cēol, 38, 238. [NED.: KEEL, sb.²]

ceorl, m., *man* (orig. *freeman*); (snotor) ~, 908; ds. (gomelum) -e, 2444, (ealdum) -e, 2972 (ref. to a king); np. (snotere) -as, 202, 416, 1591. [CHURL.]

cēosan, ciosan, II, CHOOSE, *taste, try*; ciosan, 2376; pret. opt. 3 sg. cure, 2818 (cf. Lorz 47, *Angl.* xxxv 469).

ge-cēosan, II, CHOOSE; *obtain*; imp. sg. gecēos, 1759; ger. gecēosenne, 1851; pret. 3 sg. gecēas, 1201, 2469, 2638; pp. apm. gecorone, 206.

clam(m), clōm(m), m., *grasp, grip, clasp*; dp. clammum, 963, 1335, clomum 1502.

clif, n., CLIFF; ap. -u, 1911. — Cpds.: brim-, ecg-, holm-, stān-, weal-.

ge-cnāwan, rd., *recognize*; 2047. [KNOW.]

cniht-wesende(†), adj. (pres. ptc.), *being a boy*; as., 372; np., 535.

(So OE. *Bede* 142.8, 188.1.)
cnyht, m., *boy*; dp. -um, 1219.
 [KNIGHT.]
cnyssan, w 1., *dash against, strike, smile*; pret. 3(1?) pl. cnysedan, 1328.
cōl, adj., *COOL*; comp. np. -ran, 282, 2066.
collen-ferhð†, adj., *bold of spirit, excited*; 1806; collenferð, 2785.
con, const, see **cunnan**.
corðer†, n., *troop, band, host*; ds. corþre 1153, corðre 3121.
costian, w 2., w. gen., *try, make trial of*; pret. 3 sg. costode, 2084. [cēosan; cp. OHG. costōn, Ger. kosten, Lat. gustare.]
cræft, m., (1) *strength, power*; 1283; ds. -e, 982, 1219, 2181 (*ability*, n.), 2360; as. cræft, 418, 699, 2696. — (2) *skill, cunning, CRAFT, device*; ds. -e, 2219; dyrnum (-an) ~, 2168, 2290 (almost=adv. phrase, 'secretly'); dp. -um, 2088. — Cpds.: gūð-, leoðo-, mægen-, nearo-, wīg-.
cræftig, adj., *strong, powerful*; 1466, 1962. — Cpds.: ēacen-, lagu-, wīg-.
ge-cranc, see **ge-cringan**.
cringan†, III, *fall (in battle), die*; pret. 3 pl. (on wæle) crungon, 1113; opt. 1 sg. (on wæl) crunge, 635. [CRINGE (orig. causative deriv.).]
ge-cringan(†), III, *fall (in battle), die*; pret. 3 sg. gecranc (cf. Lang. § 19.1), 1209; gecrang, 1337, [F. 31]; gecrong, 1568, 2505.
cuma, wk.m., *COMER, visitor*; 1806; np. cuman, 244 (? see note). — Cpds.: cwealm-, wil-.
cuman, IV, *COM E*; (the pret. freq. w. inf. (predicative [as in 2914 f.] or final [as in 268], see Callaway, *The Infinitive in Ags.* (1913), pp. 89 ff., 132 ff.); used w. adv. of mo-

tion: hēr 244, 376, feorran 361, 430, 825, 1819, on weg 1382, þonan 2359, from 2556, ūt 3106; w. eft: 281, 1869; of morning, evening, etc.: 569, 731; 1077, 2103, 2124; 1235, 2303; 1133; 2646; 2058;) — inf., 244, 281, 1869; pres. 2 sg. cymest, 1382; 3 sg. cymeð, 2058; opt. 3 sg. cume, 23; 1 pl. cymen, 3106; pret. 1 sg. cwōm, 419, 2009, cōm 430; 3 sg. cwōm, 1162, 1235, 1338, 1774, 1888, 1973, 2073, 2124, 2188, 2303, 2404, 2556, 2669, 2914, cōm 569, 702, 710, 720, 825, 1077, 1133, 1279, 1506, 1600, 1623, 1644, 1802, 2103, 2359, 2944; 1 pl. cwōmon, 268; 2 pl. ~, 239; 3 pl. ~, 324, cwōman 650, cōmon 1640; opt. 3 sg. cwōme 731, cōme 1597; pp. cumen 376, 2646, np. (feorran) cumene 361, 1819. — Cpds.: be-, ofer-.
cumbol†, n., *banner, standard*; gs. cumbles, 2505.
cunnan, prp., *know*; (1) w. acc. or clause; pres. 1 sg. can, 1180; 2 sg. const, 1377; 3 sg. can, 392, con 1739, 2062; 3 pl. cunnon, 162, 1355; opt. 2 sg. cunne, 2070; pret. 1 sg. cūðe, 372; 3 sg. ~, 359, 2012, 3067; 3 pl. cūðon, 119, 180, 418, 1233. — (2) w. inf.: *know how to, be able to*; pres. 3 sg. con, 1746; 3 pl. cunnon, 50; pret. 3 sg. cūþe, 90, 1445, 2372 (opt.?) ; 3 pl. cūþon, 182. [CAN, CON; Ger. können.]
cunnian, w 2., w. gen. or acc., *try, make trial of, tempt, explore*; 1426, 1444, 2045; pret. 3 sg. cunnode, 1500; 2 pl. cunnedon, 508.
cure, see **cēosan**.
cūð, adj., *known, well known*; 705, 2178; (undyne) ~, 150, 410; (wide) ~, 2135, 2923, [F. 25]; asf.

- cūþe, 1303, 1634; npm. ~, 867; npf. ~, 1145; apm. ~, 1912. [cunnan; Go. kunþs, Ger. kund.] — Cpds.: un-, wid-.
- cūð-lice, adv., *openly, familiarly*; comp. -licor, 244.
- cwealm, m., *death, killing*; as., 107, 3149. [cwelan.] — Cpds.: bealo-, dēað-, gār-.
- cwealm-bealu†, nwa., *death-evil* (-BALE), *death*; as., 1940.
- cwealm-cuma†, wk.m., *murderous visitor*; as. -cuman, 792.
- cweccan, w 1., *shake, brandish*; pret. 3 sg. cwehte, 235. [Cp. QUAKE, fr. cwacian.]
- cwellan, w 1., *kill*; pret. 2 sg. cwealdest, 1334. [QUEEL; cp. cwelan, cwalu; Ger. quälen.] — Cpd.: ā-.
- cwēn, fi., (1) *wife (of a king)*; 62, 613, 923; as., 665. (2) QUEEN, *lady*; ns., 623, 1153, 1932, 2016. — Cpd.: folc-.
- cwēn-lic†, adj., QUEENLY, *lady-like*; 1940.
- cweðan, v, *speak, say*; (1) abs.; pres. 3 sg. cwið, 2041. — (2) w. acc.; pret. 3 sg. (word) cwæð, 315, si. 2246, 2662. — (3) w. subord. clause; (asyndetic:) pret. 3 sg. cwæð, 199, 1810, 2939; [cf. cweþ, F. 24]; (introd. by þæt:) ~, 92, 1894, 2158, 3 pl. cwædon, 3180. [QUOTH; cp. be-QUEATH.] Cf. *ZfdA.* xlv 263 ff. — Cpd.: ā-.
- ge-cweðan, v, *say*; pret. 2 sg. gecwæde, 2664; 3 sg. gecwæð, 857, 874, 987; *agree* (*MPh.* iii 453; cp. Go. ga-qipan, ga-qiss): 1 pl. ge-wædon, 535.
- cwic(o), adj.u., *living, alive*; cwico, 3093; gsn. cwices, 2314; asm. cwicne, 792, 2785; npn. cwice, 98. [QUICK.]
- cwiðan, w 1., w. acc., *bewail, lament, mourn for*; 2112, 3171.
- cyme, mi., *coming*; np., 257. — Cpd.: eft-.
- cymen, see cuman.
- cȳm-lice(†), adv., *beautifully, splendidly, nobly*; comp. -licor, 38. [Cp. OHG. kūmig 'infirm,' Ger. kaum; ('weak' > 'delicate,' 'fine.') MnE. COMELY (cf. *NED.*; Luick § 397 n. 2).]
- cyn(n), nja., *race, people, family*; cyn, 461; gs. cynnes, 701, 712, 735, 883, 1058, 1729, 2008, 2234, 2354, 2813; ds. cynne, 107, 810, 914, 1725, 2885; as. cyn, 421, 1093, 1690; gp. cynna, 98. (Note: manna cynne(s), 701, 712, 735, 810, 914, 1725, si. 1058.) [KIN; Go. kuni.] — Cpds.: eormen-, feorh-, fifel-, frum-, gum-, mon-, wȳrm-.
- cyn(n), (adj. &) nja., *proper proceeding, etiquette, courtesy*; gp. cynna, 613. See cyn(n) (above), ge-cynde; cp. cunnan.
- cȳne-dōm, m., *royal power*; as., 2376. [cyn(n).]
- cȳning, m., KING; 11, 619 (kyning), 863, 920, 1010, 1153, 1306, 1870, 1885, 1925, 2110, 2191, 2209, 2390, 2417, 2702, 2980, [F. 2]; (only once w. gen.: Gēata) ~, 2356, (Hiorogār) ~, 2158, (Hrēðel) ~, 2430; gs. cȳninges, 867, 1210, 2912, cȳniges 3121; ds. cȳninge, 3093; as. cȳning, 1851, 2396, kȳning 3171. [cyn(n).] — Cpds.: beorn-, eorð-, folc-, gūð-, hēah-, lēod-, sǣ-, sōð-, þeod-, worold-, wuldur-, Frēs-.
- cȳning-bald†, adj., *'royally brave,' very brave*; npm. -e, 1634.
- Kȳning-wuldor†, n., *the glory of kings* (= cȳninga wuldor), i.e., *the most glorious of kings* (God);

665. (Cf. *MPh.* iii 454, *Angl.* xxxv 125.)
- ge-cýpan**(†), w 1., *buy*; 2496. [cēap.]
- ge-cyssan**, w 1., *KISS*; pret. 3 sg. gecyste, 1870.
- cyst**, f.(m.)i., *choice; the best (of its class)*, w. gen. pl.: 802, 1232, 1559, 1697; as. ~, 673; *good quality, excellence*, dp. -um, 867, 923. [cēosan.] — Cpds.: gum-, hilde-.
- cýðan**, w 1., *make known, show*; 1940, 2695; imp. sg. cýð, 659; pp. gecýþed, 700, (*well known*;) 923, w. dat., 262, 349. [cūð.]
- ge-cýðan**, w 1., *make known, announce*; 354; ger. gecýðanne, 257; pp. gecýðed, 1971, 2324. (Cf. Lorz 48.)
- dæd**, fi., *DEED, action, doing*; as. dæd, 585, 940, 2890, dæde, 889; gp. dæda, 181, 479, 2454 (n.), 2646, 2838; dp. dædum, 954, 1227, 2059, 2178, 2436, 2467, 2666, 2710, 2858, 2902, 3096; ap. dæda, 195. — Cpds.: ellen-, fyren-, lof-.
- dæd-cēne†**, adj.ja., *daring in DEEDS*; 1645.
- dæd-fruma†**, wk.m., *doer of (evil) DEEDS*; 2090.
- dæd-hata†**, wk.m., *one who shows his HATRED by DEEDS, persecutor*; 275. (Cp. 2466 f.)
- dæg**, m., *DAY*; 485, 731, 2306, 2646; gs. dæges, 1495, 1600, 2320, adv.: *by day*, 1935, 2269; ds.: on þām dæge (*time*) þysses lifes, 197, 790, 806; as. dæg, 2115, 2399, 2894, 3069 (dōmes dæg); dp. dagum, 3159; [ap. dagas, F. 41]. — Cpds.: ær-, dēað-, caldor-, ende-, fyrn-, gear-, hear-m-, læn-, lif-, swylt-, win-.
- dæg-hwil†**, f., *DAY-WHILE, day*; ap. -a, 2726.
- dæg-rīm†**, n., *number of DAYS*; 823.
- dæl**, mi., *part, portion, share, measure, a (great) DEAL* (e.g., oferhygda dæl 1740 'great arrogance'); 1740, 2843; as., 621, 1150, 1752, 2028, 2068, 2245, 3127; ap. (worolde) dēlas, *regions*, 1732 (cp. Lat. 'partes,' *Arch.* cxxvi 354; *Angl.* xxxv 477 n. 4).
- dælan**, w 1., *DEAL, distribute, dispense*; 1970; pres. 3 sg. dæleþ, 1756; pret. 3 sg. dælde, 80, 1686; *share with* (wið): pres. opt. 3 sg. efoðo dæle ('fight'), 2534. — Cpds.: be-.
- ge-dælan**, w 1., *distribute*; 71; *part, sever* (wið, *from*); 2422; pret. opt. 3 sg. gedælde, 731.
- daroð†**, m., *javelin*; dp. dareðum, 2848. [DART, fr. OFr. (fr. Ger.). Cf. Falk L 9.44.74.]
- dēad**, adj., *DEAD*; 467, 1323, 2372; asm. -ne, 1309.
- ge-dēaf**, see **ge-dūfan**.
- *dēagan†**, rd., *conceal (be concealed?)*; pret. 3 sg. dēog, 850 (n.). [See dēogol.]
- dēah**, see **dugan**.
- deal**(1)†, adj., *proud, famous*; npm. dealle, 494.
- dear**, **dearst**, see **durran**.
- dēað**, m., *DEATH*; 441, 447, 488, 1491, 1768, 2119, 2236, 2728, 2890; gs. -es, 2269, 2454; ds. -e, 1388, 1589, 2843, 3045; as. dēað, 2168; dēoð (Lang. § 16.2), 1278. — Cpds.: gūð-, wæl-, wundor-.
- dēað-bed(d)†**, nja., *DEATH-BED*; ds. -bedde, 2901. (Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 465.)
- dēað-cwalu†**, f., *DEATH, destruction*; dp. -cwalum, 1712. [cwelan.]
- dēað-cwealm†**, m., *DEATH, slaughter*; as., 1670. [cwelan.]

dēað-dæg(†), m., DEATH-DAY; ds. -e, 187, 885.
 dēað-fæge†, adj. ja., doomed to DEATH, dead; 850.
 dēað-scea(†), wk.m., DEATH-shadow; 160 (n.).
 dēað-wērig†, adj., (DEATH-WEARY), dead; asm. -ne, 2125.
 dēað-wic†, n., DEATH-place; as. (p.?), 1275.
 dēman, w i., judge; — (1) *adjudge, assign*; pres. opt. 3 sg. *dēme*, 687. (2) *express a (favorable) opinion, appraise, praise*; pret. 3 pl. *dēmdon*, 3174. [DEEM.]
 dēmend, mc. (pres. ptc.), judge; as. *Dēmend*, 181.
 den(n)(†) +, nja., DEN, lair; gs. *dennes*, 3045; as. *denn*, 2759.
 dēofol, m.n., DEVIL, demon; gs. *dēofles*, 2088; gp. *dēofla*, 756, 1680. [Fr. Lat. (Gr.) *diabolus*.]
 dēog, see *dēagan*.
 dēogol, adj., secret, hidden, mysterious; 275; as. *dýgel*, 1357.
 dēop, adj., DEEP; as. n., 509, 1904.
 dēop, n., DEEP; hollow passage; 2549.
 dēoþe, adv., DEEPLY, solemnly; *dioþe*, 3069.
 dēor†, adj., brave, bold, fierce; 1933; *dior*, 2090. [NED.: DEAR (DERE), a.² (obs.)] — Cpds.: *heaðo-*, *hilde-*.
 deorc, adj., DARK; 160, 1790; dpf. -um, 275, 2211.
 dēore, adj. ja., DEAR, precious, excellent, beloved; nsf. (wk.?) *dioþe*, 1949; gsf. *dēorre*, 488; dsm. *dēorum*, 1528, 1879; dsn.wk. *dēoran*, 561; as. *dēore* 2254, *dýre* 2050, 2306; npn. *dýre* 3048; apm. *dēore* 2236, *dýre* 3131. — Supl. asm. *dēorestan*, 1309.
 dēor-lic†, adj., bold; asf. -e, 585.
 dēoð, see *dēað*.

dēð, see *dōn*.

ge-digan, w i., pass through safely, survive, endure; 2291; *gedýgan*, 2531, 2549; pres. 2 sg. (aldre) *gedigest*, 661; 3 sg. *gedigeð*, 300; pret. 1 sg. (fēore) *gedigde*, 578, (ealdre) ~, 1655; 3 sg. ~, 2350, 2543.

dioþe, see *dēoþe*.

dior, see *dēor*.

diore, see *dēore*.

disc(†) +, m., DISH, plate; np. -as, 3048; ap. ~, 2775. [Fr. Lat. (Gr.) *discus*.]

dōgor, n. (Siev. §§ 288 f.), day; gs. *dōgores*, 219, 605; d.(i).s. *dōgor*, 1395, *dōgore* 1797, 2573; gp. *dōgora* 88, *dōgera* 823, *dōgra* 1090; dp. (ufaran) *dōgrum*, 2200, 2392. [Cp. *dæg*.] — Cpds.: *ende-*.

dōgor-gerim†, n., number of days; gs. -es, 2728. Cp. *dæg-rim*.

dohte(st), see *dugan*.

dohtor, fc., DAUGHTER; 1076, 1929, 1981, 2020, 2174; as. ~, 375, 2997.

dol-gilp†, n.(m.), foolish boasting, foolhardiness; ds. -e, 509. See *dol-lic*.

dol-lic, adj., foolhardy, audacious, daring; gpf. -ra, 2646. [Cp. DULL; Ger. toll.]

dol-sceaða†, wk.m., mad ravager, desperate foe; as. -sceaðan, 479. See *dol-lic*.

dōm, m., (1) DOOM, judgment, decree, authority; 2858; gs. -es, 978, 3069 (~ *dæg*); ds. -e, 441, 1098; as. *dōm*, 2964; discretion, choice; ds. (selfes) *dōme*, 895, 2776; as. (sylfes) *dōm*, 2147. — (2) glory; 885, [954], 1528; gs. -es, 1388; ds. -e, 1470, 1645, 1720, 2179; as. *dōm*, 1491, 2666, 2820. (Cf. Grønbech L 9.24. iii 167.) — Cpds.: *cyne-*, *wis-*.

dōm-lēas†, adj., *inglorious*; asf.wk. -an, 2890.

dōn, anv., (1) *absol.*: DO, *act*; pres. 3 pl. dōð, 1231. — (2) [cp. Gr. *τοῦ*] *place, put* (w. adv. or prep. phrase); inf. dōn, 1116; pret. 3 sg. dyde, 671, 1144, 2809; 3 pl. dydon, 3070, 3163. — (3) *do* (*repres. a preceding verb*); inf. (swā sceal man) dōn, 1172, 1534, si. 2166; pres. 3 sg. (swā hē nū gīt) dēð, 1058, si. 1134, si. 2859, dēð 2470; pret. 1 sg. dyde, 1381, 1824, 2521; 2 sg. dydest, 1676; 3 sg. dyde, 444, 956, 1891; 3 pl. dydon, 44, 1238, 1828. — (4) *make* (much, nothing) *of, consider*; pret. 3 sg. dyde, 2348.

ge-dōn, anv., (1) *make, render*; 2186 (n.); pres. 3 sg. gedēð, 1732. — (2) *place, put*; inf., 2090.

dorste, see **durran**.

draca, wk.m., DRAGON; 892, 2211, [F. 3]; gs. dracan, 2088, 2290, 2549; as. ~, 2402, 3131. [Fr. Lat. draco; *NED.*: DRAKE¹; dragon fr. OFr., fr. Lat.] — Cpds.: eorð-, fȳr-, lig-, nið-, sǣ-. — See *wyrm*.

drēam, m., *joy, bliss, rejoicing, mirth*; 497; ds. -e, 1275; as. drēam, 88; gp. -a, 850; dp. -um, 99, 721. [See *NED.*: DREAM, sb.^{1,2} Cf. *PMLA*. xlvii 80 ff.] — Cpds.: glēo-, gum-, medu-, mon-, sele-.

drēam-healdende†, adj. (pres. ptc.), *joyful, blessed*; 1227. (Cf. *MPh*. iii 262.)

drēam-lēas†, adj., *joyless*; 1720.

drēfan, w 1., *stir up, make turbid*; 1904; pp. (of gedrēfan?) gedrēfed, 1417.

drēogan, II, (1) *act, bear oneself*; pret. 3 sg. drēah, 2179. — (2) *perform, be engaged in* (s.t. in periphrasis for plain verb); inf., 1470; pret. 3 sg. (sundnytte) drēah

(‘swam’), 2360; 3 pl. drugon, 1858, (gewin) ~ (‘fought’), 798, (sīð) ~ (‘journeyed’), 1966. — (3) *experience, pass through*; pp. gedrogen, 2726; enjoy, imp. sg. drēoh, 1782; *endure, suffer*; inf., 589; pret. 1 sg. drēah, 422; 3 sg. ~, 131; 3 pl. drugon, 15, 831. [DREE (Sc., arch.).] — Cpds.: ā-

drēor†, m. or n., *dripping blood*; ds. -e, 447. [drēosan.] — Cpds.: heoro-, sǣwul-, wæl-.

drēor-fāh†, adj., *stained with gore*; 485.

drēorig, adj., † *bloody, gory*; 1417; asm. drīorigne, 2789. [DREARY.] — Cpds.: heoro-.

ge-drēosan(†), II, *fall, decline*; 2666; pres. 3 sg. gedrēoseð, 1754.

drepan, v, (IV), *strike, hit*; pret. 1 sg. drep, 2880; pp. drepēn 1745, dropen 2981. [Cp. Ger. treffen.]

drepe†, mi., *blow*; as., 1589.

drifan, I, DRIVE; 1130; pres. 3 pl. drifað, 2808. — Cpds.: tō-.

driht-, see **dryht-**.

drihten, see **dryhten**.

drincan, III, DRINK; abs.; pret. 3 pl. druncon, 1648; w. acc.: pret. 3 sg. dranc, 742; 3 pl. druncon, 1233; — pp. druncen, *flushed with drink*; abs.: npm. druncne, 1231; apm. ~, 2179; w. dat. (instr.): druncen, 531, 1467; npm. druncne, 480. — Cpds.: ealo-drincend(e).

drinc-fæt, see **drync-fæt**.

drīorig, see **drēorig**.

drohtoð, m., *way of life, course*; 756. [drēogan.]

dropen, see **drepan**.

drūsian†, w 2., *stagnate*; pret. 3 sg. drūsade, 1630. (Cf. Sievers, *ZfdPh*. xxi 365; Earle: “sullenly the Mere subsided.”) [DROWSIE, cp. OHG. trūrēn; OE. drēosan.]

dryht-bearn†, n., *noble child*; np., 2035 (n.).

dryhten, m., (1) *lord (retainers' chief)*, *prince* (mostly w. gen. pl.: Gēata [8 times], etc.); 1484, 2338, 2402, 2560, 2576, 2901, 2991, drihten 1050, 2186; ds. dryhtne, 2483, 2753; as. dryhten, 1831, 2789; vs. ~, 1824, 2000 (~ Higelāc). — (2) *Lord (God)*; ns. Dryhten, 686, 696; Drihten, 108, 1554, 1841; gs. Dryhtnes 441, Drihtnes 940; ds. (ēcean) Dryhtne, 1692, 1779, 2330, 2796; Drihtne, 1398; as. Drihten, 181 (~ God), 187. — Cpds.: frēa-, frēo-, gum-, mon-, sigc-, wine-.

dryht-guma, wk.m., †*retainer, warrior, man*; ds. drihtguman, 1388; vs. dryhtguma, 1768; np. drihtguman 99, dryhtguman 1231; dp. dryhtgumum, 1790.

dryht-lic(†), adj., *noble, lordly, splendid*; nsn., 892; asn.wk. drihtlice, 1158; [npm. ~, F. 14].

dryht-māðum†, m., *noble treasure, splendid jewel*; gp. dryhtmāðma, 2843.

dryht-scype†, mi., *valor, bravery*; as. driht-, 1470.

dryht-sele†, mi., *splendid hall* (orig. *retainers' hall*); 767; drihtsele, 485; as. dryhtsele, 2320.

dryht-sib(b)†, fjō., *peace, alliance*; gs. dryhtsibbe, 2068.

drync-fæt(†)†, n., *DRINKING-vessel, cup*; as., 2254, drincfæt 2306. [V A T; see hioro-drync.]

drysmian(†), w 2., *become gloomy*; pres. 3 sg. drysmaþ, 1375. (Cp. Ex. 40?) [Holt. Et.]

ge-dūfan, II, *plunge in, sink in*; pret. 3 sg. gedēaf, 2700. [DIVE fr. deriv. dýfan.] — Cpds.: þurh-dūfan.

dugan, prp., *avail, be good, be strong*; pres. 3 sg. dēah, 369, 573, 1839;

opt. 3 sg. duge, 589, 1660, 2031; pret. opt. 2 sg. dohte, 526; — w. dat., *deal well by, treat well*; pret. 2 sg. dohtest, 1821; 3 sg. dohte, 1344.

duguð, f. (orig. fi.), (1) *body of (noble or tried) retainers, host*; 498, 1790, 2254; gs. duguðe, 359, 488, 2238, 2658; duguþe (ond geogoþe): 160, 621, 1674; ds. duguðe, 2020 ('old retainers'), dugoðe, 2920, 2945; np. duguða, 2035; dp. duguðum, 2501(n.). — (2) *power, excellence, manhood, glory*; dp. (semi-adv.) duguðum, 3174 ('praised highly'). [dugan; cp. Ger. Tugend.]

***durran**, prp., DARE (in negat., condit., & relat. clauses); pres. 2 sg. dearst, 527; 3 sg. dear, 684; opt. 2 sg. dyrrē, 1379; pret. 3 sg. dorste, 1462, 1468, 1933, 2735; 3 pl. dorston, 2848.

duru, fu., DOOR; 721; ds. dura, [389], [F. 14]; as. duru, [F. 23]; [dp. durum (sg. meaning), F. 16, 20; ap. duru, F. 42]. [OE. duru & dor > DOOR.]

dwellan, w I., *mislead, hinder, stand in one's way*; pres. 3 sg. dweleð, 1735. [D WELL.]

dyde, dydon, see dōn.

ge-dýgan, see ge-digan.

dýgel, see dēogol.

dyhtig(†), adj., *strong, good*; 1287. [dugan; DOUGHTY, fr. dohtig.]

dynnan, w I., *resound*; pret. 3 sg. dynede, 767, 1317, 2558, [F. 30]. [DIN.]

dýre, see dēore.

dyrne, adj.ja., *secret, hidden; mysterious, evil*; 271, 1879; dsm. dyrnum, 2168; dsm.wk.(?) dyrnan, 2290; asm. dyrnne, 2320; gpm. dyrnra, 1357. — Cpds.: un-

dyrrē, see durran.

dyrstig(†)+, adj., *DARING, bold*; 2838. [durran.]

ēac, adv., conj. (postposit.), *also, moreover*; 97, 388, 433, 1683, 2776; ēc, 3131; [and ēac, F. 45]. [E K E (arch.); Ger. auch; cp. EKE (out).]

ēacen, adj. (pp.), *†large, mighty*; asn., 1663; npm. ēacne, 1621; dpf. ēacnum, 2140; *†great, mighty*; nsm., 198. [Cp. Go. aukān; see ēac.]

ēacen-craeftig†, adj., *exceedingly powerful, huge*; nsn., 3051; asn., 2280.

ēadig, adj., *prosperous, happy, blessed*; 1225, 2470. [Go. audags.]

— Cpds.: sige-, sigor-, tīr-.

ēadig-lice, adv., *happily*; 100.

eafor, see eofor.

eafora, **eafera**, †, wk.m., *offspring, son*; eafera, 12, 19, 897; eafora, 375, 2358, 2992; gs. eaforan, 2451; as. eaferan, 1547, 1847; np. ~, 2475 (?); dp. ~, 1185, eaferum 2470. In a wider sense, pl. = (*members of one's household*), *retainers, men*; dp. Finnes eaferum, 1068, eaforum Ecgwelan, 1710; so perh. np. Ongenðeowes eaferan, 2475.

eafoð†, n., *strength, might*; eafoð (ond ellen), 902; gs. eafoþes, 1466, 1763; as. eafoð (ond ellen), 602, 2349; eafoð, 960; dp. eafeþum, 1717; ap. efofoðo, 2534. [Cp. ON. afl., Gen. B: abal.]

ēage, wk.n., E Y E; gp. ēagena, 1766; dp. ēagum, 726, 1781, 1935.

ēagor-strēam†, m., *sea-S T R E A M, sea*; as., 513. [On ēagor, see Siev. § 289 & n. 2; Beitr. xxxi 88 n. Cp. ēg-strēam.]

eahta, num., E I G H T; g., 3123; a., 1035.

eahtian, w 2., *consider, deliberate (about s.th.)*; pret. 3 pl. eahtedon, 172; — *watch over, rule*; pret. 3 sg.

eahtode, 1407; — *esteem, praise*; pres. 3 pl. ehtigað, 1222; pret. 3 pl. eahtodan, 3173; pp. geahted, 1885. [OHG. ahtōn, Ger. achten.]

eal(1), adj. & subst., A L L; nsm. eal, 1424; nsf. eal, 1738, 1790, [F. 36], eall 2087, 2885; nsn. eal, 835, 848, 998, 1567 (or: adv.), 1593, 1608, eall 651, 2149, 2461, 2727, 3030; gsn. ealles, 1955, 2162, 2739, 2794; dsn. eallum, 913; asm. ealne, 1222, 2297, 2691; asf. ealle, 830, 1796 (or pl. ?); asn. eal, 523, 744, 1086, 1155, 1185, 1701, 1705, [F. 22], eall 71, 2005, 2017, 2042, 2080, 2427, 2663, 3087, 3094; isn. ealle, 2667; npm. ealle, 111, 699, 705, 941, 1699; npn. eal, 486, 1620; gpm. ealra, [F. 32], ~ twelfe ('twelve in all,' MLN. xvi 17), 3170; gpn. ealra, 1727 (cf. Lang. § 25.9); dpm. eallum, 145, 767, 823, 906, 1057, 1417, 2268; apm. ealle, 649, 1080, 1122, 1717, 2236, 2814, 2899. — **eal**(1), adv., *entirely, quite*; eal, 680, 1129, 1708; eall, 3164. (In a few other instances eall, adj., approaches adverbial function.) **ealles** (gsn.), adv., *in every respect*, 1000. — [Go. alls.] — Cpds.: n(e)alles.

eald, adj., O L D; (1) of living beings: nsm., 357, 945(?), 1702, 2042, 2210, 2271, 2415, 2449, 2929, 2957; gsm. ealdes, 2760; dsm. ealdum, 1874, 2972; dpm. ealdum, 72. — (2) of material things (*time-honored*): nsm., 2763; asn., 2774; asf. ealde, 795, 1488, 1688; apm. ealde, 472. — (3) *continued from the past, long-standing*: asn., 1781; asf. ealde, 1865; asn.wk. ealde, 2330. — See gamol, frōd. — Comp. **yldra**, E L D E R, OLDER; 468, 1324, 2378. — Supl. **yldesta**, E L D E S T, OLDEST; dsm. yldes-

- tan, 2435; (se) yldesta, *chief*; 258; asm. yldestan, 363.
- ealder-, see ealdor-dagas.
- eald-fæder(†) +, mc., FATHER, ancestor; 373. Cp. ær-fæder.
- eald-gesegen†, f., OLD tradition (SAGA); gp. -a, 869.
- eald-gesið†, m., OLD comrade or retainer; np. -as, 853.
- eald-gestræon, n., ancient treasure; gp. -a, 1458; dp. -um, 1381.
- eald-gewinna†, wk.m., OLD adversary ('hostis antiquus,' cf. *Angl.* xxxv 251 f.); 1776.
- eald-gewyrht†, ni., desert for former deeds; np., 2657.
- eald-hlāford, m., OLD (perh. 'dear,' or 'rightful') lord; gs. -es, 2778 (i.e., *Beowulf*).
- Eald-metod†, m., God of OLD; 945. (Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 124.)
- ealdor, aldor, m., chief, lord, prince; aldor 56, 369, 392, ealdor 1644, 2920; ds. aldre 346, ealdre 592; as. aldor 668, ealdor 1848. [Cp. A L D E R man.]
- ealdor, aldor, (†), n., life; gs. aldres 822, 1002, 1565, ealdres 1338, 2061, 2443, 2790; ds. aldre 661, 680, 1434 (vitals), 1447, 1469, 1478, 1524, ealdre 1442, 1655, 2133, 2396, 2481, 2599, 2624, 2825, 2924; on aldre (ever), 1779; tð aldre, for ever, always, all the time, 2005, 2498, āwa ~, 955; as. aldor, 1371; dp. aldrum, 510, 538.
- (e)aldor-bealu†, nwa., injury to life, death; as. aldor-, 1676.
- (e)aldor-cearu†, f., life-CARE, great sorrow; ds. aldorceare, 906.
- (e)aldor-dagas†, m.p. (sing.: -dæg), DAYS of life; dp. aldordagum 718, ealder-, 757.
- (e)aldor-gedāl†, n., separation from life, death; aldor-, 805. [Cp. dælan; lif-gedāl.]
- ealdor-gewinna†, wk.m., life-enemy, deadly enemy; 2903.
- (e)aldor-lēas(†) +, adj., †lord-LESS, lacking a king; np.m. aldor[lē]ase, 15. (Cf. B.-T. Suppl.)
- ealdor-lēas†, adj., lifeLESS, dead; asm. aldorlēasne 1587, ealdor-, 3003.
- (e)aldor-þegn(†), m., chief THAN E; as. aldor-, 1308.
- eald-sweord†, n., ancient SWORD; as. ealdsweord (eotenisc), 1558, 2616, 2979, (si.) 1663.
- eal-fela†, nu. (indecl.), very much (w. gen.), a great many; acc., 869, 883.
- eal(l)-gearo†, adj.wa., quite ready; eall-, 2241; eal-, nsf. 1230 (alert or willing), nsn. 77.
- ealgian, w 2., protect, defend; (feorh) ~, 796, 2655, 2668; pret. 3 sg. ealgode, 1204. [Cp. ealh 'temple'; Lat. arcēre.]
- eal(l)-gylden, adj., ALL-GOLDEN; nsn. (swȳn) ealgylden ('entirely covered with gold,' Stjer. 6), 1111; asn. (segn) eallgylden ('gold-wrought,' i.e. 'made of or intermixed with threads of gold wire,' Earle 107), 2767.
- eall-iren†, adj.ja., ALL of IRON; asn.wk. -irenne, 2338.
- ealo-, ealu-benc†, fi., ALE-BENCH; ds. ealobence, 1029; ealubence, 2867. [ealu: R.-L. i 279.]
- ealo-drincend(e)†, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], ALE-DRINKER; np. ealo-drincende, 1945.
- ēa-lond, n., water-LAND, †sea-board; as., 2334 (n.). [ISLAND.]
- ealo-, ealu-wæge, †, nja., ALE-cup, -can; as. ealowæge 481, 495, ealu-wæge 2021.
- ealu-scerwen†, fjō., (dispensing of ALE [evil drink], i.e.) distress,

terror; 769 (n.). Cp. meoduscenwen, *Andr.* 1526.

ĕam, m., (*maternal*) *uncle*; ĕam, 881; ds. ĕame, 1117. [EME (obs., dial.); Ger. Oheim; *ZfdA.* lxix 46-8; Holt. Et.]

eard, m., *land, estate, region, dwelling, home*; 2198; ds. earde, 56, 2654, 2736; as. eard, 104, 1129, 1377, 1500, 1727, 2493; np. (sg. meaning) eardas, 1621.

eardian, w 2., (1) *dwell, remain*; pret. 3 pl. eardodon, 3050. (2) *inhabit*; inf. eardian, 2589; pret. 3 sg. eardode, 166.

eard-lufu (-lufe)†, (wk.)f., (*home-LOVE*), *dear home*; as. eardlufan, 692.

earfoþe, nja., *hardship, hard struggle*; ap. earfeþo, 534. [Cf. Go. arbaiþs, Ger. Arbeit.]

earfoð-lice, adv., *with difficulty, painfully, sorrowfully*; 1636, 1657, 2822, 2934; *with torture, impatiently*, 86, 2303.

earfoð-þræg†, f., (*time of tribulation*), *distress*; as. -e, 283.

earg, adj., *cowardly, spiritless*; gsm. -es, 2541. [Ger. arg. Cf. *IF.* xli 16 ff.]

earm, m., ARM; ds. -e, 2361; as. earm, 749, 835, 972; dp. -um, 513.

earm, adj., *wretched, distressed, forlorn*; 2368; dsf. -re, 2938. — Comp. asm. -ran, 577. [Ger. arm. Cf. *IF.* xli 304 ff.]

earm-bæg(†)†, m., ARM-ring, *bracelet*; gp. -a, 2763.

earm-[h]ræad†, f., ARM-ornament; np. -e, 1194. [hræodan.]

earm-líc, adj., *miserable, pitiable*; 807.

earm-sceapen, adj. (pp.), *wretched, miserable*; 1351, 2228.

earn, m., *eagle*; ds. -e, 3026. See

Earna-næs, 3031. [ERNE; cp. Ger. Aar.]

eart, see eom.

ĕastan, adv., *from the EAST*; 569, [F. 3].

eatol, see atol.

ĕaðe, adj.ja., *easy, pleasant*; nsm. ĕðe, 2586; nsn. ȳðe, 1002, 2415; npf. ĕaðe, 228. [EATH (Sc.); cp. OS. ðði. The ĕa-form perh. due to the influence of the adv.] (Cp. ȳðe-lice.)

ĕaðe, adv., *easily*; ĕaþe mæg (*Angl.* xxxv 119 f.), 478, 2291, 2764.

ĕað-fynde†, adj.ja., *easy to find*; 138 (implying 'a great number,' 'all').

(ge-)ĕawan, see (ge-)ȳwan.

eaxl, f., *shoulder*; ds. -e, 816, 1117, 1537, 1547; as. ~, 835, 972; dp. -um, 358, 2853. [Cp. AXLE; Ger. Achsel.]

eaxl-gestealla(†), wk.m., *shoulder-companion, comrade*; 1326; ap. -gesteallan, 1714.

ĕc, see ĕac.

ĕce, adj.ja., *eternal*; ĕce (Drihten), 108; nsn. (or m.), 2719; dsm. ĕcum (Dryhtne), 2796; dsm.wk. ĕcean (~), 1692, 1779, 2330; asm. ĕcne (ræd), 1201; apm. ĕce (rædas), 1760. [Cp. Go. ajuk-dūps; Bülb. § 217.]

ecg, fjō, EDGE, *sword*; 1106, 1459, 1524, 1575, 1763, 2506, 2508, 2577, 2772, 2778; ds. ecge, 2876; as. ~, 1549; np. ecga 2828, ecge 1145, 2683; gp. ecga, 483, 805, 1168; dp. ecgum, 1287, 1558, 1772, 2140, 2485, 2564, 2614, 2939, 2961; ap. ecge, 1812. — Cpds.: brūn-, heard-, styl-.

ecg-bana†, wk.m., *slayer with the sword*; ds. -banan, 1262.

ecg-clif†, n., *sea-CLIFF* (= ĕg-clif, cf. *ESl.* xxvii 223 f.), or CLIFF

- with an **EDGE** or *brink* (B.-T. Suppl.), *steep cliff* (Hoops St. 136 f.); as., 2893.
- ecg-hete†**, *mi.*, sword-HATE, *hostility, war*; 84; as., 1738.
- ecg-þracu†**, *f.*, sword-storm, *fight*; as. -þræce, 596.
- ēd(e)r**, see **æd(e)r**.
- ed-hwyrft**, *mi.*, *return, change, reverse*; 1281. [hweorfan.]
- ed-wenden†**, *fjō.*, *turning back, reversal, change*; 280, 1774, 2188.
- ed-wit-lif†**, *n.*, *LIFE of disgrace*; 2891.
- efn**, in **on efn**, prep. phrase, *w. preceding dat.*, (**EVEN with**), *beside*; 2903. [**ANENT**; Ger. *neben*.]
- efnan**, see **æfnan**.
- efne**, *adv.*, **EVEN**, *just*; efne (swā), 943, 1092, 1223, 1283, 1571, 3057; efne (swylc), 1249.
- efstan**, *w. i.*, *hasten* (*intr.*); 3101; pret. 3 sg. efste, 1493. [ofost.]
- eft**, *adv.*, **AFTERWARDS**, *back, again; in turn, on the other hand*; 22, 56, 123, 135, 281, 296, 603, 692, 853, 871, 1146, 1160, 1377, 1529, 1541, 1556, 1596, 1753, 1804, 1869, 2111, 2117, 2142, 2200, 2319, 2365, 2368, 2387, 2592, 2654, 2790, 2941, 2956, 3044; eft swā ær, 642, 1787; eft sōna (**EFT-SOON** (s)), 1762. [Cp. **æfter**.]
- eft-cyme†**, *mi.*, *return*; *gs.* eftcymes, 2896. [cuman.]
- eft-sið†**, *m.*, *journey back, return*; *gs.* -es, 2783; as. -sið, 1891; ap. -as tēah, *returned*, 1332.
- egesa**, *wk.m.*, *terror, fear, horror*; 784; *gs.* egesan, 1757; *ds.* ~ (Schü.Bd. 35: *terribly, greatly?*), 1827, 2736; as. ~, 3154; þurh egsan, *in a terrible manner* (MPh. iii 451), 276. [ege, cp. **AWE**.] — Cpds.: glēd-, lig-, wæter-.
- eges-full**, *adj.*, *terrible*; 2929.
- eges-líc**, *adj.*, *terrible*; *nsm.*, 2309, 2825; *nsn.*, 1649.
- egle**, *adj.ja.* (Siev. § 303 n. 2), *hateful, horrible*; *nsf.* eglu, 987 (n.). [Cp. **AIL**, vb.]
- egsa**, see **egesa**.
- egsian(†)** +, *w. 2.*, *terrify*; pret. 3 sg. egsoðe, 6.
- ēg-strēam†**, *m.*, *water-STREAM*, (pl.) *sea*; *dp.* -um, 577. [Cp. **ēa-gor-strēam**, **æg-weard**; **ēa-lond**; Lang. § 10.5.]
- ēhtan**, *w. i.*, *w. gen.*, *pursue, persecute*; pret. 3 pl. ēhton, 1512; pres. ptc. ēhtende (wæs), 159. [ōht.]
- ehti(g)an**, see **eahtian**.
- elde**, **eldo**, see **ylde**, **yldo**.
- el-land†**, *n.*, *foreign country*; as., 3019. [Cp. **elra**.]
- ellen**, *n.*, *courage, valor, strength, zeal*; 573, 902, 2706; *gs.* elnes, 1529, 2876; *ds.* elne, 893, 1097, 2861; *on* ~, 2506, 2816; (*mid*) ~, 1493, 2535; *elne* (*semi-adv.*), *valiantly, quickly*: ~ geēode 2676, si. 1967, 2917; as. ellen, 602, 2349, 2695, [F. 11], (*deed[s] of valor*:) 3, 637. — Cpds.: mægen-.
- ellen-dæd†**, *fi.*, **DEED of valor**; *dp.* -um, 876, 900.
- ellen-gæst†**, *mi.*, *powerful or bold demon*; 86.
- ellen-lice(†)**, *adv.*, *valiantly, boldly*; 2122.
- ellen-mærpu†**, *f.*, *fame for courage; heroic deed*; *dp.* -mærpum, 828, 1471.
- ellen-rōf**, *adj.*, *brave, strong, famed for courage*; 340, 358, 3063; *dpm.* -um, 1787.
- ellen-sioc†**, *adj.*, (*strength-SICK*), *deprived of strength*; *asm.* -ne, 2787.
- ellen-weorc(†)**, *n.*, **WORK of valor, courageous deed**; as., 661, 958,

1464, 2643; gp. -a, 2399; ap. -weorc, 3173.
 elles, adv., E L S E, *otherwise*; 2520; ~ hwær, 138; ~ hwergen, 2590.
 ellor†, adv., E L s e w h i t h e r; 55, 2254.
 ellor-gäst, -gæst, †, ma., mi., *alien spirit*; -gäst, 807, 1621, -gæst 1617; ap. -gæstas, 1349.
 ellor-sið†, m., *journey E L s e w h e r e*, *death*; 2451.
 elne(s), see ellen.
 elra†, comp. (cf. *MPh.* iii 252), *another*; dsm. elran, 752. [Cp. Go. aljis, Lat. alius. See el-, elles, ellor.]
 el-þeodig, adj., *foreign*; apm. elþeodige, 336. [Cp. elra.]
 ende, mja., E N D; 822, 1254; ds., 224, 2790, 2823; as., 1386, 1734, 2021 (n.), 2342, 2844, 3046, 3063. — Cp d.: woruld-.
 ende-dæg, m., *last DAY, death*; 3035; as., 637.
 ende-dōgor†, n., *last day, death*; gs. -dōgores, 2896.
 ende-lāf†, f., *last remnant*; 2813.
 ende-lēan(†), n., *final reward or retribution*; as., 1692.
 ende-sæta†, wk.m., *one stationed at the (E N D) extremity of a territory (i.e. coast-guard)*; 241. [sittan.]
 ende-stæf(†), m., E N D; as., 1753. See fācen-stafas.
 (ge-)endian, w 2., E N D; pp. geen-dod, 2311.
 enge, adj.ja., *narrow*; apm., 1410 (*cheerless?* cf. Schü.Bd. 37 ff.). [Go. aggwus, Ger. eng.]
 ent, mi., *giant*; gp. enta (geweorc), 2717, 2774; si. 1679 (n.). Cf. Grimm D.M. 434 (524), 443 (534).
 entisc†, adj., *made by giants, giant*; asm. -ne, 2979.
 (ge-)eode, see (ge-)gān.
 eodor, m., (1) *enclosure, precinct*; ap.

(under, 'inside') eoderas, 1037. (Cp. *Gen.* 2445, 2487, *Hel.* 4945.)
 — (2)† *protector, prince* (w. gen. pl.); ns. eodur, 663, eodor 1044; vs. eodor, 428. (Cp. hlēo; ἔρκος Ἀχαιῶν. See *Beitr.* xli 163-70; Hoops 130.)
 eofer, efor, m., *boar; figure of boar on helmet*: eofer, 1112; ap. eoferas, 1328; *boar banner*: as. eafor, 2152. [Ger. Eber.]
 eofer-sprēot(†)+, m., *boar-spear*; dp. -um, 1437.
 efor-lic†, n., *figure of a boar*; np., 303. (See lic, swin-lic.)
 eofoð, see eafōð.
 eolet†, *sea? voyage?*; gs. -es, 224 (n.).
 eom, anv., A M (s.t. used as auxil. w. pp. of trans. or intrans. verbs); 1 sg. eom, 335, 407, 1475, 2527, [F. 24]; 2 sg. eart, 352, 506, 1844, 2813; 3 sg. is 31 times, 248, 256, 272, etc., [F. 24, 26], ys 2093, 2910, 2999, 3084; negat. nis, 249, 1361, 1372, 2458, 2532; 1 pl. synt, 260, 342; 2 pl. syndon, 237, 393; 3 pl. sint 388, synt 364, syndon 257, 361, 1230; opt. 3 sg. sie 435, 3105, sie 682, sig 1778, sȳ 1941, sȳ 1831, 2649. — wesān, v, *be* (often used as auxil. w. pp. of trans. and s.t. of intrans. verbs); inf. wesān, 272, 1328, 1859, 2708, 2801, 3021; imp. sg. wes, 269, 1170, 1219, 1224, 1480, wæs 407; [pl. wesað, F. 12]; pret. 1 sg. wæs, 240, 1657, 2428, 3087; negat. næs, 2141, 2432; 3 sg. wæs 243 times, 11, 18, 49, 53, 126, 140, etc., [F. 28, 45]; negat. næs 20 times, 134, 1299, etc.; 1 pl. wāron, 536, 544, 1820; 3 pl. wāron 15 times, 233, 548, 612, etc., wāran 2475; negat. nāron, 2657; opt. 2 sg. wære, 1478; 3 sg. wære 14 times, 173,

203, 593, etc., [F. 36, 44]; negat. *nære*, 860, 1167; (3 pl. *wæron*, 233, 1986?). — Note: pres. ptc. used w. *wæs*, *wære* ('progressive form,' see note on 159): 159, 1105, 3028. Omission of *wesan* (cf. *Beitr.* xxxvi 362 ff.): 617, 992, 1783, 1857, 2091, 2256, 2363, 2497, 2659, of *is*, *wæs* (in negat. clauses of general import): 2262, 2297; cp. loosely joined elliptic clauses, 936, 1343, 2035, also 3062. — Cpd.: *cniht-*, *umborwesende*. — *bēon*, anv., BE; the indic. forms used in 'abstract' clauses; thus in generic and gnomic statements: 3 sg. *bið*, 183, 186, 1059, 1283, 1384, 1388, 1940, 2541, (cp. w. (n)is, 2532), 2890, 3174, *byð* 1002, 2277; 3 pl. *bēoð*, 1838; ref. to 'typical' instances: 3 sg. *bið*, 1742, 1745, 2444, 2450; w. a future sense: 1 sg. *bēo*, 1825; 3 sg. *bið*, 299, 660, 949, 1762, 1767, 1784, 1835, 2043; 3 pl. *bīoð*, 2063; — imp. sg. *bēo*, 386, 1173, 1226, *bīo* 2747. (Auxil. w. pp.: 1745, 2063, 2450.) Cf. K. Jost, *Beon und wasan* (Ang. F. xxvi), §§ 18–34. (L 6.5 a.)

eorclan-stān, m., *precious stone*; ap. -as, 1208. [Cp. *eorc(n)an-stān*. — OHG. *erchan* 'egregious,' OE. *Eorcon-* in names of persons; but more likely of oriental origin, cf. *ZfdA.* xi 90, *Beitr.* xii 182 f.]

ēored-geatwe†, fwō.p., *warlike equipments*; ap., 2866. [Ēored (= eoh + rād) 'troop' (orig. of cavalry). See *wig-getāwa*.]

eorl, m., *nobleman, man, warrior, hero*; 761, 795, 1228, 1328, 1512, 1702, 2908, 2951, 3015, 3063, 3077; gs. *eorles*, 689, 982, 1757; as. *eorl*, 573, 627, 2695; gp. *eorla*, 248, 357, 369, 431, 1235, 1238,

1312, 1420, 1891, 2064, 2248, 2891, 3166, ~ *drihten*: 1050, 2338, ~ *hlēo*: 791, 1035, 1866, 1967, 2142, 2190; dp. *eorlum*, 769, 1281, 1649, 1676, 2021; ap. *eorlas*, 6, 2816. [EARL, cp. ON. jarl.]

eorl-gestrēon†, n., (*noblemen's*) *treasure, riches*; gp. -a, 2244.

eorl-gewæde†, nja., *dress of a warrior, armor*; dp. (sg. meaning) -gewædum, 1442.

eorlic (= eorl-lic) (†) (+), adj., *manly, heroic, noble*; asn. *eorlic*, 637.

eorl-scipe†, mi., *nobility, rank; heroic deed(s)*; as., 1727, 3173, ~ *efnan* (& si.): 2133, 2535 (-scipe), 2622, 3007.

eorl-weorod†, n., *band of warriors*; 2893.

eormen-cyn(n)†, nja., *mankind*; gs. -cynnes, 1957. [eormen- 'im-mense'; KIN.]

eormen-grund(†), m., *spacious (GROUND) earth*; as., 859. (*Jul.* 10, *Chr.* 481: *yrmenne grund* (as).)

eormen-lāf†, f., *immense legacy*; as. -lāfe, 2234.

eorre, see *yrre*.

eorð-cyning, m., *KING of the land*; gs. -es, 1155.

eorð-draca†, wk.m., *EARTH-DRAGON*; 2712, 2825.

eorðe, wk.f., *EARTH*; both *ground and the world we live in*; gs. *eorþan*, 752, 1730, 2727, 3049; ds. ~, 1532, 1822, 2415, 2822, 2855, 3138; as. ~, 92, 2834, 3166, ofer ~, 248, 802, 2007, wide *geond* ~, 266, 3099.

eorð-hūs(†)†, n., *EARTH-HOUSE*; ds. -e, 2232.

eorð-reced†, m.n., *EARTH-house*; 2719.

eorð-scræf, n., EARTH-cavern, cave; gp. -scrafa, 3046.

eorð-sele†, m., EARTH-hall, cave; ds., 2515; as., 2410.

eorð-weal(l) (†) +, m., EARTH-WALL, mound; as., 2957, 3090.

eorð-weard†, m., EARTH-GUARD, stronghold; as., 2334. (Cf. Dietrich, *ZfdA.* xi 415 f.)

eoten(†) (+), m., giant; 761 (Grendel); np. -as, 112; gp. -a, 421, 883. [Cp. etan(?). *NED.*: ETEN, ETTIN (obs., dial.).]

eotenisc†, adj., made by giants, giant; as. (-sweord) ~: 1558, etonisc 2616, eotonisc 2979.

eoton-weard†, f., watch against a giant; as. -weard¹ (T.C. § 25), 668.

ēow, see þū.

ēowan, see ŷwan.

ēower, poss. pron., YOUR; 2532; dsn. ēowrum, 2885; asm. ēowerne, 294, 2537, 2889; as. ēower, 251; np. ēowre, 257; gpm. ēowra, 634; dpn. ēowrum, 395; [apf. ēowre, F. 11; ap. (?), see þū] ēower, 392.

ēower, ēowic, (pers. pron.), see þū.

ēst, f., favor, good will; 3075(?); dp. ēstum ('with good will,' 'kindly'), 1194, 2149, 2378, ~ miclum 958; — gift, legacy, bequest; as. ēst, 2157 (n.), 2165, 3075 (? n.). [unnan.]

ēste(†), adj.ja., kind, gracious (w. gen.: 'in regard to'), 945.

etan, v, EAT; 444; 3 sg. eteð, 449. — Cpds.: þurh-, fretan.

etonisc, see eotenisc.

ēð-begēte(†), adj.ja., easy to obtain (GET); 2861. [See ēaðe, be-gitan.]

ēðe, see ēaðe.

ēþel, m., native land, home; ds. ēþle, 1730, 1774; as. ·X· (Intr. xcvi), 520, 913; ēðel, 1960.

ēðel-riht†, n., ancestral RIGHT,

privileges belonging to a hereditary estate, ancestral domain; 2198. See folc-, lond-riht (cf. Schü. Bd. 44 ff.).

ēþel-stól†, m., native seat, ancestral throne; ap. -as, 2371. [STOOL.]

ēþel-turf†, fc., native soil, country; ds. -tyrf, 410. [TURF.]

ēþel-weard†, m., GUARDIAN of the native land, king; ·X· weard, 1702, ēþelweard, 2210; ds. -e, 616.

ēðel-wyn(n)†, f., enjoyment of hereditary estate, delightful home; ns. ēðelwyn, 2885; as. ~, 2493.

ēþ-gesýne†, adj.ja., easily visible (with the connotation of 'in abundance'); 1110; ŷþgesēne, 1244. [See ēaðe; SEEN.]

fācen, n., deceit, malice, crime; ds. fācne, 2009.

fācen-stafas†, m.p., treachery; ap., 1018. [Cp. ON. feikn-stafir 'baleful runes,' 'crime.'] See ār-stafas, ende-, rún-stæf.

fæc, n., space of time; as., 2240. [Ger. Fach.]

fæder, mc., FATHER; 55, 262, 316, 459, 1609, 2048, 2608, 2928; gs. ~, 21, 188, 1479, 1950, 2059; ds. ~, 2429; as. ~, 1355. — Cpds.: ær-, eald-.

fæder-æþelu†, n.ja.p., paternal rank or excellence; dp. -æþelum, 911. See æþelu.

fæderen-mæg(†) +, m., paternal relative, kinsman on the FATHER'S side; ds. -e, 1263.

fæge(†), adj.ja., doomed to die, fated, near death; 846, 1241, 1755, 2141, 2975; gsm. fāges, 1527; dsm. fægum, 2077; asm. fægne, 1568; dead: dpm. fægum, 3025. [FEY (Sc.); Ger. feige.] — Cpds.: dēað-, un-.

fægen, adj., glad, rejoicing; np. m.

fægne, 1633. [FAIN; cp. ge-fēon.]
fæger (cf. T.C. § 4), adj., FAIR,
beautiful; nsm., 1137; nsn. fæger,
 773; asf. -e, 522; npm. -e, 866. —
 Cpd.: un-.

fæg(e)re, adv., FAIRLY, *pleasantly*,
sittingly, courteously; fægere, 1014,
 1788; fægre, 1985, 2989.

(ge-)fægnian, w 2., *rejoice*, i.e. †*make*
glad; pp. gefægnod (MS. gefræg-
 nod), 1333. (For the trans. mean-
 ing cp. (ge)blissian. — gefrægnian
 is not found elsewhere.) [fægen.]

ge-fægon, see ge-fēon.

fæhð(o), f., FEUD, *enmity, hostile act*,
battle; fæhð, 2403, 3061, fæhðo
 2999; gs. (or ds.) fæhðe, 109; ds.
 ~, 1537; as. ~, 459, 470, 595,
 1207, 1333, 1340, 1380, 2513,
 2618, 2948, fæghðe 2465; fæhðe
 ond fyrene, 137, 879 (ap.?), 2480,
 si. 153; gp. fæhða, 2689; ap. (s.?)
 fæhðo, 2489. [fah. Cp. Ger.
 Fehde; NED.: FEUD.] — Cpd.:
 wæl-.

fælsian(†), w 2., *cleanse, purge*; 432;
 pret. 3 sg. fælsode, 2352; pp. ge-
 fælsod, 825, 1176, 1620. [fæle.]

fæmne, wk.f., *maiden, woman*; gs.
 fæmnan, 2059; d.(a.?)s. ~, 2034.
 [Holt. Et.; Pedersen, Jesp. Misc.
 55 ff.]

fær, n., †*vessel, ship*; 33. [faran.]

fær, m., *sudden attack, danger, dis-*
aster; 1068, 2230. [FEAR; Ger.
 Gefahr.]

fær-gripe†, mi., *sudden GRIP or at-*
tack; 1516; dp. -gripum, 738.

fær-gryre†, mi., (*terror caused by*)
sudden attack, awful horror; dp.
 -gryrum, 174.

færinga, adv., *suddenly*; 1414, 1988.
 [fær.]

fær-nið†, m., *hostile attack, sudden*
affliction; gp. -a, 476.

fæst, adj., FAST, *firm, fixed* (often

w. dat.); nsm., 137, 636, 1007,
 1290, 1364, 1742, 1878, 1906,
 2243, 2901, 3045, 3072; nsf., 722,
 2086; nsn., 303, 998; asm. -ne,
 2069; asf. -e, 1096; asn. fæst, 1918;
 apm. -e, 2718. — Cpds.: ār-,
 blæd-, gin-, sōð-, tīr-, wīs-.

fæste, adv., FAST, *firmly*; 554, 760,
 773, 788, 1295, 1864 (or apm. of
 adj.?). Comp. fæstor ('more se-
 curely'), 143.

fæsten, nja., FASTNESS, *stronghold*;
 as., 104, 2333, 2950.

fæst-ræd, adj., *firmly resolved*; asm.
 -ne, 610.

fæt, n., *vessel, cup*; ap. fatu, 2761.
 [v A T, (prob.) fr. Kent. dial.] —
 Cpds.: bān-, drync-, mǣðpum-,
 sinc-, wunder-.

fæt(†), n., (*gold*) *plate*; dp. fætum,
 2256, fættum (Lang. § 19.4), 716.
 [See fæted.]

fæted(†), adj. (pp. of *fātan), *orna-*
mented, (gold-)plated; nsn., 2701;
 gsn.wk. fættan (goldes), 1093,
 2246; dsn.wk. fættan (golde),
 2102; asn. fæted, 2253, 2282; apm.
 fætte, 333, 1750. [Cp. Go. fētjan
 'adorn.'] (See ZfdA. xi 420;
 Beitr. xxx 91 n.; Tupper's Riddles,
 pp. 184 f.)

fæted-hlēor†, adj., *with ornamented*
cheeks, i.e. with gold-plated head-
gear (or bridle); apm. -e, 1036.

fæt-gold†, n., *plated GOLD*; as.,
 1921.

fættan, fætte, see fæted.

fættum, see fæt.

fæðer-gearwe†, fwō.p., FEATHER-
 GEAR; dp. -gearwum, 3119. [GEAR
 fr. ON. gǫrvi.]

fæþm, m., (*outstretched*) *arms*; dp.
 -um, 188, 2128; — *embrace*: ns.
 (līges) fæþm, 781; as. (si.) ~, 185;
 — *bosom*: as. (foldan) ~, 1393,
 (si.) 3049; — *grasp, power*: as.

- fæþm, 1210. [FATHOM.]—Cp. sid-fæþme(d).
- fæðmian(†), w 2., *embrace, enfold*; 3133; opt. 3 sg. fæðmie, 2652.
- fāg, fāh, adj., (1) *variegated, decorated, shining*; nsm. fāh, 1038, 2671(?); nsf., 1459; nsn., 2701; asm. fāgne, 725, fāhne 716, 927; asf. fāge, 1615 (cf. Lang. § 21); asn. fāh, 2217; npn. fāh, 305; dpn. fāgum, 586.—(2) *blood-stained*; nsm. fāh, 420 (?), 2974, fāg 1631 (nsn.?).; nsn. fāh, 934, 1286, 1594; asm. fāhne, 447.—Cpds.: bān-, blōd-, brūn-, drēor-, gold-, gryre-, searo-, sinc-, stān-, swāt-, wæl-, wyrn-.
- fāh, fāg, adj., (1) *hostile*, (F O E); nsm. fāh, 420 (?), Kock⁴ 111, 554, 2671(?); asm. fāne, 2655; gpm. fāra, 578, 1463; *in a state of feud with* (wið), nsm. fāg. 811.—(2) *outlawed, guilty*; nsm. fāh, 978, fāg 1001, 1263.—Cpd.: nearo-.
- fāmig-heals†, adj., F O A M Y-necked; 1909; fāmī-, 218.
- (ge-)fandian, w 2., *search out, test, tamper with* (w. gen.); pp. gefandod, 2301;—*experience* (w. acc. or gen.); pp. gefondad, 2454. [findan.] See cunnian.
- fāne, fāra, see fāh.
- faran, VI, *go, proceed*, F A R E; 124, 865, 2551, 2915, 2945; ger. farenne, 1805; pret. 3 sg. fōr, 1414, 1908, 2308; 3 pl. fōron, 1895.
- ge-faran, VI, *proceed, act*; 738. (Cf. Lorz 22.)
- faroð†, m. or n., *current, sea*; ds. -e, 28, 580, 1916. [faran.] Cp. waroð (Angl. xxviii 455 f., T.C. § 28 n. 1).
- fēa, adj.wa.(a.), pl., F E W, *a few*; gp. fēara, 1412, 3061; dp. fēaum, 1081; a. (w. part. gen.: worda) fēa, 2246, 2662. [Go. fawai, pl.; cp. Lat. paucus.]
- fēa, 156, see feoh.
- ge-feah, see ge-fēon.
- fealh, ge-fealg, see (ge-)fēolan.
- feallan, rd., F A L L; 1070; pret. 3 sg. fēol, 772, [F. 41], fēoll 2919, 2975; 3 pl. fēollon, 1042.—Cpd.: be-ge-feallan, rd., F A L L; 3 sg. ge-fealleð, 1755;—w. acc., *fall (on)* to: pret. 3 sg. gefēoll, 2100, 2834. fealo, 2757, see fela.
- fealu, adj.wa., F A L L O W; ‘*pale yellow shading into red or brown*’ (Mead L 7.29.198); asf. fealwe (sträte, ‘covered with pale yellow sand or gravel’ (Mead)), 916; apm. ~ (mēaras, ‘bay’), 865; ‘yellowish green’: asm. fealone (flōd), 1950.—Cpd.: æppel-.
- fēa-sceaft(†), adj., *destitute, poor, wretched*; 7, 973; dsm. -um, 2285, 2393; npm. -e, 2373.
- feax, n., *hair of the head* (collect.); ds. feaxe, 1647, fexe 2967.—Cpds.: blonden-, gamol-, wunden-.
- ge-fēgon, -feh, see ge-fēon.
- fēhð, see fōn.
- fēl, f., F I L E; gp. -a, 1032 (n.). (=fēol, fil; Lang. § 10.7.)
- fela, nu. (indecl.), *much, many*, nearly always w. part. gen. (pl. or sg.); 36, 992, 995, 1265, 1509, 1783, 2231, 2763, [fæla, F. 33]; as., 153, 164, 311, 408, 530, 591, 694, 809, 876, 929, 1028, 1060, 1411, 1425, 1525, 1577, 1837, 2003, 2266, 2349, 2426, 2511, 2542, 2620, 2631, 2738, [fæla, F. 25], fealo, 2757;—adv., *much*; [586], 1385, 2102, 3025, 3029. [Go. filu, Ger. viel.]—Cpd.: eal-. See worn.
- fela-fricgende†, adj. (pres. ptc.), *well informed, wise*; 2106. See ge-

fricgan. (*MPh.* iii 262; Kock: fela fricgende.)
 fela-geōmor†, adj., *very sad, solemn*; 2950.
 fela-hrōr†, adj., *very vigorous, strong*; 27.
 fela-mōdig†, adj., *very brave*; gpm. -ra, 1637, 1888.
 fel(l), n., FELL, *skin*; dp. fellum, 2088.
 fen(n), nja., FEN, *marshy region*; ds. fenne, 1295; as. fen, 104.
 fen-freoðo†, wk.f., FEN-refuge; as. (ds.?), 851.
 feng, mi., *grasp, grip*; 1764; as., 578. [fōn.] — Cpd.: inwit.
 (ge-)fēng, see (ge-)fōn.
 fengel†, m., *prince, king*; 1400, 2156, 2345; vs., 1475. [Cp. fōn? See pengel.]
 fen-gelād†, n., FEN-path or -tract; as., 1359. [līðan.]
 fen-hlið†, n., FEN-slope, *marshy tract*; ap. -hleoðu, 820.
 fen-hop†, n., FEN-retreat; ap. -hopu 764. [NED.: HOPE, sb.² Jespersen, *Lang.* 310: cp. hope 'spes'?] (See mōrhop.)
 fēo, see feoh.
 feoh, n., *property, money, riches*; ds. fēo, 470, 1380, fēa 156. [FEE; OHG. fihu, Ger. Vieh.]
 feoh-gift†, fi., *dispensing of treasure; costly GIFT*; gs. -gyfte, 1025; dp. -giftum 21, -gyftum 1089. [MnE. gift prob. fr. ON. gipt.]
 feoh-lēas(†) +, adj., (*money-LESS*, i.e.)† *not to be atoned for with money, inexpressible*; nsn., 2441. Cp. bōt-lēas in *Ags. Laws*.
 ge-feohtan, III, FIGHT; 1083 (n.).
 feohhte, wk.f.†, FIGHT; as. feoh-tan, 576, 959.
 fēolan, III, *penetrate, reach*; pret. 3 sg. (inne) fealh, 1281, 2225. [Go.

filhan. Cf. *Beitr.* xxxvii 314.] — Cpd.: æt-.
 ge-fēolan(†) +, III, *make one's way, pass*; pret. 3 sg. gefealg, 2215.
 ge-fēon, v, w. gen. or dat. (instr.), *rejoice*; pret. 3 sg. gefeah, 109, 1624; gefeh, 827, 1569, 2298; 3 pl. gefægon, 1014, gefegon 1627.
 fēond, mc., *enemy, FIEND*; 101, 164, 725, 748, 970, 1276; gs. fēondes, 984, 2128, 2289; ds. fēonde, 143, 439; as. fēond, 279, 698, 962, 1273, 1864, 2706; gp. fēonda, 294, 808, 903, 1152, fionda 2671; dp. fēondum, 420, 1669. [Go. fijands, Ger. Feind.]
 fēond-grāp†, f., *enemy's GRIP* or *clutch*; dp. -um, 636.
 fēond-scaða†, wk.m., *dire foe*; 554. See scaþa.
 fēond-scipe, mi., *enmity, hostility*; 2999.
 feor(r), adv., FAR; feor, 42, 109, 542, 808, 1340, 1805, 1916; ~ ond nēah, 1221, si. 2870; feorr, 1988; semi-adj., feor, 1361, 1921; *far back* (time): feor, 1701. — Comp. fyr, 143, 252.
 feor-būend†, mc. [pl.], FAR dweller; vp., 254.
 feor-cȳþð(u)†, f. (Wright §§ 371 f.), FAR country; np. -cȳþðe, 1838. [cūð; КИТН.]
 feorh, (T.C. § 3), m.n., *life*; 2123, 2424; gs. fēores, 1433, 1942; ds. fēore, 578, 1293, 1548, 3013, feore 1843 (*age*); tō wīdan feore, *ever*, 933; as. feorh, 439, 796, 851, 1370, 1849, 2141, 2655, 2668, 2856, [F. 19], ferh 2706; in feorh dropen, 2981 ('mortally wounded,' cp. aldor 1434); wīdan feorh, *ever*, 2014; dp. fēorum, 1306, feorum 73; ap. feorh, 2040; — *living being, body* (cf. *Angl.* xxviii 445); ns. feorh, 1210; dp. fēorum, 1152

- (*'life-blood'*). See ealdor. — Cpds.: geogoð-.
feorh-bealu†, nwa., (*life-B A L E*), *deadly evil*; 2077, 2537 (frēcne); -bealo (~), 2250; as. ~, 156.
feorh-ben(n)†, fjō., *life-wound, mortal wound*; dp. -bennum, 2740.
feorh-bona(†), wk.m., (*life-*)*slayer*; ds. -bonan, 2465.
feorh-cyn(n)†, nja., (*life-race*), *race of men*; gp. -cynna, 2266.
feorh-geñiðla†, wk.m., *life-enemy, deadly foe*; ds. -geñiðlan, 969; as. ~, 1540; dp. ~, 2933.
feorh-läst†, m., (*life-track, i.e.*) *track of vanishing life, bloody track*; ap. -as, 846. (Cf. *Angl.* xxviii 445; *Hoops St.* 104.)
feorh-legu†, wk.f. (Siev. §§ 268, 279), †(*allotted*) *life*; as. -lege, 2800. [licgan; cp. *LAW*. See *Dan.* 139; *aldorlegu*; *Bu. Tid.* 69.]
feorh-sēoc†, adj., (*life-S I C K*), *morally wounded*; 820.
feorh-sweng†, mi., *life-blow, deadly blow*; as., 2489.
feorh-wund†, f., *life-W O U N D*, *mortal wound*; ds. -e, 2385.
feorm, f., *feeding, sustenance, entertaining, taking care of*; ds. *feorme*, 2385 (*hospitality*; cp. *OE. Bede* 64.16 f.: for *feorme* ond onfongnesse gæsta ond cumena = 'proper hospitalitatem atque susceptionem'); as. ~, 451 (n.). [See *NED.*: *F A R M*, sb.¹ (obs.)]
feormend-lēas†, adj., *without a cleanser or polisher*; apm. -e, 2761.
feormian, w 2., *cleanse, polish*; pres. opt. 3 sg. *feormie*, 2253. **feormynd** (= *feormend*), mc. (pres. ptc.), *cleanser, polisher*; np., 2256. [*NED.*: *F A R M*, v.¹ (obs.)]
(ge-)feormian, w 2., †*consume, eat up*; pp. *gefeormod*, 744.
feormynd, see *feormian*.
feorran(†) (+), w 1., *remove*; 156. [feorr; *Lang.* § 13.3.]
feorran, adv., *from a F A R*; 430, 825, 1370, 2808, 2889, 3113; ~ *cumen*, 361, 1819; ~ *ond nēan*, 839; *nēan* ond ~, 1174, 2317; *from far back* (time): 91, 2106.
feorran-cund(†), adj., *of a F A R country*; dsm. -um, 1795. [Cf. *Beitr.* xxxvi 414 n.]
feorweg, m., *F A R W A Y*, (pl.): *distant parts*; dp. (of) *feorwegum*, 37. (Cp. *Norw A Y*; *Alvissmál* 10.)
fēower, num., *F O U R*; 59, 1637, 2163; a., 1027.
fēower-týne, num., *F O U R T E E N*; 1641.
fēran, w 1., *go, F A R E*; 27, 301, 316 (tō *fēran*), 1390, 2261; pres. opt. 2 pl. *fēran*, 254; pret. 3 pl. *fērdon*, 839, 1632. [OS. *fōrian*, Ger. *führen*.]
ge-fēran, w 1., (*go to*), *reach, attain, bring about*; w. acc.: pres. opt. 3 sg. *gefēre*, 3063; pret. 3 pl. *gefērdon*, 1691 (n.); pp. *gefēred*, 2844; — w. *þæt*-clause: pp. *gefēred*, 1221, 1855.
ferh, see *feorh*.
ferhð†, m.n., *mind, spirit, heart*; gs. -es, 1060; ds. -e, 754, 948, 1166, 1718; dp. -um, 1633, 3176. [Cp. *feorh*.] — Cpds.: *collen-*, *sārig-*, *swið-*; *wide-*.
ferhð-frec†, adj., *bold in spirit*; asm.wk. -an, 1146. [See *freca*.]
ferhð-geñiðla†, wk.m., *deadly foe*; as. -geñiðlan, 2881.
ferh-weard†, f., *GUARD over life*; as. -e, 305. See *feorh*.
ferian, w 1., *carry, lead, bring*; pres. 2 pl. *ferigeað*, 333; pret. 3 pl. *feredon*, 1154, 1158, *fyredon* 378; opt. 3 pl. *feredon*, 3113; pp. *npm. gefe-*

rede, 361. [FERRY; Go. farjan.]
— Cpds.: æt-, of-, oð-

ge-ferian, w 1., *carry*; 1638; imp.
(adhort.) 1 pl. ~, 3107; pret. 3 pl.
gefereðon, 3130.

fetel-hilt†, n. f., *linked HILT, hilt
furnished with a ring or chain*
(Stjer. 25; Keller 43, 163 f.); ap.
(asf.?) (pā) fetelhilt, 1563. See
hilt.

fetian, w 2., FETCH; pp. fetod,
1310.

ge-fetian, w 2., FETCH, *bring*;
2190.

fēpa, wk.m., *band on foot, troop*;
1424; ds. fēðan, 2497, 2919; np.
~, 1327, 2544. See fēpe. — Cpds.:
gum-.

fēpe, nja., *going, pace*; ds., 970. [OS.
fāði, fōði. Not rel. to fōt.]

fēpe-cempa†, wk.m., *foot-warrior*;
1544, 2853.

fēðe-gest†, m., *foot-GUEST or
-warrior* (*Beitr.* xxxii 565 f.); dp.
-um, 1976.

fēpe-lāst†, m., *walking-track, step*;
dp. -um, 1632.

fēðe-wig†, n. (or m.), *fight on foot*;
gs. -es, 2364.

fex, see feax.

fif, num., FIVE; uninfl. g., 545; a.
fife, 420; [fif, F. 41].

fifel-cyn(n)†, nja., *race of monsters*;
gs. fifelcynnes, 104. [Cp. ON. fifl;
MLN. xxii 235.]

fiftig, num., w. gen., FIFTY; gs.
fiftiges, 3042; a. fiftig (wintra),
2209, 2733.

fif-týne, num., FIFTEEN; g. fif-
týna, 207; a. fyftýne, 1582.

findan, III, FIND; 207, 1156, 1378,
1838, 2294, 2870, 3162 (*devise*);
pret. 1 sg. fond, 2136, funde 1486;
3 sg. fand, 719, 870, 2789; pp.
funden, 7; — w. acc. & inf.; pret.
3 sg. fand, 118, 1267, fond 2270,

funde 1415; 3 pl. fundon, 3033; —
w. æt, *obtain from, prevail upon*;
inf. findan, 2373. — Cpds.: on-.

finger, m., FINGER; np. fingras,
760; gp. fingra, 764; dp. fingrum,
1505; ap. fingras, 984.

fiond, see fēond.

firas†, nja.p., *men, mankind*; gp.
fira, 91, 2001, 2286, 2741, fýra
2250. [Cp. feorh.]

firen, see fyren.

firgen-, see fyrgen-.

flæsc, n., FLESH; ds. -e, 2424.

flæsc-homa(†), wk.m., *body*; as.
-homan, 1568. See lic-homa.

flān, m. (or f.), *arrow*; ds. -e, 2438,
3119 (*arrowhead*, cf. Moore, Kl.
Misc. 212).

flān-boga†, wk.m., *arrow-BOW*; ds.
-bogan, 1433, 1744.

flēah, see flēon.

flēam, m., *flight*; as., 1001, 2889.
[Cp. flēon.]

flēogan, II, FLV; pres. 3 sg. flēogeð,
2273, [F. 3].

flēon, II, FLEE; 755, 764, flēon 820;
— w. acc., flēon, 1264; pret. 3 sg.
flēah, 1200, 2224. [OS. fliohan,
Ger. fliehen.] — Cpds.: be-, ofer-.

flēotan, II, FLOAT, *swim, sail*; 542;
pret. 3 sg. flēat, 1909.

flet(t), nja., (1) *floor* (of a 'hall');
as. flet, 1540, 1568. — (2) *hall*;
ns., 1976; ds. flette, 1025; as. flet,
1036, 1086 (n.), 1647, 1949, 2017,
2054, flett 2034. See heal(l), sele.
(R.-L. ii 67; K. Rhamm, *Ethno-
graph. Beiträge zur german-
slavischen Altertumskunde*, ii 1
(1908), *passim.*) [Cp. FLAT, infl.
by adj. flat fr. ON. flatr.]

flet-ræst†, fjō.(?), (*hall-REST*), *couch
in the hall*; as. -ræste, 1241.

flet-sittend(e)†, mc. (pres. ptc.)
[pl.], *SITTER in the hall*; dp.

- sittendum 1788; ap. -sittende, 2022.
- flet-werod†**, n., *hall-troop*; 476.
- fliht**, mi., FLIGHT, *flying*; 1765. [flēogan.]
- flitan**, i, *contend, compete*; pres. ptc. npm. flitende, 916; pret. 2 sg. flite, 507. [FLITE, FLYTE (dial.); cp. Ger. Fleiss.] — Cpd.: ofer-.
- flōd**, m., FLOOD; 545, 580, 1361, 1422, 1689; gs. -es, 42, 1516, 1764; ds. -e, 1366, 1888; as. flōd, 1950, 3133; gp. -a, 1497, 1826, 2808.
- flōd-ȳþ†**, fjō., FLOOD-wave, *wave of the sea*; dp. -um, 542.
- flōr**, m., FLOOR; ds. flōre, 1316; as. flōr, 725.
- flota**, wk.m., *ship, boat*; 210, 218, 301; as. flotan, 294. ['FLOATER' cp. flēotan.] — Cpd.: wēg-.
- flot-here†**, mja., *sea-army, naval force*; ds. -herge, 2915. [Cp. flota.] See scip-here.
- (ge-)flȳman, w i., *put to flight*; pp. geflȳmed, 846, 1370. [flēam.]
- folc**, n., FOLK, *people, nation*; (the pl. s.t. used w. sg. meaning); gs. folces, 1124, 1582, 1932, [F. 9]; ~ hyrde, 610, 1832, 1849, 2644, 2981, [F. 46], si. 2513; ds. folce, 14, 465, 1701, 2377, 2393, 2595; as. folc, 463, 522, 693, 911, 1179; np. folc, 1422, 2948; gp. folca, 2017, (frēawine) ~: 2357, 2429, si. 430; dp. folcum, 55, 262, 1855. — Cpds.: big-, sige-.
- folc-āgend(e)†**, mc. (pres. ptc.), *leader of people, chief*; npm. -āgende, 3113 (or ds.?). See 522.
- folc-cwēn†**, fi., FOLK-QUEEN; 641.
- folc-cyning†**, m., FOLK-KING; 2733, 2873.
- folc-rēd†**, m., *people's benefit, what is good for the people*; as., 3006.
- folc-riht**, n., FOLK-RIGHT, *legal share of the 'common' estate*; gp. -a, 2608 (Schü. Bd. 46: *possessions*).
- folc-scaru†**, f., FOLK-SHARE, *public land*; ds. -scare, 73.
- folc-stede†**, mi., FOLK-STEAD; *dwelling-place*, as., 76; *battle-place*, as., 1463.
- folc-toga†**, wk.m., FOLK-leader, *chief*; np. -togan, 839. [tēon, II.]
- fold-bold†**, n., BUILDING; 773.
- fold-būend(e)†**, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], *earth-dweller, man*; np. būend, 2274; -būende, 1355; dp. -būendum, 309.
- folde(†)**, wk.f., *earth, ground*; gs. foldan, 96, 1137, 1393; ds. ~, 1196; as. ~, 1361, 2975.
- fold-weg†**, m., WAY, *path*; as., 1633; np. -wegas, 866.
- folgian**, w 2., w. dat., FOLLOW, *pursue*; pret. 3 sg. folgode, 2933; opt. 3 pl. folgedon, 1102.
- folm(†)**, f., *hand*; ds. -e, 748; as. -e, 970, 1303; dp. -um, 158, 722, 992; ap. -a, 745. — Cpds.: beadu-, gearo-.
- fōn**, rd., *grasp, grapple, seize*; 439 (wið); pres. 3 sg. fēhð (tð), 1755; pret. 3 sg. fēng (tōgēanes), 1542; — *receive* (cf. JEGPh. vi 195 f.); pret. 3 sg. fēng (w. dat.), 2989. —, Cpds.: be-, on-, þurh-, wið-, ymbe-.
- ge-fōn**, rd., w. acc., *seize, grasp*; pret. 1 sg. gefēng, 3090; 3 sg. ~, 740, 1501, 1537, 1563, 2609.
- fondian**, see fandian.
- for**, prep., I. w. dat. (1) *before, in front of, in the presence of*; 169(?), 358, 1026, 1120, 1649, 2020, 2501(?), 2781(?). — (2) *FOR, out of, because of, on account of*; 110 (w. instr.), 169, 338, 339, 382, 434, 457, 458, 462, 508, 509, 832,

- 965, 1206, 1515, 1796, 2223, 2501(?), 2549, 2781(?), 2835, 2926, 2966; w. murnan: 1442, 1537; *in return for*, 385, 951, 2385. — II. w. acc., *for*, *as*, *in place of*; *for* (sunu), 947, 1175; (nē . . .) *for* (wiht), 2348. See *fore*.
- foran**, adv., *BEFORE*, *in front*; 984, 2364; (fig.) 1458. — Cpd.: *be-*.
- for-** (unstressed), **fore-** (stressed), prefix. See the foll. words. (Cf. M. Leopold, *Die Vorsilbe ver- und ihre Geschichte*, 1907, pp. 42 f., 274; O. Siemerling, *Das Präfix for(e) in der ae. Verbal- u. Nominalkomposition*, Kiel Diss., 1909.)
- for-bærnan**, w I., *BURN up* (trans.); 2126.
- for-beran**, IV, *FOR BEAR*, *restrain*; 1877.
- for-berstan**, III, *BURST asunder* (intr.), *snap*; pret. 3 sg. *forbærst*, 2680.
- for-byrnan**, III, *BURN up* (intr.); pret. 3 sg. *forbarn*, 1616, 1667, *forborn* 2672.
- ford**, m., *FORD*, *water-way (sea)*; as., 568. (Cp. Lat. *vadum* also used of 'body of water'.)
- fore**, I. adv., *therefor*, *for it*; 136. II. prep., w. dat., (1) *BEFORE*, *in the presence of*; 1064, 1215. — (2) *on account of*, 2059.
- fore-mære**, adj. ja., *very famous, illustrious*; suppl. *foremærost*, 309.
- fore-mihtig**(†), adj., *very powerful*; 969.
- fore-snotor**†, adj., *very prudent or clever*; npm. *foresnotre*, 3162.
- fore-þanc**, m., *FOR ETHOUGHT*; 1060.
- for-gifan**, v, *GIVE, grant*; pret. 3 sg. *forgeaf*, 17, 374, 696, 1020, 1519, 2492, 2606, 2616, 2997.
- for-grindan**, III, *GRIND to pieces, crush* (w. dat. of person); pret. I sg. *forgrand*, 424; — *destroy, consume* (w. acc.); pp. (glēdum) *forgrunden*, 2335, 2677.
- for-grīpan**, I, w. dat. of person, *crush to death*; pret. 3 sg. *forgrāp*, 2353. [GR IPE.]
- for-gyldan**, III, *repay, pay for, requite*; 1054, 1577, 2305, [F. 39]; pret. I sg. (-lēan) *forgeald*, 2094; 3 sg. *forgeald*, 2968, ([-]lēan) ~, 114, 1541, 1584; pp. *forgolden*, 2843; *recompense, reward* (w. pers. object): pres. opt. 3 sg. *forgylde*, 956.
- for-gyman**, w I., *neglect, be unmindful of*; pres. 3 sg. *forgýmeð*, 1751.
- for-gytan**, v, *FOR GET*; pres. 3 sg. *forgyteð*, 1751. [See *NED.* on the form of *get*.]
- for-habban**, w 3., *hold oneself back, restrain oneself, FOR bear*; (ne meahte . . .) *forhabban*, 1151, 2609.
- for-healdan**, rd., *disregard, come short in one's duty towards* (Aant. 35), *rebel against*; pp. *forhealden*, 2381.
- for-hicgan**, w 3., *despise, scorn*; pres. I sg. *forhicge* (w. þæt-clause), 435.
- forht**, adj., *afraid*; 754, 2967. [Cp. *FRIGHT* fr. *fyrhtu*.] — Cpd.: *un-*.
- for-lācan**†, rd., *mislead, betray*; pp. *forlācen*, 903.
- for-lædan**, w I., *LEAD to destruction*; pret. 3 pl. *forlæddan*, 2039.
- for-lætan**, rd., *leave, LET*; 792 (*let go*); pret. 3 sg. *forlēt*, 2787; — w. acc. & inf.: ~, 970; 3 pl. *forlēton*, 3166.
- for-lēosan**, II, w. dat., *LOSE*; pret. 3 sg. *forlēas*, 1470, 2861; pp. *forloren*, 2145. [See *losian*.]
- forma**, adj. suppl., *first*; *forma* (sið), 716, 1463, 1527, 2625; ds. *forman* (siðe), 740, 2286, [F. 19]; ~ (dōgore), 2573. [Cp. *FORM* er.] —

- Supl. **fyrrest**, 2077. [Cp. **FORE-MOST**.]
- for-niman**, IV, *take away, carry off, destroy*; pret. 3 sg. **fornam**, 488, 557, 695, 1080, 1123, 1205, 1436, 2119, 2236, 2249, 2772; w. dat.: 3 pl. **fornāmon**, 2828.
- for-scrifan**, I, w. dat., *proscribe, condemn*; pp. **forscrifen**, 106. [See **scrifan**. Cp. Lat. *proscribere*.]
- for-sendan**(†) +, w I., **SEND** *away, dispatch, put to death*; pp. **for-sended**, 904. See **for-siðian**.
- for-sittan**, V, *fail, diminish* (intr.); pres. 3 sg. **forsiteð**, 1767.
- for-siðian**†, w 2., *journey amiss (to destruction), perish*; pp. **forsiðod**, 1550.
- forst**, m., **FROST**; gs. -es, 1609.
- for-standan**, VI, (1) *with STAND, hinder, prevent*; pret. 3 sg. **forstōd**, 1549; opt. 3 sg. **forstōde**, 1056. — (2) *defend* (w. dat., *against*); inf., 2955.
- for-swāpan**†, rd., **SWEEP** *off*; pret. 3 sg. **forswēop**, 477, 2814. [S **WOOP**.]
- for-swelgan**, III, **SWALLOW** *up*; pret. 3 sg. **forswealg**, 1122, 2080.
- for-sw(e)orcan**, III, *become dark or dim*; pres. 3 sg. **forsworceð**, 1767.
- for-swerian**(†) +, VI, w. dat., (S **WEAR** *away*, i.e.) †*make useless by a spell*; pp. **forsworen**, 804. (Cf. B.-T. Suppl.; A. I 195.)
- forð**, adv., **FORTH**, *forward, on-ward, away*; 45, 210, 291, 612, 745, 903, 948 (*henceforth*), 1162, 1179, 1632, 1718, 1795, 1909, 2069 (**forð spreca**n, 'go on speaking'), 2266, 2289, 2959, 2967, 3176, [F. 5].
- forðām**, **for-ðan**, **for-ðon**, (1) adv., *thereFORE*; **forþan**, 679, 1059; **forðon**, 2523, 3021(?); **forðām**, 149. — (2) conj., *because, since*, **FOR**; **forðām**, 149(?), 1957, 2645 (MS. **forðā**), 2741(?) (MS. **forðā**); **forþan**, 418, 1336; **forðon**, 2349, 3021 (?); **forþon þe**, 503. — (S.t. apparently used as a loose connective, 'so,' 'indeed.' Cf. Lawrence *JGPh.* iv 463 ff. See also Schü. Sa. §§ 11, 54; *Giessener Beitr.* i 77 ff., 133.)
- forð-gerimed**(†), pp. of **-rīman**, w I., *counted up, all told*; npn., 59.
- forð-gesceaft**†, fl., *future state, destiny*; as., 1750.
- forð-gewiten**, pp. of **-gewitan**, I, *departed, dead*; dsm. -um, 1479.
- for-ðon**, see **for-ðām**.
- for-þringan**(†) (+), III, †*rescue, protect* (w. dat., *from*); 1084 (n.).
- forð-weg**†, m., **WAY FORTH**; as., 2625.
- for-weorpan**, III, *throw away*; pret. opt. 3 sg. **forwurpe**, 2872.
- for-wrecan**, V, *drive away, banish*; 1919; pret. 3 sg. **forwræc**, 109.
- for-writan**†, I, *cut through*; pret. 3 sg. **forwrat**, 2705.
- for-wyman**, w I., *refuse*, (w. dat. of pers. & þæt-clause or gen. of thing); pres. opt. 2 sg. **forwyrne**, 429; pret. 3 sg. **forwyrnde**, 1142. [wearn.]
- fōt**, mc., **FOOT**; gs. **fōtes**, 2525; dp. **fōtum**, 500, 1166; ap. **fēt**, 745.
- fōt-gemearc**†, n., **FOOT-MARK**, *length of a foot*; gs. -es, 3042.
- fōt-lāst**(†) +, m., **FOOT-print, track**; as., 2289.
- fracod**, adj., *bad, useless*; nsf., 1575. [cūþ; cp. Go. *fra-kunnan* 'despise.' See Siev. § 43 n. 4.]
- (ge-)frægn, see (ge-)frignan.
- frætwan**, w I., *adorn, make beautiful*; 76.
- frætwe**, fwð.p., *ornaments, trappings, decorated armor or weapons, precious things, treasure*; gp. **frætwa**, 37, 2794, 3133; dp. **frætwum**,

- 2054, 2163, 2784, 2989, frætwum
962; ap. frætwe, 214, 1207, 1921,
2503, 2620, 2919, frætwa 896.
- ge-frætwan**, w 2., *adorn, deck*; pret.
3 sg. gefrætwaðe, 96; pp. gefræt-
wod, 992.
- fram, from, I. prep.**, w. dat., FROM;
(motion:) (*away*) *from*; fram,
194 (n.), 541, 543, 775, 855,
2366, postposit.: 110; from, 420,
1635, postposit.: 1715; — (origin,
source); fram, 2565; *of, concern-*
ing: fram, 581, 875, from 532. —
II. adv., *forth, away*; fram, 754,
from 2556.
- frēa†**, wk.m., *lord, king*; 2285; gs.
frēan, 2853; gs. or ds.: frēan, 500,
1166, frēan, 359, 1680 (prob. dat.,
see 1684 f.); ds. frēan, 291, 2662,
frēan, 271; as. frēan, 351, 1319,
2537, 3002, 3107; — *consort*: ds.
~, 641 (cp. 1934?); — *the Lord*:
gs. ~, 27; ds. ~ (ealles), 2794.
[Cp. Go. frauja, ON. Freyr.] —
Cpds.: āgend-, lif-, sin-.
- frēa-drihten†**, m., *lord*; gs. -driht-
nes, 796. See frēo-.
- frēa-wine†**, m., (*friend and*) *lord*; ~
(folca), 2357, 2429; as. ~, 2438.
See frēo-.
- frēa-wrāsn†**, f., (*lordly, i.e.*) *splendid*
chain or *band*; dp. -um, 1451.
(See Stjer. 4, 6, 13, 18.)
- freca(†)**, wk.m., *bold one, †warrior*;
1563. [Cp. ferhð-frec; Dial.D.:
FREC K, FRAC K; Ger. frech.]
— Cpds.: gūð-, hild-, scyld-,
sweord-, wig-.
- frēcne**, adj.ja., (1) *daring, auda-*
cious; dsf.wk. frēcnan, 1104; asf.
frēcne, 889. — (2) *terrible, fearful,*
dangerous; nsm. frēcne, 2689;
nsn. ~, 2250, 2537; asf. ~, 1378;
asn. ~, 1359, 1691 (n.). [*EST.*
xxxix 330 f.]
- frēcne**, adv., *daringly, terribly, se-*
verely; 959, 1032.
- fremde**, adj.ja., *foreign, alien, es-*
tranged (w. dat.); nsf., 1691.
[Ger. fremd.]
- freme†**, adj.i., *good, excellent*; nsf.
fremu, 1932. [from, adj.]
- fremman**, w 1., (1) *further* (w. pers.
obj.); 1832. — (2) *do, perform*;
abs.: pres. opt. 3 sg. fremme,
1003; — w. obj.: inf., 101, 2499,
2514, 2627, [F. 9]; pres. 3 sg.
fremeð, 1701; imp. pl. fremmač,
2800 (*attend to*); pret. 3 sg.
fremede, 3006; 1 pl. fremedon,
959; 3 pl. ~, 3, 1019; opt. 1 sg.
fremede, 2134. [from, adj.]
- ge-fremman**, w 1., (1) *further, ad-*
vance (w. pers. obj.); pret. opt. 3
sg. gefremede, 1718. — (2) *do,*
perform, accomplish; inf., 636,
1315, 2449, 2674; ger. gefrem-
manne, 174, 2644; pret. 3 sg.
gefremede, 135, 165, 551, 585,
811, 1946, 2004, 2645; 1 pl. ge-
fremedon, 1187; 3 pl. ~, 2478;
opt. 3 sg. gefremede, 177, 591,
1552; pp. gefremed, 476, 954
(*brought about, w. þæt-clause*); asf.
gefremede, 940.
- frēo-burh†**, fc., (FREE, i.e.) *noble*
town; as., 693.
- frēod†**, f., *friendship*; gs. frēode,
2556; as. ~, 1707, 2476. [Cp.
frēogan.]
- frēo-drihten, -dryhten, †**, m., *noble*
(or *dear*) *lord*; ds. -dryhtne, 2627;
vs. -drihten, 1169. See frēa-.
- frēogan**, w 2., *†love*; 948; pres. opt.
3 sg. frēoge, 3176. [Go. frijōn.]
- frēo-lic(†)**, adj., *noble, excellent*;
nsn., 615; [asn., F. 19]; nsf. -licu,
641.
- frēond**, mc., FRIEND; 2393; as.
~, 1385, 1864; gp. -a, 1306, 1838;
dp. -um, 915, 1018, 1126.

frëond-lār†, f., *FRIENDLY counsel* (LORE); dp. -um, 2377.

frëond-lapu†, f., *FRIENDSHIP, kindness, or invitation*; 1192. (Cp. *Hávamál* 4: þjóðlōð 'heartly welcome (cheer).') [*Arch.* cxv 179.]

frëond-lice, adv., *in a FRIENDLY manner*; comp. -licor, 1027.

frëond-scipe, m., *FRIENDSHIP*; as., 2069.

freoðo, wk.f. (mu., *Siev.* §§ 271, 279), *protection, safety, peace*; gs., 188. [*Cf.* *Lang.* § 13.1; *Ger. Friede.*] — Cpds.: fen-.

freoðo-burh(†) +, fc., *town affording protection, stronghold* (perh. orig. ref. to 'the sacred peace attaching to the king's dwelling,' cp. *AgS. Laws* [Chadwick H.A. 330 n.]); as., 522.

freoðo-wong†, m., *field of refuge, fastness*; as., 2959.

freoðu-webbe†, wk.f., *peace-WEAVER, i.e. lady* (cp. *friðu-sibb*); 1942.

frëo-wine†, m., *noble (or dear) friend*; vs. ~ (folca), 430.

fretan, v, *EAT up, devour, consume*; 3014, 3114; pret. 3 sg. *fræt*, 1581. [*Go. fra-itan*; *NED.*: *FRET*, v.¹]

fricgan(†), v, *ask, question*; *fricgean*, 1985. [*Cp. frignan.*] — Cpds.: *fela-fricgende*.

ge-fricgan(†), v, *learn* (orig. 'by inquiry'), *hear of*; pres. 1 sg. *gefricge*, 1826; 3 pl. *gefricgeað*, 3002; opt. 3 pl. *gefricgean*, 2889.

friclan(†), w 1., w. gen., *desire, ask for*; 2556. [*Cp. freca*; *ESt.* xxxix 337 f.]

frignan, frinan, III, *ask, inquire*; *frinan*, 351 (w. acc. of pers. & gen. of thing); imp. sg. *frīn*, 1322; pret. 3 sg. *frægn*, 236, 332, 1319, [F. 22, 46]. [*Cp. fricgan*; *Go. frahnan.*]

ge-frignan, III, *learn*, (orig. 'by in-

quiry'), *hear of*; pret. 1 sg. *gefrægn*, 575; 3 sg. ~, 194; 1 pl. *gefrūnon* (*Lang.* § 19.1), 2; 3 pl. ~, 70, *gefrungon* 666; pp. *gefrægen*, 1196, *gefrūnen* 694, 2403, 2952. — Foll. by inf.: pret. 1 sg. *gefrægn*, 74; by acc. & inf.: ~, 1011 (*gefrægen*), 1027, 2484, [2694], 2752, 2773, [F. 37]; 3 pl. *gefrūnon*, 1969. Cp. *fricgan*.

frioðo-wær†, f., *compact of peace*; gs. *frioðowære*, 2282; as. *frioðuwære*, 1096.

friðu-sib(b)†, fjō., *pledge of peace*; *friðusibb folca*, 2017 ('bond of peace to the nations,' Earle, cp. 2028 f.).

frōd(†), adj., *wise, old* ('old and wise'); 279, 1306, 1366, 1844, 2209, 2513, 2625, 2950; (*wintrum*) ~, 1724, 2114, 2277; nsm.wk. -a, 2928; dsm.wk. -an, 2123; asf. -e, 2800 (*Kemble, et al.*: *frōde*, adv., 'prudently,' cf. *B.-T. Suppl.*). [*Go. frōps.*] — Cpds.: in-, un-.

frōfor, f., *consolation, solace, relief, help*; *frōfor* 2941; gs. *frōfre*, 185; ds. ~, 14, 1707; as. *frōfre*, 7, 628, 973, 1273, *frōfor* 698 (n.; appar. masc.).

from, prep. (adv.), see **fram**.

from, adj., *strenuous, bold, brave*; 2527; npm. *frome* (*fyrðhwate*): 1641, 2476; dpf. *fromum* (*splendid*), 21. — Cpds.: *sīð-*, un-.

fruma, wk.m., *beginning*; 2309. (Other meanings: originator, maker, doer, chief.) — Cpds.: *dæd-*, *hild-*, *land-*, *lēod-*, *ord-*, *wīg-*.

frum-cyn(n)†, nja., *lineage, origin*; as. -cyn, 252.

frum-gār†, m., *chieftain*; ds. -e, 2856. (Cp. Lat. 'primipilus'?)

frum-sceaft, fi. (m.?), *creation, be-*

- ginning, origin*; ds. -e, 45; as. -scaft, 91.
- ge-frūnen, -frūnon, -frungon**, see **ge-frignan**.
- fugol**, m., *bird*; ds. *fugle*, 218; [np. *fugelas*, F. 5]; dp. *fuglum*, [2941]. [F O W L.]
- full**, adj., w. gen., F U L L; 2412. — Cpds.: *eges-*, *sorg-*, *weorð-*.
- ful**, adv., F U L L, *very*; *ful* (oft), 480, 951, 1252.
- ful(l)**, n., (FILLED) *cup, beaker*; *ful*, 1192; ds. *fulle*, 1169; as. *ful*, 615, 628, 1025, *ŷða ful* ('sea'), 1208. [Cf. *IF.* xxv 152.] — Cpds.: *medo-*, *sele-*.
- ful-læstan**(†), w. 1., w. dat., *help, support*; pres. 1 sg. -læstu, 2668. [Cp. *fylstan*; *Siev.* § 43 n. 4.]
- full-ēode**, pret. of **ful(l)-gān**, anv., w. dat., *follow, serve, aid*; 3119.
- fultum**, m., *help, support*; as., 698, 1273, 1835, 2662. [*ful(l)*, *tēam*; *Siev.* § 43 n. 4.] — Cpds.: *mægen-*.
- fundian**, w. 2., *strive, be eager to go*; pret. 3 sg. *fundode*, 1137 (n.); *desire* (w. inf. of motion); pres. 1 pl. *fundiaþ*, 1819.
- furðum**, adv., *just* (of time), *first*; 323, 465 (*Ries L* 6.12.2.378: *ðā . . . furpum* = 'cum primum,' in subord. clause), 2009; (*a short time ago*;) 1707.
- furþur**, adv., F U R T H E R, *furthermore, further on*; 254, 761, [2525], 3006.
- fūs**, adj., *eager to set out, ready, hastening*; 1475, 3025, 3119; nsm., 1966; npm. *fūse*, 1805; — *longing*; nsm. *fūs*, 1916; — *ready for death*; nsm. ~, 1241. [Cp. *fundian*. *Stern, fūslic and fūs, ESt.* lxviii 162-73.] — Cpds.: *hin-*, *ūt-*, *wæl-*.
- fūs-lic**(†), adj., *ready*; asn., 1424; apn. (*fyrdsearu*) *fūslicu*, 232 (*Gummere*: 'war-gear in readiness'), (w) *fūslic* 2618 (asn.?).
- fȳf-tȳne**, see **fif-tȳne**.
- fyl(l)**, mi., FALL; 2912; ds. -e, 1544 (see: on). — Cpds.: *hrā-*, *wæl-*.
- ge-fyllan**, w. 1., F E L L, *kill*; 2655; pret. 3 pl. *gefyldan*, 2706. [*feallan*.]
- fyllo**, wk.f., F I L L, *plenty, feast*; gs. *fylle*, 562; gs. or ds. ~, 1014; ds. ~, 1333. [full.] — Cpds.: *wæl-*, *wist-*.
- fyl-wērig†**, adj., (FALL-WEAR Y), *killed*; asm. -ne, 962.
- fyr**, see **feor(r)**.
- fȳr**, n., F I R E; 2701, 2881; gs. -es, 185, 1764; ds. -e, 2274, 2309, 2595; as. *fȳr*, 1366. — Cpds.: *bæl-*, *heado-*, *wæl-*.
- fȳras**, see **firas**.
- fȳr-bend†**, fjō. (mi.), BAND forged with F I R E; dp. -um, 722.
- fyrd-gestealla†**, wk.m., *war-comrade*; dp. *gesteallum*, 2873. [*faran*; cp. OHG. *far*.]
- fyrd-hom†**, m., *war-dress, coat of mail*; as., 1504.
- fyrd-hrægl†**, n., *war-garment, corslet*; as., 1527.
- fyrd-hwæt†**, adj., *active in war, warlike*; npm. (frome) *fyrdhwate*, 1641, 2476.
- fyrd-lēoð†**, n., *war-song*; as., 1424.
- fȳr-draca†**, wk.m., (FIRE-DRAKE), -DRAGON; 2689.
- fyrd-searo†**, nwa., *armor*; ap. -searu, 232, -searo 2618 (asn.?).
- fyrd-wyrðe**(†) (+), adj.ja., *distinguished* (WORTHY) *in war*; 1316.
- fyren, firen**(†), f., *crime, sin, wicked deed*; *fyren*, 915; as. *fyrene*, 101, 137, 153, 2480, *firen*? 1932; gp. *fyrena*, 164, 628, 750, *fyrene* 811; ap. *fyrena*, 879; dp. *fyrenum*, adv., *wickedly*; 1744, *exceedingly, sorely*; 2441 (*MPh.* iii 459). Cf. *IF.* xli 29 ff.; *Hoops St.* 89.

- fyren-dæd**(†), *fi.*, *wicked DEED, crime*; dp. -um, 1001; ap. -a, 1669.
- fyren-ðearf**†, *f.*, *dire distress*; as. -e, 14.
- fyrgen-bēam**†, *m.*, *mountain-tree*; ap. -as, 1414. [Cp. Go. fairguni, see *Beitr.* xxxi 68 f.; Ritter 166 ff.; Holt. Et.; BEAM.]
- fyrgen-holt**†, *n.*, *mountain-wood*; as., 1393.
- fyrgen-strēam**†, *m.*, *mountain-stream*; TREAM, *waterfall* (?; Lawrence L 4.62.212; cf. Sarrazin, *ESt.* xlii 4 f.); 1359; as. firgenstrēam, 2128.
- fȳr-heard**†, *adj.*, *HARDENED by FIRE*; npn., 305.
- fyrian**, see *ferian*.
- fȳr-lēoht**†, *n.*, *FIRE-LIGHT*; as., 1516.
- fyrrest**, see *forma*.
- fyrn-dagas**(†), *m.p.*, *DAYS of old*; dp. -dagum, 1451. [Cp. Go *faīrn(ei)s; OE. feor(r).]
- fyrn-geweorc**†, *n.*, *ancient WORK*; as., 2286.
- fyrn-gewin(n)**†, *n.*, *ancient strife*; gs. -gewinnes, 1689.
- fyrn-man(n)**†, *mc.*, *MAN of old*; gp. -manna, 2761.
- fyrn-wita**†, *wk.m.*, *old counselor*; ds. -witan, 2123.
- fyrst**, *mi.*, *space of time, time* (granted for doing s.th.); 134, 210, 2555; ds. -e, 76 (n.); as. fyrst, 528, 545; is. -e, 2573. [Ger. Frist.]
- (ge-)fyrðran**, *w i.*, *FURTHER, advance, impel*; pp. gefyrðred, 2784 (cf. Aant. 38). [furðor.]
- fyr-wet(t)**, -wytt(t) [wit(t)], *nja.*, *curiosity*; fyrwet, 1985, 2784; fyrwytt, 232. [Cp. OS. firi-wit(t).]
- fȳr-wylm**†, *mi.*, *surge of FIRE*; dp. um, 2671.
- (ge-)fȳsan**, *w i.*, *make ready, impel, incite*; pp. gefȳsed, 217, 630 (*ready for*, *w. gen.*), 2309 (*pro-*
vided with, *w. dat.*); nsf. ~, 2561. [fūs.]
- gād**†, *n.*, *lack, want*; 660, 949.
- gædeling**(†), *m.*, *kinsman, companion*; gs. -es, 2617 (Brett, *MLR.* xiv 5: *nephew*(?), cf. *Corpus Gloss.* 914: 'frat[r]uelis' = *geaduling*); dp. -um, 2949. [Go. gadiliggs; OE. geador.]
- gæst**, see *gist*.
- gæst**, see *gäst*.
- galan**, *vi.*, *sing, sound*; 786, 1432; pres. 3 sg. gæleð, 2460. [Cp. nightingale.] — Cpd.: ā-.
- galdor**, see *gealdor*.
- galga**, *wk.m.*, *GALLOWs*; ds. galgan, 2446.
- galg-mōd**(†), *adj.*, *sad in mind, gloomy*; nsf., 1277. [Cf. *IF.* xx 322.]
- galg-trēow**, *nwa.*, *GALLOWs-TREE*; dp. -trēowum, 2940.
- gamen**, see *gomen*.
- gamol**†, *adj.*, *old, aged, ancient*; (1) of persons (kings, etc.); 58, 265; gomol, 3095; gomel, 2112, 2793; wk. gamela, 1792; gomela, 1397, 2105, 2487, 2851, 2931, 2968; dsm. gamelum, 1677, gomelum 2444; wk. gomelan, 2817; asm.wk. gomelan, 2421; npm. gomele, 1595; gpm. gomele (men of old, ancestors), 2036. — (2) of material objects (sword); nsn. gomol, 2682; asf. gomele, 2563; asn. gomel, 2610. [Cf. *Zfvgl. Spr.* xxvi 70; *IF.* v 12 f.; Falk-Torp, *Norw.-Dän. Etym. Wbch.*: gammel. — See *Beitr.* xi 562.]
- gamol-feax**†, *adj.*, *grey-haired*; 608.
- gān**, *anv.*, *GO*; 1163, gān 386, 1644; pres. 3 sg. gæð, 455, 603, gæð 2034, 2054; opt. 3 sg. gā, 1394; imp. sg. gā, 1782; pp. (tōgædre) gegān, 2630 (of hostile meeting,

- cp. *Mald.* 67). — Pret. ēode; 3 sg., 358, [389, 403], 612, 640, 726, 918, 1232, 1312, 1814, 3123; 3 pl. ēodon, 493, 1626, 3031, [F. 14]. [Cp. Go. iddja. See Collitz, *Das schwache Präteritum* (Hesperia i, 1912), § 32.] — Cpds.: full-, ofer-, oð-, ymb-.
- ge-gān, anv., (1) GO; pret. 3 sg. geēode, 2676; 3 pl. geēodon, 1967; enter upon, go to (w. acc.): inf. gegān, 1277, 1462. — (2) obtain, gain; inf. gegān, 1535; bring to pass (w. þæt-clause): pret. 3 pl. geēodon, 2917. — (3) happen; pret. 3 sg. geiode, 2200.
- gang, m., going; gs. -es, 968; ds. -e, 1884; — track; ns. gang, 1404; as. ~, 1391. [NED.: G A N G, sb.¹] — Cpds.: be-, in-.
- gangan, rd., go; 314, 324, 395, 1034, [F. 43]; gongan, 711, 1642, 1974, 2083, 2648; imp. sg. geong (Lang. § 13.5), 2743; pret. 3 sg. †gēong, 925, 1785, 2019, 2756, 3125, †gīong, 2214, 2409, 2715; †gang (Lang. § 23.4), 1009, 1295, 1316. Pret. gen(g)de, see gengan. [Go. gaggan; G A N G (Sc., dial.).] — Cpds.: ā-.
- ge-gangan, rd., (1) (go to a certain point), reach (cf. Lorz 24); pp. gegongen, 822, 3036; obtain, win; inf. gegangan, 2536; ger. gegangenne, 2416; pp. gegongen, 3085; bring about (w. þæt-clause): pp. gegongen, 893. — (2) happen; pres. 3 sg. gegangeð, 1846; pp. gegongen, 2821.
- gannot, m., G A N N E T, sea-bird; gs. -es, 1861.
- gār(†), m., (1) spear, according to 1765 (gāres fliht), for throwing; 1846, 3021; gs. -es, 1765; ds. -e, 1075; np. -as, 328. (2) missile; ds. -e, 2440 (= 'arrow'). [G A R-
- (fish, lic), (Ed)-G A R; NED.: G A R E, sb.¹ (obs.), GORE, sb.², fr. OE. gāra.] — Cpds.: bon-, frum-.
- gār-cēnē†, adj. ja., (spear-bold), brave; 1958.
- gār-cwealm†, m., death by the spear; as., 2043.
- gār-holt†, n., spear-shaft, i.e. spear; as. (or ap.?), 1834.
- gār-secg, mja., ocean, sea; as., 49, 515, 537. [Epin. Gloss. 966: segg = 'salum?' ('ocean?'). Cp. gār, Gen. (B) 316? — Etym.: Grimm, ZfdA. i 578: secg 'sedge'; Kemble, Gloss. s.v. secg: 'spear-man' (cp. Neptune?); Sweet, *Est.* ii 315: gāsrīc 'rager.' Redbond, *MLR.* xxvii 204-6: Celtic.]
- gār-wiga†, wk.m., spear-fighter, warrior; ds. -wigan, 2674, 2811.
- gār-wigend†, mc., spear-fighter, warrior; ap., 2641.
- gāst, gæst, ma., mi., G H O S T, spirit, sprile, demon; gæst, 102, 2073(?), 2312(?); gs. (wergan) gāstes, 133 (Grendel), 1747 (devil); as. gāst, 1274; gp. gāsta 1357, gāsta 1123 (fire). — (Note. It is s.t. difficult to decide whether (-)gæst (gist) or (-)gæst was intended; see Rie. Zs. 383; Emerson L 4.149.880 n. 3; *Angl.* xxxv 251; Chambers, note on 102; Hoops 29 f.) — Cpds.: ellen-, ellor-, geōsceaft-, wæl-.
- gāst-bona†, wk.m., soul-slayer, devil; 177. (Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 249.)
- gē, conj., and; 1340; gē swylce, 2258; correl. gē... gē (both... and), 1864; gē... gē..., gē 1248.
- gē, pron., see þū.
- ge-, prefix. See Lorz 11 ff.; W. Lehmann, *Das Präfix uz- im Altenglischen*, p. i, n. 3.
- geador(†), adv., together; 835;

~ ætsomne, 491. — Cpd.: on-
ge-æhtle (-a?)†, wk.f. (m.?), *con-*
sideration, esteem; gs. geæhtlan, 369.
[eahtian.]

geald, see gyldan.

gealdor, n., (1) *sound*; as., 2944. —

(2) *incantation, spell*; ds. galdre,
3052. [galan.]

gealp, see gilpan.

geāp, adj., *curved, vaulted*, †*spacious*;
1800; asm. -ne, 836. — Cpd.:
horn-, sǣ-. (Cf. Hoops 22 f., L
6.27.)

gēar, n., YE A R; (oþ ðæt oþer cōm)
gēar, 1134 (= 'spring,' cp. *Guðl.*
716, *Runic Poem* 32). — See win-
ter; missere.

geāra, adv., gp. of gēar, *long since*,
(of Y O R E); 2664. — Cpd.: un-.

geara, adj., see gearo.

geard, m., (*enclosure, hence dwell-*
ing; ap. -as, 1134; dp. (sg. mean-
ing) -um, 13, 265, 1138, 2459.
[Y A R D.] — Cpd.: middan-, wind-.

gēar-dagas, m.p., D A Y S of Y O R E;
dp. (in, on) gēardagum, 1, 1354,
2233.

geare, see gear(w)e.

gearo, gearu, adj.wa., *ready, pre-*
pared (for: gen., on w. acc.), *alert*;
gearo, 121, 1825, 2414; gearu,
1109; geara (Lang. § 18.2), 1914;
nsf. gearo, 2118, 3105; asf.
gearwe, 1006; np. gearwe, 211,
1247, 1813 (*equipped with*, w.
dat.). [Y A R E (dial., arch.); Ger.
gar.] See gear(w)e, fæðergearwe.
— Cpd.: eal-.

gearo, adv., see gear(w)e.

gearo-folm†, adj., *with ready hand*;
2085.

gear(w)e, adv., (*readily*), *entirely*,
well, surely (w. witan, cunnan,
gemunan, scēawian); gearwe, 265,
2339, 2725; gearwe ne . . . , *not at*
all, 246, 878; geare (cf. *Beibl.* xv

70), 2062, 2070, 2656; gearo,
2748 (n.). — Comp. gearwor, 3074
(n.). — Supl. gearwest, 715.

geato-lic†, adj., *equipped, adorned*,
splendid, stately; 1401; nsn., 1562;
asn. ~, 308, 2154; apn. ~, 215.
[See geatwa.]

geatwa, fwō.p., *equipment, precious*
objects; ap., 3088. [Siev. § 43 n. 4;
see wīg-getāwa.] — Cpd.: ēored-,
gryre-, hilde-.

ge-bedda, wk.m.f., B E D-fellow; ds.
gebeddan, 665. — Cpd.: heals-.

ge-bræc, n., *crashing*; as., 2259. [Cp.
brecan.]

ge-brōðor, mc.p., B R O T H E R S;
dp. gebrōðrum, 1191.

ge-byrd, f.(n.).i., *fate*; as., 1074 (n.).
[Cp. BIRTH.]

ge-cynde, adj.ja., *innate, natural, in-*
herited; nsn., 2197, 2696. [K I N D.]

ge-dāl, n., *separation, parting*; 3068.
[Cp. dæl.] — Cpd.: ealdor-, lif-.

ge-dēfe, adj.(i.)ja., *fitting, seemly*;
swā hit ~ wæs, 561, 1670, si.
3174; *gentle, kind*; nsm., 1227.
[Go. gadōfs.] — Cpd.: (adv.) un-.

ge-dræg†, n., *bearing, concourse*,
(noisy) *company*; as., 756. [dra-
gan. See Grimm's note on *Andr.*
43; *Angl.* xxxiii 279(?).]

ge-dryht, -driht, †, fi., *troop, band of*
retainers, (w. preceding gen. pl.);
gedryht, 431; as. gedryht, 662,
1672; gedriht, 118, 357, 633.
[drēogan; Go. ga-draúhts.] —
Cpd.: sibbe-.

ge-fæg(?)†, adj., *satisfactory, pleas-*
ing, dear; comp. gefægra, 915 (n.).
ge-fēa, wk.m., *joy*; as. gefēan (hab-
ban, w. gen.), 562, 2740. [ge-
fēon.]

ge-feoht, n., F I G H T; 2441; ds. -e,
2048.

ge-flit, n., *contest, rivalry*; as. (on)
geflit, 865. [flitan.]

- ge-fræge†**, *nja.*, *information through hearsay*; *is.*: mine *gefræge*, as I have heard say, 776, 837, 1955, 2685, 2837. [*ge-fricgan*.]
- ge-fræge(†)**, *adj.ja.*, *well known, renowned*; *nsn.*, 2480; *w. dat.*: *nsn.*, 55. [*ge-fricgan*; *OS. gi-frāgi*.]
- gegn-cwide†**, *mi.*, *answer*; *gp. -cwida*, 367. [*cweðan*.]
- gegnum†**, *adv.*, *forwards, straight, directly* (*gangan, faran*); 314, 1404.
- gehðo**, see *giohðo*.
- ge-hwā**, *pron.*, *prec. by partit. gen.*, each (one); *gsm. gehwæs*, 2527, 2838 (ref. to fem.); *dsm. gehwām*, 1365 (ref. to fem.), 1420; *gehwām*, 882, 2033; *dsn. gehwām*, 88; *dsf. gehwære*, 25; *asm. gehwone*, 294, 800 (ref. to fem.), 2765; *gehwane*, 2397, 2685.
- ge-hwær**, *adv.*, *everyWHERE, on every occasion*; 526.
- ge-hwæþer**, *pron.*, *either, each (of two), both*; 584, 814, 2171; *nsn.*, 1248; *gsn. gehwæþres*, 1043; *dsm. gehwæðrum*, 2994. [*EITHER* fr. *æg-hwæþer*.]
- ge-hwelc**, see *ge-hwylc*.
- ge-hwylc**, *pron.*, *each, every (one)*, *w. partit. gen. (pl.)*; 985, 1166, 1673; *gsm. gehwylces*, 732 (*ānra* ~, see *ān*), 1396; *gsn. ~*, 2094, 2189; *dsm. gehwylcum*, 412, 768, 784 (*ānra* ~), 936, 996, 2859, 2891; *dsf. gehwylcre*, 805; *dsn. gehwylcum*, 98; *asm. gehwelcne*, 148; *gehwylcne*, 2250, 2516; *asf. gehwylce*, 1705; *asn. gehwylc*, 2608; *ism. gehwylce*, 2450; *isn. ~*, 1090, 2057.
- ge-hygd**, *fni.*, *thought*; *as.*, 2045. [*hycgan*.] — *Cpds.*: *brēost*, *mōd*; (*ofer*-, *won-hygd*).
- ge-hyld**, *ni.(c.)* (*Siev. §§ 267a*, 288 *n. 1*), *protection*; (*manna*) ~, 3056 (cf. *Angl. xxxv 119 f.*) [*healdan*.]
- ge-lāc†**, *n.*, *motion, play*; *dp. (ecga) gelācum*, 1168; *ap.(s.?) (sweorda) gelāc*, 1040. [*lācan*.]
- ge-lād(†)**, *n.*, *way, course, tract*; *as.*, 1410. [*līpan*.] — *Cpd.*: *fen*-.
- ge-lang**, *adj.*, *at hand, dependent on* (*æt*); 1376; *nsn. gelong*, 2150. [*ALONG*, *adj. (arch. & dial.)*.]
- ge-lenge**, *adj.ja.*, *belonging to* (*dat.*); 2732.
- ge-līc**, *adj.*, (*A*) *LIKE*; *npm. -e*, 2164 (*n.*). — *Comp. gelicost*, *LIKEST*; 218, 985; *nsn.*, 727, 1608. [*See NED.*: *alike*.]
- ge-lōme**, *adv.*, *frequently*; 559.
- ge-long**, see *ge-lang*.
- ge-mæne**, *adj.(i.)ja.*, *common, in common, mutual, shared*; *nsf.*, 1857, 2137 (*n.*), 2473, 2660; *npm. ~*, 1860; *gpm. gemænra*, 1784. [*MEAN*; *Ger. gemein*.]
- ge-mēde(†)** +, *nja.*, *agreement, consent*; *ap. gemēdu*, 247. [*mōd*; *OS. gi-mōdi*.]
- ge-met**, *n.*, *measure, faculty, power*; 2533; *as. ~*, 2879; *means, manner*: *mid gemete*, *by ordinary means, in any wise*, 779 (*MPh. iii 455 f.*). *Cp. mid ungemete*, see *B.-T.* [*metan*.]
- ge-met**, *adj. (cp. the noun)*, *fit, proper*, *MEET*; *nsn.*: *swā him gemet þince*, 687, *si. 3057*. — *Cpd.*: (*adv.*) *un-gemete(s)*.
- ge-mēting**, *f.*, *M E E T I N G, encounter*; 2001.
- ge-mong**, *n.*, *M I N G l i n g t o g e t h e r, throng, troop*; *ds. (on) gemonge*, 1643. [*A M O N G*; *cp. menga*n.]
- ge-mynd**, *fni.*, *remembrance, memorial*; *dp. -um*, 2804, 3016. [*M I N D*; *Go. ga-munds*.]
- ge-myndig**, *adj.*, *M I N D f u l (of), intent (on)* (*w. gen.*); 868, 1173,

- 1530, 2082, 2171, 2689; nsf. ~, 613.
- gēn**, adv., *still, yet, further*; 2070, 2149, 3006; (nū) gēn, 2859, 3167; (ðā) gēn, 2237, 2677, 2702; w. negat., (ðā) gēn, *not yet, by no means*, 83, 734, 2081. See gýt.
- gēna**, adv., *still, further*; 2800; (bā) ~, 3093. [Cp. āwa, sōna; -a fr. ā, = Go. aiw; Luick § 313.]
- gende**, see **gengan**.
- ge-neahhe**, adv., *sufficiently, abundantly, frequently*; 783 (*very*), 3152 (perh. *earnestly*); supl. genehost, 794 (n.).
- ge-nehost**, see **ge-neahhe**.
- gengan**(†), w 1., *go, ride* (cp. ænan); pret. 3 sg. gengde, 1412, gende (Lang. § 19.1), 1401. [gangan.]
- ge-nip**, n., *darkness, mist*; ap. -u, 1360, 2808. [nipan.]
- ge-nōg**, adj., ENOUGH, *abundant, many*; apm. -e, 3104; ap.(s.?)f. -e, 2489.
- gēnunga**(†), adv., *straightway, directly, completely*; 2871.
- geō**, adv., *formerly, of old*; 1476; giō, 2521; iū, 2459. [Go. ju.] See geōmēowle, iū-mon(n).
- gēoc**(†), f., *help*; ds. gēoce, 1834; as. ~, 177, 608, 2674.
- gēocor**†, adj., *grievous, sad*; 765.
- geofon**†, m. or n., *sea, ocean*; 515; gifen, 1690; gs. geofenes, 362, gyfenes 1394. [OS. geban.]
- geofum**, -ena, see **giftu**.
- geogoð**, f. (orig. fi.), YOUTH; (1) abstract; ds. geogoþe, 409, 466, 2512, giogoðe 2426; as. gioguðe, 2112. — (2) concrete: *young persons (warriors)*; ns. geogoð, 66, giogoð 1190; gs. (duguþe ond) geogoþe: 160, 621, (~) iogoþe, 1674; as. geogoðe, 1181.
- geogoð-feorh**†, m.n., (*period of*) YOUTH; ds. (on) geogoðfēore, 537, (~) geoguðfēore, 2664.
- geolo**, adj.wa., YELLOW; asf. geolwe, 2610.
- geolo-rand**†, m., YELLOW *shield* (ref. to the color of the linden-wood, cp. 2610, or, perh., to a golden band encircling the shield, cf. Keller 73); as., 438. —
- geō-mēowle**†, wk.f., *old woman or wife*; 3150 (see Varr.); as. iōmēowlan, 2931. [Go. mawilō; cf. Siev. § 73 n. 1.] (Cf. Schü., *Est.* lv 90 f.)
- geōmor**(†), adj., *sad, mournful*; 2100, him wæs geōmor sefa: 49, 2419, si. 2632; nsf. geōmuru, 1075. [OHG. jamar; Ger. Jammer (noun).] — Cpds.: fela-, hyge-, mōd-, wine-.
- geōmore**†, adv., *sadly*; geōmore, 151.
- geōmor-gyd**(d)†, nja., *mournful song*; as. giōmorgyd, 3150.
- geōmor-līc**, adj., *sad*; nsn., 2444.
- geōmor-mōd**(†), adj., *sad of mind*; 2044, nsf. 3018; nsm. giōmormōd, 2267.
- geōmrian**, w 2., *mourn, lament*; pret. 3 sg. geōmrode, 1118.
- geōmuru**, see **geōmor**.
- geond**, prep., w. acc., *throughout, through, along, over*; geond þisne middangeard, 75, 1771; wide geond eorþan, 266, 3099; geond widwegas, 840, 1704; geond þæt sæld, 1280, si. 1981, 2264. [Cp. beyOND; Go. jaind.]
- geond-brædan**(†) (+), w 1., *over-spread*; pp. -bræded, 1239. [brād.]
- geond-hweorfan**†, III, *pass through, go about*; pret. 3 sg. -hwearf, 2017.
- geond-sēon**†, v, *look over*; pret. 1 sg. -seh, 3087.
- geond-wlitān**†, I, *look over*; giōnd-, 2771.
- geong**, adj., YOUNG; 13, [20], 854,

- 1831, giong 2446; nsf. geong, 1926, 2025; wk.m. geonga, 2675; dsm. geongum, 1843, 1948, 2044, 2674, 2811; dsm.wk. geongan, 2626, 2860; asm. geongne, 1969; dpm. geongum, 72; apm. geonge, 2018. Supl. wk.n. gingæste (Luick § 169 n. 4), †last, 2817.
- gēong, pret., and geong, imp. (2743), see gangan.
- georn, adj., w. gen., *desirous, eager*; 2783. [Cp. YEARN, vb.; see georne.] — Cpds.: lof-.
- georne, adv., *eagerly, willingly, earnestly*; 66, 2294; *readily, firmly*, 669, 968; *surely*: comp. geornor, 821. [Ger. gern.]
- geō-sceaft†, f., *that which has been determined of old, fate*; as., 1234.
- geō-sceaft-gāst†, m., *demon sent by fate, fated spirit*; gp. -a, 1266.
- gēotan, II, *pour, flow, rush*; pres. ptc. gēotende, 1690. [Go. giutan, Ger. giessen.]
- ge-rād(†) +, adj., *skilful, apt*; asn. wk. -e, 873. [Go. ga-raips; READY.]
- ge-rūm-lice(†), adv., †at a distance, *far away*; comp. -licor, 139. [Cp. ROOMILY; on gerūm, *Rid.* 21.14, *El.* 320; OHG. rūmo, rūmor.]
- ge-rysne, (-risne), adj.ja., *proper, becoming*; nsn. gerysne, 2653. [gerisan.]
- ge-saca, wk.m., *adversary*; as. gesacan, 1773. [sacan; cp. and-saca.]
- ge-sacu(†), f., *contention, enmity*; 1737. (=sacu.)
- ge-scād, n., *distinction, discrimination*; gescād witan (w. gen.), *understand, be a judge (of)*, 288. (Cp. Ger. 'Bescheid wissen.') See gescādan.
- ge-scæp-hwīl†, f., *fated time (hour)*; ds. -e, 26. [See ge-sceap; scyppan.]
- ge-sceaft, f., (*creation, abstr., & concr. collect.*), *world*; as., 1622. [scyppan.] — Cpds.: forð-, lif-, mæl-, cp. won-sceaft.
- ge-sceap, n., *creation, creature, SHAPE, form*; np. gesceapu, 650. — Cpds.: hēah-.
- ge-scipe†, ni., *fate*; ds., 2570. [Cp. gesceap; ZföG. lvi 751.]
- ge-selda†, wk.m., (*one of the same dwelling*), *companion, comrade*; as. geseldan, 1984. [See sæld.]
- ge-sið, m., *retainer, companion*; gs. -es, 1297; np. swāse gesiðas, 29, so ap.: 2040 (n.), 2518; gp. swāstra gesiða, 1934; dp. gesiðum, 1313, 1924, 2632. [sið 'journey.'] — Cpds.: eald-, wil-.
- ge-slyht(†), ni., *battle, conflict*; gp. -a, 2398. [slēan; cp. Ger. Schlacht. See ond-slyht, Finnsb. Gloss.: wæl-sliht.]
- ge-strēon, n., *wealth, treasure*; ns. (p.?), 2037; as. (p.?), 1920, 3166. [NED.: STRAIN, sb.¹] — Cpds.: ær-, eald-, eorl-, hēah-, hord-, long-, mād̄m-, sinc-, þēod-.
- gest-sele†, ni., GUEST-hall, (*royal hall for retainers* (*Beitr.* xxxii 9 ff., 565 ff.)); as., 994. [See gist. Cf. Siev. § 75 n. 2.]
- ge-sund, adj., SO UND, *safe, unharmed*; asm. -ne, 1628, 1998; npm. -e, 2075; — w. gen.: apm. (siða) gesunde, 318. See an-sund.
- ge-swing†, n., *vibration, swirl, surf*; 848.
- ge-sýne, adj.(i.)ja., *visible, evident*; 2947, 3158; nsn., 1255, 2316, 3058; npm., 1403. [SEEN; Go. (ana-)siuns; cp. OE. sēon, vb.] — Cpds.: ēþ-.
- ge-synto, f., *health, safety*; dp. gesyntum, 1869. [ge-sund.]

- gētan**(†), *w* 1., *destroy, kill*; (Kock L 5.44.4.1.) *cut open*; 2940. (Cp. ā-gētan, *Brun.* 18, etc.) [Gmc. *gautian, cp. OE. gēotan. *IF.* xx 327; Holt. Et.]
- ge-tæse**, adj.ja., *agreeable*; nsf., 1320.
- ge-tenge**, adj.ja., *lying on, close to* (w. dat.); asn., 2758.
- ge-trum**, n., *troop, company*; is. -e, 922.
- ge-trýwe**, adj.ja., *TRUE, faithful*; 1228.
- ge-þinge**, nja., (1) *agreement, compact*; ap. geþingo (*terms*), 1085. — (2) *result, issue*; gs. geþinges, 398, 709; gp. geþingea, 525. [See þing; cp. Ger. Bedingung.]
- ge-þóht**, m., *THOUGHT*; as., 256, 610.
- ge-þonc**, m.n., *THOUGHT*; dp. -um, 2332. [See þencan.] — Cpds.: mōd-.
- ge-þræc**(†), n., *press, heap*; as., 3102. [See þrec-wudu; mōd-þracu.]
- ge-þring**, n., *THRONG, tumult*; as., 2132.
- ge-þrūen**, see under þ.
- ge-þwære**, adj.ja., *harmonious, united, loyal*; npm., 1230. [ge-þweran 'stir,' 'mix together.' See mon-ðwære.]
- ge-þyld**, fi., *patience*; as., 1395; dp. geþyldum, *steadily*, 1705. [þolian; Ger. Geduld.]
- ge-þýwe**(†)+, adj.ja., *customary, usual*; nsn., 2332. [þēaw.]
- ge-wæde**, nja., *dress, equipment, armor*; ap. gewædu, 292. [wæd > WEED(s).] — Cpds.: brēost-, eorl-, gūð-.
- ge-wealc**, n., *rolling*; as., 464. [Cp. WALK, OE. wealc(i)an.]
- ge-weald**, n., *power, control*; as., 79, 654, 764, 808, 903, 950, 1087, 1610, 1684, 1727; dp. mid ge-wealdum, *of his own accord*, 2221.
- ge-wealden**, see ge-wealdan.
- ge-weorc**, n., *WORK*; gs. geweorces, 2711; — (*something wrought*), hand-*WORK*; ns. geweorc, 455, 1562, 1681; as. ~, 2717, 2774. — Cpds.: ær-, fyrn-, gūð-, hond-, land-, niþ-.
- ge-widre**, nja., *WEATHER, storm*; ap. gewidru, 1375. [weder; Ger. Gewitter.]
- ge-wif** (or ge-wife) (†)+, ni., *WEB (of destiny), fortune*; ap. gewiofu, 697. [wefan; cf. *ZfdPh.* xxi 358; Siev. § 263 n. 3.]
- ge-win(n)**, n., *strife, struggle, fight*; gs. gewinnes, 1721; as. gewin, 798 (see drēogan), 877, 1469 (*turmoil*); — *strife, hardship*; ns. gewin, 133, 191; as. ~, 1781. — Cpds.: fyrn-, yð-.
- ge-wiofu**, see ge-wif.
- ge-wis-lice**, adv., *certainly*; supl. -licost, 1350. [I WIS, Y WIS (arch.); Ger. gewiss.]
- ge-wit(t)**, nja., *intellect, senses*; ds. gewitte, 2703; — (*seat of intellect*), head; ds. ~, 2882. [See wit(t).]
- ge-wittig**, adj., *wise, conscious*; 3094. (Cf. Ælfric, *Hom.* ii 24.12, 142.19: gewittig 'in one's senses.') [wit(t).]
- ge-wrixle**, nja., *exchange*; 1304. [See wrixl.]
- ge-wyrht**, fni., *deed done, desert*; dp. um, 457 (n.). [wyrca.] — Cpds.: eald-.
- gid(d)**, nja., *song, tale, (formal) speech*; gid 1065, gidd 2105, gyd 1160; as. gid, 1723; gyd, 2108, 2154, 2446; gp. gidda, 868; dp. giddum 1118, gyddum, 151. — Cpds.: geōmor-, word-. (Cf. Merbot L 7.7.25 ff.; *P.Grdr.* 2 ii* 36 f.; *R.-L.* i 444. See lēoð, spel(l).)
- gif**, conj.; (1) *IF*; w. ind.: gif, 272,

346, 442, 447, 527, 661, 684, 1185, 1822, 1826, 1836, 1846, 2514; gyf, 944, 1182, 1382, 1852; w. opt.: gif, 452, 593, 1379, 1477, 1481, 2519, 2637, 2841; gyf, 280 (ind.?). 1104. — (2) *whether, if*, w. opt.; gif, 1140, 1319.

gifan, v, GIVE; inf. *giofan*, 2972; pret. 3 sg. *geaf*, 1719, 2146, 2173, 2431, 2623, 2635, 2640, 2865, 2919, 3009, 3034; 3 pl. *gēafon*, 49; pp. *gyfen*, 64, 1678, 1948. [On the prob. Scand. infl. on the form of give, see *NED.*] — Cpds.: ā-, æt-, for-, of-.

gifen, (noun), see *geofon*.

gifeðe(†), adj. ja. (cf. Kluge, *Nominale Stammbildungslehre* § 233), GIVEN, granted (by fate); 2730; nsn. 299, 2491, 2682, gyfeþe 555, 819. [Cp. OS. *gibiðig*.] — Cpds.: un-. — **gifeðe** †, nja., fate; 3085.

gif-heal(1)†, f., GIFT-HALL; as. -healle, 838.

gifre, adj. ja., greedy, ravenous; nsf., 1277. — Supl. *gifrost*, 1123. — Cpds.: heoro-.

gif-sceat(t)†, m., GIFT; ap. -sceattas, 378. [See *sceat*(t).]

gif-stöl†, m., GIFT-seat, throne; 2327; as. ~, 168. (See *ēþel-stöl*.)

gifu, f., GIFT; 1884; as. *gife*, 1271, 2182; gp. *gifa*, 1930, *geofena* 1173; dp. *geofum*, 1958. — Cpds.: mǣðm-, swyrd-.

gigant, m., GIANT; np. -as, 113; gp. -a, 1562, 1690. [Fr. Lat. (Gr.) *gigas*, acc. *gigantem*.]

gilp, n. (m.), boast, boasting; ds. *gylpe*, 2521 (n.); as. *gilp*, 829, *gylp* 2528; on *gylp*, proudly, honorably, 1749. [OS. *gelp*.] Cf. Schü. L 7.25 i. — Cpds.: dol-.

gilpan, *gylpan*, III, w. gen. or dat., boast, rejoice; *gylpan*, 2874; pres. 1 sg. *gylpe*, 586; 3 sg. *gylpeð*,

2055; pret. 3 sg. *gealp*, 2583. [YELP.] — Cpds.: be-.

gilp-cwide†, mi., boasting speech; 640. [OS. *gelp-quidi*.]

gilp-hlæden†, adj. (pp.), (vaunt-LADEN), covered with glory, proud; 868. (*MPh.* iii 456. But see also Gummere's note: 'a man . . . who could sing his *bēot*, or vaunt, in good verse. . . .') Bryan, *JEGPh.* xix 85: = *gidda gemyndig*.)

gim(m), m., GEM, jewel; 2072. [Fr. Lat. *gemma* (> OFr. *gemme* > MnE. *gem*).] — Cpds.: searo-.

gin(n)†, adj., spacious, wide; asm. *gynne*, 1551; asn.wk. *ginne* (MS. *gimme*), 466.

gin-fæst, **gimfæst** (Lang. § 19.3), †, adj., ample, liberal; asf. *gimfæste* (*gife*), 1271; asf.wk. *ginfæstan* (~), 2182. [*gin*(n).]

gingæst, see *geong*.

gið, see *geð*.

giofan, see *gifan*.

giogoð, see *geogoð*.

giohðo †, f., sorrow, care; ds. (on) *giohðe*, *2793; (~) *gehðo* 3095; as. *giohðo*, 2267.

giðmor(-), see *geðmor*(-).

giond-, see *geond*-.

giong, see *geong*.

giōng, pret., see *gangan*.

ge-giredan, see *ge-gyrgan*.

gist, mi., stranger, visitor, GUEST; gist, 1138, 1522; *gæst*, 1800, 2073 (??), 2312(?); ds. *gyste*, 2227; as. gist, 1441; np. *gistas*, 1602; ap. *gæstas*, 1893. [Cogn. w. Lat. *hostis*; form guest prob. infl. by ON. *gestr*.] — Cpds.: *fēðe*-, *gryre*-, *inwit*-, *nīð*-, *sele*-.

git, see *þū*.

giȝt, see *gȝt*.

gladian(†)†, w 2., †*glisten*, shine; pres. 3 pl. *gladiað*, 2036. [*glæd*.]

glæd, adj., *kind, gracious*; 1173; dsm. *gladum*, 2025; asm. *glædne*, 863, 1181; *lordly, glorious*: apm. *glæde*, 58 (n.). [GLAD (cp. *glædmōd*); oldest meaning 'shining'.]

glæd-man†, adj., *kind, gracious*; vs., 367. (Wr.-Wü., *Vocab.* i 171.40: 'hilaris' = *glædman*; *Beitr.* xii 84; *Est.* xx 335.)

glæd-mōd, adj., GLAD *at heart*; 1785.

glēd, fi., *fire, flame*; 2652, 3114; dp. *glēdum*, 2312, 2335, 2677, 3041. [GLEED (arch., dial.); cp. *glōwan*.]

glēd-egesa†, wk.m., *fire-terror, terrible fire*; 2650.

glēo, n. (Siev. §§ 247 n. 3, 250 n. 2), GLEE, *mirth, entertainment*; 2105.

glēo-bēam, m., GLEE-wood, *harp*; gs. -es, 2263. [BEAM.]

glēo-drēam†, m., *mirth*; as., 3021.

glēo-man(n), mc., GLEEMAN, *singer*; gs. -mannes, 1160.

glīdan, i, GLIDE; pret. 3 sg. *glād*, 2073; 2 pl. *glidon*, 515. Cp.: *tō-*

glitinian(†) +, w 2., GLITTER, *shine*; 2758. [Cp. Go. *glitmunjan*.]

glōf, f., GLOVE, (*pouch?*); 2085 (n.). [*Arch.* cxxv 159; Th. Kross, *Die Namen der Gefässe bei den Aeg.* (1911), pp. 89 f.]

gnēað(†) +, adj., *niggardly, sparing*; 1930.

gnorn†, m. or n., *sorrow, affliction*; as., 2658.

gnorn, w 2., *mourn, lament*; pret. 3 sg. *gnornode*, 1117. — Cp.: *be-*

God, m., GOD; 13, 72, 381, 478, 685, 701, 930, 1056, 1271, 1553, 1658, 1716, 1725, 1751, 2182, 2650, 2874, 3054; gs. *Godes*, 570, 711, 786, 1682, 2469, 2858; ds. *Gode*, 113, 227, 625, 1397, 1626, 1997; as. *God*, 181, 811. (Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 123 ff.)

gōd, adj., GOOD (*able, efficient, excellent, strong, brave*; used mostly of persons); 195, 269 (w. gen., 'as regards'), 279 (*frōd ond gōd*), 1870, 2263, 2543, 2563; *bæt wæs gōd cyning*: 11, 863, 2390; nsn. *gōd*, 1562; nsm.wk. *gōda*, 205, 355, 675, 758, 1190, 1518, 2944, 2949; dsm. *gōdum*, 3036, 3114; dsm.wk. *gōdan*, 384, 2327; asm. *gōdne*, 199, 347, 1486, 1595, 1810, 1969, 2184; npm. *gōde*, 2249; npm.wk. *gōdan*, 1163; gpm. *gōdra*, 2648, [F. 33]; dpf. *gōdum*, 2178; apm. *gōde*, 2641. — Cp.: *æ-*

æ-. — Comp. *betera*, BETTER, *superior*; 469, 1703 (*geboren ~*, cp. (bett) *borenra*, *Ælfr. Laws* 11.5 [MS. H]). Supl. *bet(o)st*, BEST; nsm. *betst*, 1109; nsf. *betost*, 3007; asn. *betst*, 453; asm.wk. *betstan*, 1871; vsm.wk. *betsta*, 947, 1759. — Comp. *sēlra*, *sēlla*, *better* (only 4 times of persons); *sēlra*, 860, 2193, 2199 ('higher in rank'); *sēlla*, 2890; nsn. *sēlre*, 1384; dsm. *sēlran*, 1468; asm. *sēlran*, 1197, 1850; asn. *sēlre*, 1759; npf. *sēlran*, 1839. Supl. *sēlest*, *best* (only 6 times of persons); nsf., 256; nsn., 146, 173, 285, 935, 1059, 1389, 2326; nsm. wk. *sēlesta*, 412; dsm.wk. *sēlestan*, 1685; asn. *sēlest*, 454, 658, 1144; asm.wk. *sēlestan*, 1406, 1956 2382; npm.wk. *~*, 416; apm. *~*, 3122. See *sēl*. [*sōl-; cp. Go. *sēls* (ablaut).]

gōd, n., GOOD, *goodness, good action, gifts, liberality*; ds. *gōde*, 20, 956, 1184, 1952; gp. *gōda* (*advantages*, 'gentle practices', Earle), 681; dp. *gōdum*, 1861.

gōd-fremmend(e)†, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], *one doing GOOD, acting bravely*; gp. *gōdfremmendra*, 299.

gold, n., GOLD; 1107, 1193, 2765, 3012, 3052, 3134; gs. golde, 1093, 1694, 2246, 2301; ds. golde, 304, 553, 777, 927, 1028, 1054, 1382, 1484, 1900, 2102, 2192, 2931, 3018; as. gold, 2276, 2536, 2758, 2793, 3105, 3167. — Cpd.: fæt-.
 gold-æht†, f., *possessions in GOLD, treasure of gold*; as., 2748.
 gold-fāg, -fāh, (†) +, adj., *ornamented with GOLD*; -fāh, 1800; asm. -fāhne, 2811; asn. -fāh, 308; npn. -fāg, 994.
 gold-gyfa†, wk.m., GOLD-GIVER, *lord*; as. -gyfan, 2652.
 gold-hroden†, adj. (pp.), GOLD-ADORNED; nsf., 614, 640, 1948, 2025. [hrēodan.]
 gold-hwæt†, adj., *greedy for GOLD (or rich in gold?)*; apm. -e, 3074 (n.). See hwæt.
 gold-māðum†, m., GOLD-TREASURE; ap. -māðmas, 2414.
 gold-sele†, mi., GOLD-HALL; ds., 1639, 2083; as., 715, 1253.
 gold-weard†, m., GUARDIAN OF GOLD; as., 3081.
 gold-wine†, mi., GOLD-FRIEND, (*generous*) *prince*; goldwine gumena: ns., 1602, vs. 1171, 1476; goldwine Gēata: ns., 2419, 2584.
 gold-wlanc†, adj., *splendidly adorned with GOLD*; 1881.
 gomme (wk.f.?) (-a?, -an?)†, *tribute*; as. gomban (gyldan), 11. (The only other instance: gombon (giel-dan), *Gen.* 1978; cp. gamba, *Hel.* 355.)
 gomel, gomol, see gamol.
 gomen, n., *joy, mirth, sport, pastime*; 2263, 2459, gamen, 1160; ds. gome-ne, 1775, gamene, 2941; as. gamen, 3021. [GAME; Falk-Torp, *Etym. Wbch.*: gammen.] — Cpd.: heal-.

gomen-wāp†, f., *joyous journey*; ds. -e, 854.
 gomen-wudu†, mu., WOOD OF MIRTH (*harp*); 1065; as., 2108.
 (ge-)gongan, see (ge-)gangan.
 grædig, adj., GREEDY, *fierce*; nsf. (grim ond) grædig, 121, so 1499 (m.f.); asn. grædig, 1522.
 græg, adj., GREY; npn., 330; apf. -e, 334.
 græg-mæl†, adj., GREY-COLORED ('marked?'); nsn., 2682.
 græs-molde†, wk.f., GRASS-MOLD, *greensward*; as. -moldan, 1881.
 gram, adj., *wrathful, hostile*; gsm. -es, 765; npm.wk. -an, 777; dpm. -um, 424, 1034. [Cp. grim(m); Ger. gram.] — Cpd.: æfen-.
 grāp, f., *grasp, claw*; gs. -e, 836; ds. -e, 438, 555; dp. -um, 765, 1542. [gripan.] — Cpd.: fēond-, hilde-.
 grāpian, w 2., (GROPE), *grasp*; pret. 3 sg. grāpode, 1566, 2085.
 grēot, n., *sand, earth*; ds. -e, 3167. [GRIT.]
 grēotan†, II, *weep*; pres. 3 sg. grēoteþ, 1342. [GREET (Sc., North.). *Anz.f.d.A.* xx 244: grēotan fr. blending of grētan (= *grētan) and rēotan.]
 grētan, w 1., (1) *approach, touch, attack*; 168, 803 (*harm*), 2421, 2735; pret. 3 sg. grētte, 1893, 2108; opt. 2 sg. ~, 1995; 3 sg. ~, 3081; pp. grēted, 1065. — (2) GREET, *salute, address*; inf. grētan, 347, 1646, 2010, 3095; pret. 3 sg. grētte, 614, 625, 1816. [OS. grō-tian. Cf. *Beitr.* xxxvii 205 ff.]
 ge-grētan, w 1., GREET, *address*; inf. gegrēttan (Lang. § 19.4), 1861; pret. 3 sg. gegrētte, 652, 1979, 2516.
 grim(m), adj., GRIM, *fierce, angry*; grim, 555, 2043, 2650; nsf. ~, 121, 1499 (m.f.), 2860; nsm.wk.

- grimma, 102; gsf. grimre, 527; asm. grimne, 1148, 2136; asf. grimme, 1234; dpm. grimmon, 306; dpf. wk.(?) grimman, 1542. — Cpds.: heaðo-, heoro-, niþ-, searo-.
- grim-helm†, m., *mask-HELMET*, (*vi-zored*) *helmet*; ap. -as, 334. See beado-, here-grīma. ("Visors, in the strict (technical) sense, were unknown in Beowulf's time, but the face was protected by a kind of mask." Cl. Hall. Cf. Keller 92, 246 f.; Stjer. 4 f.; Falk L 9.44. 164.)
- grim-lic, adj., *fierce, terrible*; 3041.
- grimme, adv., GRIMLY, *terribly*; 3012, 3085.
- gripan, 1, GRIP, *grasp, clutch*; pret. 3 sg. grāp, 1501. — Cpds.: for-, wið-.
- gripe, mi., GRIP, *grasp, attack*; 1765; as., 1148. — Cpds.: fār-, mund-, nið-.
- grom-heort†, adj., *hostile-HEARTED*; 1682.
- grom-hȳdig†, adj., *angry-minded, hostilely disposed*; 1749. [hycgan.]
- grōwan, rd., GROW; pret. 3 sg. grēow, 1718.
- grund, m., GROUND, *bottom*; ds. grunde, 553, 2294, 2758, 2765; as. grund, 1367, 1394; — *plain, earth*; as. (gynne) grund, 1551; ap. grundas, 1404, 2073. — Cpds.: eor-men-, mere-, sære-.
- grund-būend†, mc. [pl.], *inhabitant of the earth, man*; gp. -ra, 1006.
- grund-hyrde†, mja., *guardian of the deep*; as., 2136.
- grund-wong†, m., GROUND-*plain*; *bottom (of the mere)*, as., 1496; *surface of floor*, as., 2770; — *earth*; as., 2588 (n.).
- grund-wyrge†, fjō., *accursed (female) monster of the deep*; as. -wyrge, 1518. (Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 253; Philippon L 4.42. n. 10.53, n. 6.) See werhðo.
- gryn(n), see gym.
- gryre(†), mi., *terror, horror*; 1282 (Schü. Bd. 49: *force of attack*); ds. (as.?), 384; as., 478; gp. gryra, 591; dp. gryrum, 483. — Cpds.: fār-, wig-.
- gryre-brōga†, wk.m., *horror*; 2227.
- gryre-fāh†, adj., *terrible in its variegated coloring* (rather than *terribly hostile*, cf. *JEGPh.* xii 253); 3041; asm. -ne, 2576.
- gryre-geatwe†, fwō.p., *terrible armor, warlike equipment*; dp. -geatwum, 324. See wig-getāwa.
- gryre-giest†, mi., *dreadful stranger*; ds. -e, 2560.
- gryre-lēoð†, n., *terrible song*; as. 786.
- gryre-lic†, adj., *terrible, horrible*; asm. -ne, 1441, 2136.
- gryre-sið†, m., *dreadful (perilous) expedition*; ap. -as, 1462.
- guma†, wk.m., *man*; 20, 652, 868, 973, 1682, 2178; vs., 1384; ds. guman, 2821; as. ~, 1843, 2294; np. ~, 215, 306, 666, 1648; gp. gumena, 73, 328, 474, 715, 878, 1058, 1171, 1367, 1476, 1499, 1602, 1824, 2043, 2233, 2301, 2416, 2516, 2859, 3054; dp. gumum, 127, 321; ap. guman, 614. — Cpds.: dryht-, seld-.
- gum-cyn(n)†, nja., *manKIND, race, men*; gs. -cynnes, 260, 2765; dp. -cynnum, 944. [KIN.]
- gum-cyst†, fi., *manly virtue, munificence*; dp. -um (gōd): 1486, 2543; ap. -e, 1723. (Cp. uncyst = 'avaritia,' *Ben. R.* (ed. Schröer) 55.3, etc.)
- gum-drēam†, m., *joys of men*; as., 2469.

- gum-dryhten†, m., *lord of men*; 1642.
- gum-fēpa†, wk.m., *band on foot*; 1401. See fēpa.
- gum-man(n)†, mc., MAN; gp. -manna, 1028.
- gum-stōl†, m., *throne*; ds. -e, 1952. (See brego-stōl.)
- gūð†, f., *war, battle, fight*; 1123, 1658, 2483, 2536; gs. -e, 483, 527, 630, 1997, 2356, 2626; ds. -e, 438, 1472, 1535, 2353, 2491, 2878, [F. 31]; as. -e, 603 (ds.?, cf. *M Ph.* iii 453); gp. -a, 2512, 2543; dp. -um, 1958, 2178.
- gūð-beorn†, m., *warrior*; gp. -a, 314.
- gūð-bil(l)†, n., *war-sword*; 2584; gp. -billa, 803.
- gūð-byrne†, wk.f., *war-corslet*; 321.
- gūð-cearu†, f., *war-CARE, grievous strife*; ds. -ceare, 1258.
- gūð-cræft†, m., *war-strength*; 127.
- gūð-cyning†, m., *war-KING*; 2335 (-kyning), 2563, 2677, 3036; as., 199, 1969.
- gūð-dēað†, m., *DEATH in battle*; 2249.
- gūð-floga†, wk.m., *war-FLIER*; as. -flogan, 2528. [flēogan.]
- gūð-freca†, wk.m., *fighter*; 2414.
- gūð-fremmend(e)†, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], *warrior*; gp. -fremmendra, 246.
- gūð-getāwa†, fwō.p., *war-equipments*; ap., 2636; dp. -um, 395. See wīg-getāwa.
- gūð-gewāde†, nja., *war-dress, armor*; np. -gewādo, 227; ap. -gewādu, 2617, 2730, 2851, 2871; -gewāda (gp.?), 2623 (n.).
- gūð-geweorc†, n., *warlike deed*; gp. -a, 678, 981, 1825.
- gūð-helm†, m., *war-HELMET*; 2487.
- gūð-horn†, n., *war-HORN*; as., 1432.
- gūð-hrēð†, (orig. n., see hrēð), *glory in battle*; 819.
- gūð-lēoð†, n., *war-song*; as., 1522.
- gūþ-mōð†, adj., *of warlike mind*; 306.
- gūð-ræs†, m., *storm of battle, attack*; as., 2991; gp. -a, 1577, 2426.
- gūð-rēow†, adj., *fierce in battle*; -rēow, 58. (Cf. T.C. § 2.) [Holt. Et.]
- gūð-rinc†, m., *warrior*; 838, 1118 (n.), 1881; as., 1501; gp. -a, 2648.
- gūð-rōf†, adj., *brave (or famous) in battle*; 608.
- gūð-scear†, m., *slaughter (SHEARING) in battle, carnage*; ds. -e, 1213. Cp. inwit-scear.
- gūð-sceaða†, wk.m., *enemy, destroyer*; 2318.
- gūð-searo†, nwa., *armor*; np., 328; ap., 215.
- gūð-sele†, mi., *battle-hall*; ds., 443, 2139.
- gūð-sweord†, n., *war-SWORD*; as., 2154.
- gūð-wērig†, adj., *worn out (WEAR Y) with fighting, dead*; asm. -ne, 1586.
- gūð-wiga†, wk.m., *warrior*; 2112.
- gūð-wine†, mi., *war-friend, warrior, sword*; as., 1810; dp. -winum, 2735.
- gyd(d), see gid(d).
- gyddian, w 2., *speak, discourse*; pret. 3 sg. gyddode, 630.
- gyf, see gif.
- gyfen, (noun), see geofon.
- gyfen, pp., see gifan.
- gyfeþe, see gifeðe.
- gyldan, III, *pay, repay*; 11, 1184, 2636; pret. 1 sg. geald, 2491; 3 sg. ~, 1047, 2991; [3 pl. guldan, F. 40]. [Y I E L D.] — Cpds.: ā-, an-, for-.
- gylden, adj., *GOLDEN*; nsn., 1677; dsm. gyldnum, 1163; asm. gyl-

denne, 47, 1021, 2809. [gold; Go. gulpeins.] — Cpd.: eal(l)-.

gylp, **gylpan**, see **gilp**, **gilpan**.

gylp-spræc†, f., *boasting* S P E E C H; ds. -e, 981.

gylp-word, n., *boasting* W O R D; gp. -a, 675.

gȳman, w 1., w. gen., *care, heed, be intent (on)*; pres. 3 sg. gȳmeð, 1757; imp. sg. gȳm, 1760; w. (tō &) ger.: pres. 3 sg. gȳmeð, 2451. [Go. gaumjan.] — Cpd.: for-.

gyn(n), see **gin(n)**.

gyrdan, w 1., G I R D, *belt*; [pret. 3 sg. gyrde, F. 13]; pp. gyrded, 2078.

gyrede, **gegyred**, see **gyrwan**.

gryn, **gryn(n)**†, m.f.n.(?), *grief, affliction*; gryn, 1775; gp. gryнна, 930. (Cf. Siev. xxxvi 417.)

gryn-wracu†, f., *revenge for injury*; gs. -wræce, 2118; ds. ~, 1138.

gyrwan, w 1., *prepare, make ready, dress, equip, adorn*; pret. 3 sg. gyrede, 1441; 3 pl. gyredon, 994; pp. gegyred, 1472; nsf. gegyrwed, 2087, nsn. (golde) ~, 553, asf. (~) gegyrede, 2192, apm. (~) ~, 1028. [gearu; cp. fæðer-gearwe.]

ge-gyrwan, w 1., *make ready, equip*; 38, 199; pret. 3 pl. gegiredan, 3137.

gyst, see **gist**.

gystran, adv., Y E S T E R d a y; gys-tran niht (perh. cpd.), 1334.

gýt, **gīt**, adv., Y E T, *still, hitherto*; (w. negat., *not yet*); gýt, 944, 1824, 2512, [F. 26]; gīt, 583, 1377; (nū) gýt, 956, 1134, (nū) gīt 1058; (pā) gýt, 1127, 1164, 1256, 1276, 2141, (pā) gīt 536, 2975; pā gýt, *further, besides*: 47, 1050, [F. 18], so: ðā gīt, 1866. See **gēn**.

gýtsian (= gitsian), w 2., *covet, be avaricious, be niggardly*; pres. 3 sg. gýstað, 1749. [Ger. geizen.]

habban, w 3., (1) H A V E, *hold*; 446, 462 (*keep*), 1176, 1490, 1798, 2740 (gefēan ~), 3017; pres. 1 sg. (wēn) hæbbe, 383. (geweald) ~, 950; hafu 2523, hafo 2150, ([wēn]) ~, 3000; 2 sg. hafast, 1174, 1849; 3 sg. (geweald) hafað, 1610; 1 pl. habbað, 270; opt. 3 sg. hæbbe, 381; 3 pl. negat. næbben, 1850; imp. sg. hafa, 1395, ~ (. ond geheald), 658; [pl. habbað, F. 11]; pret. 3 sg. hæfde, 79 (geweald . . ~), 518, 554, 814, 1167, 1202, 1625, 2158, 2361, 2430 (hēold . . ond ~), 2579; 1 pl. hæfdon, 539; 3 pl. (gefēan) hæfdon, 562. — (2) *used as auxiliary, have*, w. inflected pp.: pres. 3 sg. hafað, 939; pret. 3 sg. hæfde, 205; — w. uninf. pp.: pres. 1 sg. hæbbe, 408, 433, 1196; 2 sg. hafast, 953, 1221, 1855; 3 sg. hafað, 474, 595, 975, 1340, 2026, 2265, 2453; opt. 3 sg. hæbbe, 1928; pret. 1 sg. hæfde, 2145; 3 sg. ~, 106, 220, 665, 743, 804, 825, 828 (w. infl. pp. as well (?)), 893, 1294, 1472, 1599 (opt.?), 2301, 2321, 2333, 2397, 2403, 2726, 2844, 2952, 3046, 3074, 3147; 1 pl. hæfdon, 2104; 3 pl. ~, 117 (opt.?), 694, 883, 2381, 2630, 2707, 3165; opt. 3 sg. hæfde, 1550. — Cpds.: for-, wið-habban; bord-, lind-, rond-, searo-hæbbend(e).

hād, m., *manner, state, position, form*; as., 1297 (see: on), 2193; þurh hæstne hād, *in a violent manner*, 1335. [-H O O D; Go. haidus.]

hādor(†), adj., *bright, clear-voiced*; 497. [Ger. heiter.]

hādor, n.(†), *brightness*; as., 414 (n.).

hādre†, adv., *clearly, brightly*; 1571.

hæf†, n., *sea*; ap. heafo, 2477, heafu 1862 (n.). [Falk-Torp, *Etym.*

Wbch.: hav; *Beitr.* xii 561.]
hæfen, see *hebban*.

hæft, m. †*captive*; 2408 (i.e. *slave*),
 (cp. *Dan.* 266, *Chr.* 154, 360 f.);
 — †wk. (adj.): asm. (helle) hæf-
 ton, 788 (= 'captive inferni,' cf.
Angl. xxxv 254). [*Kluge, Etym.*
Wbch.: Haft.²]

hæft-mēce†, mja., *hilted sword*; ds.,
 1457. (See *Intr.* xviii.) [*H A F T*;
 Ger. Heft.]

hæft-nýd, fn., *captivity*; as., [3155].

hæg-steald, adj., *young*; gpm. -ra,
 1889. (Also *Gen.* 1862 used as
 adj., elsewhere noun [so np. -as,
F. 40].) [See *haga*; Ger. Hage-
 stolz.]

hæl, nc. (*Siev.* §§ 288 n. 1, 289 n. 2;
Beitr. xxxi 87), (1) *safety, good*
luck; as., 653. — (2) *omen(s)*; as.,
 204. (So *Corpus Gloss.* 1444.)
 [hāl.] See *hælo*.

hæle, **hæleð**, †, mc. (*Siev.* §§ 281 n. 4,
 263 n. 4; *Beitr.* xxxi 71 ff.), *man*,
hero, warrior; hæle (*hildedēor*):
 1646, 1816, 3111; hæleð, 190, 331,
 [390], 1069, [*F.* 23, 43]; np. hæleð,
 52, 2247, 2458, 3142; gp. hæleþa,
 467, 497, 611, 662, 912, 1047,
 1189, 1198, 1296, 1830, 1852,
 1954, 2052, 2072, 2224, 3005,
 3111; dp. hæleðum, 1709, 1961,
 1983, 2024, 2262. [*Ger.* Held.]

hælo, wk.f., *prosperity, luck*, *HAIL*; ds.
 hæle, 1217; as. ~, 719 (n.); hælo,
 2418. [hāl; hælþ > *H E A L T H*.] —
 Cp.d.: un-.

hærg-træf†, n., *heathen temple*; dp.
 -trafum, 175. (Cp. *Andr.* 1691:
 helltrafum.) [See *herg*; *Lat.* trabs
 (?); *Holt.* Et.]

hæste†, adj.ja., *violent*; asm. hæstne,
 1335.

hæþ, mni., *H E A T H*; ds. -e, 2212.

hæþen, adj., *H E A T H E N*; gsm.
 hæþenes, 986; dsn. hæðnum, 2216;

asf. hæþene, 852; asn. hæðen,
 2276; gpm. hæþenra, 179. [*NED.*:
H E A T H E N; *Kluge, Etym. Wbch.*:
Heide; *Streitberg, Got. Elementar-*
buch, § 50 n. 3; *Braune, Beitr.*
 xliii 428 ff.; *Hoops, Braune-Fest-*
schrift 27-35; *Wessén, AfNF.*
 xlv 86 ff.; *Jellinek, Geschichte der*
got. Sprache 190, 196; *Velten,*
JEGPh. xxix 491; *Krogmann,*
ZfdPh. lix 209 ff.]

hæð-stapa†, wk.m., *H E A T H-stalker*
 (*slag*); 1368. [*steppan*.]

hafa, see *habban*.

hafela†, wk.m., *head*; gs. heafolan,
 2697; ds. hafelan, 672, 1372, 1521,
 heafolan 2679; as. hafelan, 1327,
 1421, 1448, 1614, 1635, 1780,
 hafalan 446; np. hafelan, 1120. —
 Cp.d.: wīg-.

hafen, see *hebban*.

hafenian†, w 2., *raise, lift up*; pret.
 3 sg. hafenade, 1573. [*hebban*.]

hafo, **hafu**, see *habban*.

hafoc, m., *H A W K*; 2263.

haga(†) +, wk.m., *enclosure, en-*
trenchment; ds. hagan, 2892, 2960.
 [*NED.*: *H A W*, sb.^{1,2}; *Ger.* Hag.]
 See *hægsteald*; *ān-haga*.

hāl, adj., *W H O L E, H A L E, sound*,
unhurt; 300, 1974, wes þū . . . hāl
 (*HAIL*, cp. *WASSAIL*), 407; dsn.
 wk. hālan, 1503.

hālig, adj., *H O L Y*; hālig (God),
 381, 1553, ~ (*Dryhten*) 686.

hals, see *heals*.

hām, m., *H O M E, dwelling, resi-*
dence; 2325; gs. hāmes, 2366,
 2388; ds. hām (after: tō, æt,
 fram), 124, 194, 374, 1147, 1156,
 1248, 1923, 2992; as. hām, 717,
 1407, 1601 (adv., *home* (-wards));
 ap. hāmas, 1127.

hamer, m., *H A M M E R*; ds. hamere,
 1285; gp. homera, 2829.

hām-weorðung†, f., *ornament of a HOME*; as. -e, 2998.

hand, hond, fu., H A N D; hand, 1343, 2099, 2137, 2697; hond, 1520, 2216, 2488, 2509, 2609, 2684; ds. handa, 495, 540, 746, 1290, 1983, 2720, 3023, 3124, [F. 29], honda 814; as. hand, 558, 983, 1678, 2208; hond, 656 (~ ond rond), 686, 834, 927, 2405, 2575; dp. hondum, 1443, 2840.

hand-bona†, wk.m., *slayer with the H A N D*; ds. (tō) handbonan (wearð): 460, 1330 (-banan), 2502.

hand-gestealla†, wk.m., *comrade, associate*; ds. hondgesteallan, 2169; np. handgesteallan, 2596.

hand-gewripen†, adj. (pp.), *twisted or woven by H A N D*; apf. -e, 1937. [wriþan.]

hand-scolu, -scalu, †, f. (H A N D-) *troop, companions*; ds. handscale, 1317 (n.), hondscale 1963. [NED.: SHOAL, sb.²—For the interchange of vowels in scolu: scalu, cp. rador: rador, etc.; Zfvgl.Spr. xxvi 101 n. 2; Anz.f.d.A. xxv 14.]

hand-sporu†, wk.f., H A N D-S P U R, *nail (or claw)*; 986 (n.).

hangian, w 2., H A N G (intr.); 1662; pres. 3 sg. hangað, 2447; 3 pl. hongiað, 1363; pret. 3 sg. hangode, 2085.

hār, adj., H O A R Y, *grey, old*; hār (hilderinc), 1307, 3136; gsm. hāres, 2988; dsm. hārum, 1678; asm. hārne (stān), 887, 1415, 2553, 2744; asf. hāre, 2153. [Ger. hehr.]—Cpd.: an-.

hāt, adj., H O T; 897, 2296, 2547, 2558, 2691, 3148; nsn., 1616; gsn. hātes, 2522; dsm.n.wk.(?) hāton, 849, hātan 1423; asm. hātne, 2781; apm. hāte, 2819.—Supl. hātost, 1668.

hāt, n., HEAT; as., 2605.

hātan, rd., (1) *name, call*; pres. opt. 3 pl. hātan, 2806; pp. hāten, 102, 263, 373, 2602.—(2) *order, command* (also shading off into *cause*, cf. J. F. Royster, *JEGPh.* xvii 82 ff.); abs.: pret. 3 sg. heht, 1786; — w. inf.: pret. 3 sg. heht, 1035, 1053, 1807, 1808, 2337, 2892; hēt, 198, 391, 1114, 1920, 2152, 2190, 3095, 3110; passive constr., pp. hāten, 991 (n.); — w. acc. & inf.: inf. hātan, 68; pres. 1 sg. hāte, 293; imp. sg. hāt, 386, pl. hātað, 2802; pret. 3 sg. hēt, 674 (subj. acc. implied), 1868; hēt hine wēl brūcan, 1045, si. 2812; — w. þæt-clause: pret. 3 sg. hēt, 2156. [H I G H T (arch.); Ger. heissen.]

ge-hātan, rd., *promise, (vow, threaten)*; pres. 1 sg. gehāte, 1392, 1671; pret. 3 sg. gehēt, 2134, 2937, 2989 (w. gen., cp. *Boeth.* 112.4); 1 pl. gehēton, 2634; 3 pl. ~, 175; pp. nsf. gehāten (*betrothed*), 2024.

hatian, w 2., H A T E, *persecute*; 2466; pret. 3 sg. hatode, 2319. See dæd-hata, hettend.

hē, hēo, hit, pers. pron., H E, *she* (S H E), I T; hē 282 times, 7, 29, 80, etc.; [F. 3x]; nsf. hēo 18 times (in the A part of the MS. only), hīo 11 times (only 3 times in A), hīe 2019; nsn. hit 18 times, hyt (in B only) 5 times; gsm. his (possessive) 78 times, [F. 4x]; gsf. hire, 722 (or dat.), poss.: 641, 1115, 1546, so: hyre, 1188, 1339, 1545, 2121; gsn. his, 2579, poss.: 1733, 2157; dsm. him 167 times, used also as (reflex.) 'ethic dative': him . . gewāt, 26, 234, 662, 1236, 1601, 1903, 1963, 2387, 2949, [F. 43], si. 1880, him . . losað, 2061, con him, 2062, him

- ... gelȳfde, 1272, him . . on-drēd, 2347, si. 2348, him selfa dēah, 1839; hym, 1918 (dp. ?); dsf. hire, 626, 1521, 1566, 1935, hyre, 945, 2175, 3153 ('ethic dat. '); dsn. him, 78, 313; asm. hine 44 times (only 4 times in B), [F. 13, 46], hyne 30 times (only 6 times in A), [F. 33]; asn. hit 12 times, hyt, 2158, 2248, 3161, [F. 21]; np. hīe 53 times (9 times in B); hī, 28, 43, 1628, 1966, 2707, 2934, 3038, 3130, 3163; hig, 1085, 1596, [F. 41, 42]; hȳ, 307, 364, 368, 2124, 2381, 2598, 2850; gp. (poss. & partit.) hira, 1102, 1124, 1249; heora, 691, 698, 1604, 1636; hiora, 1166, 2599, 2994; hiera, 1164; hyra, 178, 324, 1012, 1055, 1246, 2040, 2311, 2849, [F. 3x]; dp. him 32 times (gewiton him: 301, 1125); [F. 17]; ap. hīe, 477, 694, 706, 1068, 2236; hig, 1770; hȳ, 1048, 2233, 2592.
- hēa-burh**, fc., (HIGH BURG), *great town*; as., 1127.
- heafo**, -u, see **hæf**.
- hēafod**, n., HEAD; 1648; as., 48, 1639; ds. hēafde, 1590, 2138, 2290, 2973; dp. hēafdon, 1242.
- hēafod-beorg**†, f., HEAD-*protection*; as. -e, 1030.
- hēafod-mæg**†, m., (HEAD-, i.e.) *near relative*; gp. -māga, 2151; dp. -mægum, 588.
- hēafod-segn**†, m.n., HEAD-SIGN, *banner*; as., 2152. [See **segn**.]
- hēafod-weard**(†) (+), f., HEAD-*watch*; as. -e, 2909 (i.e. 'death-watch,' cp. *Rood* 63; Schücking L 4.126.1.4 f.).
- heafola**, see **hafela**.
- hēah**, adj., HIGH, *lofty, exalted*; 57, 82, 1926, 2805, 3157; gsn.wk. hēan, 116; dsm.n. hēaum, 2212; dsm.wk. (sele þām) hēan: 713, 919, 1016, 1984; asm. hēanne, 983; asn. hēah, 48, 2768; asm.wk. hēan, 3097.
- hēah-cyning**(†), m., *great KING*; gs. -es, 1039.
- hēah-gesceap**†, n., (HIGH) *destiny*; as., 3084.
- hēah-gestrēon**†, n., *splendid treasure*; gp. -a, 2302.
- hēah-lufu** (-lufe)†, wk.f., HIGH LOVE; as. -lufan, 1954.
- hēah-sele**†, mi., HIGH (great) *hall*; ds., 647.
- hēah-setl**, n., HIGH SEAT, *throne*; as., 1087. [SETTLE.]
- hēah-stede**†, mi., *lofty place*; ds., 285.
- heal**(l), f., HALL; heal, 1151, 1214; heall, 487; gs. healle, [F. 4, 20]; ds. ~, 89, 614, 642, 663, 925, 1009, 1288, 1926, [F. 28]; as. ~, 1087. — Cpds.: gif-, medo-.
- heal-ærn**†, n., HALL-building; gp. -a, 78.
- healdan**, rd., HOLD, *keep, guard, occupy, possess, rule*; 230, 296, 319, 704, 1182, 1348, 1852, 2372, 2389, 2477, 3034, 3166; pres. 2 sg. healdest, 1705; 3 sg. healdeð, 2909; opt. 3 sg. healde, 2719; imp. sg. heald, 948, 2247; ger. heal-danne, 1731; pret. 1 sg. hēold, 241, 466, 2732, 2737, 2751; 3 sg. ~, 57, 103, 142, 161, 305, 788, 1031, 1079, 1748, 1959, 2183, 2279, 2377, 2414, 2430, 3043, 3084 (n.), 3118; hīold, 1954; 3 pl. hēoldon, 401, 1214, [F. 42]; opt. 3 sg. hēolde, 1099, 2344. [F. 23]. — Cpds.: be-, for-, drēam-healdende.
- ge-healdan**, rd., HOLD, *keep, guard, rule*; 674, 911, 2856; pres. 3 sg. gehealdeþ, 2293; opt. 3 sg. gehealde, 317; imp. sg. geheald,

- 658; pret. 3 sg. gehēold, 2208, 2620, 3003.
- healf, adj., HALF; gsf. -re, 1087.
- healf, f., (HALF), *side*; ds. -e, 2262; as. -e, 1675; gp. -a, 800; ap. -a, 1095, 1305, -e, 2063.
- heal-gamen†, n., *entertainment in HALL*; as., 1066.
- heal-reced†, n., *HALL-building*; as., 68, 1981 (-reced).
- heals, m., *neck*; ds. healse, 1872, 2809, 3017, halse, 1566; as. heals, 2691. [Go. Ger. hals.] — Cpds. (adj.): fāmig-, wunden-.
- heals-bēag†, m., *neck-ring, collar*; as. -bēah, 2172; gp. -bēaga, 1195.
- heals-gebedda†, wk.m.f., *dear BED-fellow, consort*; 63. (Cp. Gen. 2155: healsmægeð.)
- healsian, w 2., *implore*; pret. 3 sg. healsode, 2132 (n.).
- heal-sittend(e)†, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], *HALL-SITTER*; gp. -sittendra, 2015; dp. -sittendum, 2868.
- heal-ðegn†, m., *HALL-THANE*; gs. -ðegnes, 142; ap. -ðegnas, 719.
- heal-wudu†, mu., *HALL-WOOD*; 1317.
- hēan, adj., *abject, humiliated, wretched, despised*; 1274, 2099, 2183, 2408. [Go. hauns; see hȳnan.]
- hēan(ne), see hēah.
- hēap, m., *band, troop, company, multitude*; 432, [1889]; (þrȳðlic þegna) hēap: 400, 1627; ds. hēape, 2596; as. hēap, 335, 730, 1091. [HEAP; Ger. Haufe.] — Cpds.: wig-.
- heard, adj., *HARD, strong, brave, HARDY, severe*; 376; (wiges) heard: 886, si. 1539, [F. 21]; heard (under helme): 342, 404, 2539; nsf. heard, 2914; heard (hondlocen): 322, 551; nsn. heard, 1566 (semi-adv. function, *MPh*. iii 251), 2037 (p.?), 2509; nsm.wk. hearda, 401, 432, 1435, 1807, 1963, 2255, 2474, 2977; nsn.wk. hearde, 1343, 1553; dsm. (niða) heardum, 2170, wk. (?) heardan, 2482; asm. heardne, 1590; asn. heard, 1574, 2687, 2987; npm. hearde, 2205; npf. ~, 2829; gpm. heardra, 988; gp. ~, 166, [heordra, F. 26(n.)]; dpm. heardum, 1335, wk. (?) heardan, 963; apn. heard, 540, 2638. — Comp. asf. heardran, 576, 719 (n.). [HARD; HARDY fr. OFr. (fr. Gmc.)] — Cpds.: fȳr-, iren-, nið-, regn-, scūr-.
- hearde, adv., *HARD, sorely*; 1438, 3153 (~ ondrēde, cp. *Chr.* 1017).
- heard-ecg†, adj., *HARD of EDGE*; nsn., 1288; asn., 1490.
- heard-hicgende†, adj. (pres. ptc.), *brave-minded*; npm., 394, 799. [hycgan.]
- hearm, m., *HARM, injury, insult*, ds. -e, 1892.
- hearm-dæg†, m., *evil DAY*; ap. -dagas, [3153].
- hearm-scaþa†, wk.m., *pernicious enemy*; 766. See scaþa.
- hearpe, wk.f., *HARP*; gs. hearpan (swēg): 89, 2458, 3023, ~ (wyn(ne)): 2107, 2262. [Cf. *IF.* xvi 128 ff.; *Wörter u. Sachen* iii 68 ff.]
- heaðerian, w 2., *restrain, confine*; pp. geheaðerod, 3072. [haðor.]
- heaðo-byrne†, wk.f., *war-corslet*; 1552. [OHG. Hadu-; ON. Høðr.]
- heaþo-dēor†, adj., *battle-brave*; 688; dpm. -um, 772.
- heaðo-, heaðu-fȳr,†, n., *battle-FIRE, deadly fire*; gs. heaðufȳres, 2522; dp. heaðofȳrum, 2547.
- heaðo-grim(m)†, adj., *battle-GRIM, fierce*; -grim, 548, 2691.
- heaðo-lāc†, n., (*battle-sport*), *battle*;

gs. -es, 1974; ds. -e, 584. (Cp. beadu-lāc.)
heaþo-liðend(e)†, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], *war-sailor, sea-warrior*; np. -liðende, 1798; dp. -liðendum, 2955. (See *Beitr.* ix 190; Krapp's note on *Andr.* 426; Tupper's note on *Rid.* 73.19.)
heaðo-mære†, adj. ja., *renowned in battle*; apm., 2802.
heaðo-ræs†, m., *storm of battle*; 557; gp. -a, 526; ap. -as, 1047.
heaðo-rēaf†, n., *war-dress, -equipment, armor*; as., 401. Cp. wæl-rēaf; rēafian.
heaðo-rinc†, m., *warrior*; [403]; as., 2466; dp. -um, 370.
heaþo-rōf†, adj., *brave (or famed) in battle*; 381, 2191; npm. -e, 864.
heaðo-scearp†, adj., *battle-S H A R P*; npf. -e, 2829 (n.).
heaðo-sioc†, adj., *battle-S I C K, wounded*; dsm. -um, 2754.
heaþo-stēap†, adj., (S T E E P) *towering in battle*; nsm.wk. -a (helm), 1245; asm. -ne (~), 2153.
heaþo-swāt†, m., *battle-SWEAT, blood shed in battle*; ds. -e, 1460, 1606; gp. -a, 1668.
heaðo-torht†, adj., *clear (sounding) in battle*; nsf., 2553.
heaðo-wæd†, f., *war-dress, armor*; dp. -um, 39. See ge-wæde.
heaðo-weorc†, n., *battle-W O R K, fight*; as., 2892.
heaðo-wylm†, mi., (battle-surge), *hostile flame*; gp. -a, 82; ap. -as, 2819.
heaðu-sweng†, mi., *battle-stroke*; ds. -e, 2581.
hēawan, rd., H E W; 800.
ge-hēawan, rd., H E W, *cut (to pieces)*; opt. 3 sg. gehēawe, 682.
hebban, VI, (H E A V E), *raise, lift*; 656; pp. hafēn, 1290; hæfen, 3023. — Cpd.: ā-

hēdan, w I., w. gen., H E E D, *care for*; pret. 3 sg. hēdde, 2697.
ge-hēde, 505, see **ge-hēgan**.
hefene, see **heofon**.
ge-hēgan†, w I., *hold (a meeting), perform, carry out, achieve*; 425 (~ ðing); pret. opt. 3 sg. gehēde, 505. [Cp. ON. heyja. Siev. § 408 n. 14.]
heht, see **hātan**.
hel(l), fjō., H E L L; hel, 852; gs. helle, 788, 1274; ds. ~, 101, 588; as. ~, 179.
hell-bend†, fjō. (mi.), BOND of H E L L; dp. -um, 3072.
helm, m., (1) *protection, cover*; as., 1392. — (2) H E L M E T; ns., 1245, 1448, 1629, 2255, 2659, 2762, [F. 45]; gs. helmes, 1030; ds. helme, 342, 404, 1286, 2539; as. helm, 672, 1022, 1290, 1526, 1745, 2153, 2615, 2723, 2811, 2868, 2973, 2979, 2987; dp. helmum, 3139; ap. helmas, 2638. — (3) † *protector, lord* (cf. Stjer. 7[?]); ns. helm (Scyldinga, etc.), 371, 456, 1321, 1623, 2462, 2705; as., 182 (heofena Helm), 2381. — See Lehmann L 9.40; Keller 79 ff., 247 ff.; Stjer. I ff. [NED.: H E L M, sb.¹] — Cpd.: grīm-, gūð-, niht-, scadu-.
helm-berend†, mc. [pl.], (H E L M - B E A R E R), *warrior*; ap. (hwate) helmberend; 2517, 2642.
help, f., H E L P; ds. (hæleðum tō) helpe; 1709, 1961, si. 1830; as. helpe (gefremede): 551, 1552, si. 2448.
helpan, III, H E L P; w. dat.: 2340, 2684; w. gen. or dat.: 2649; w. gen.: 2879; pret. 3 sg. healp, 2698.
hel-rūne(†)†, wk.f., *one skilled in the mysteries of H E L L, demon*; np. -rūnan, 163 (n.). Cp. rūn.
hēo (hīo), see **hē**.

heofon, m., HEAVEN; (pl. used w. sg. meaning); 3155; gs. heofenes, 414; heofones, 576, 1801, 2015, 2072; ds. hefene, 1571; gp. heofena, 182; dp. heofenum, 52, 505.
heolfor†, m. or n., *blood, gore*; ds. heolfre, 849, 1302, 1423, 2138.
heolster(†), m., *hiding-place*; as., 755. [helan.]
heonan, adv., HENCE; 252; heonon, 1361. Cp. hin-fūs.
hēore†, adj. ja., *safe, pleasant, good*; nsf. hēoru, 1372. [Ger. geheuer; Ritter 66.] — Cpd.: un-.
heoro-blāc†, adj., (*sword-*, i.e.) *battle-pale, mortally wounded*; 2488.
heoro-, heoru-drēor, †, m. or n., (*sword-*, i.e.) *battle-blood*; ds. heorodrēore, 849; heorudrēore, 487.
heoro-drēorig†, adj., (*sword-*) *gory, blood-stained*; nsn., 935; asm. -ne, 1780, 2720.
heoro-gīfre†, adj. ja., (*sword-greedy*), *fiercely ravenous*; 1498.
heoro-, heoru-grim(m), †, adj., (*sword-GRIM*), *fierce*; heorogrim, 1564; nsf. wk. heorugrimme, 1847.
heoro-hōcyhte†, adj. ja., (*sword-HOOKED*), *barbed*; dpm. -hōcyhtum, 1438.
heoro-sweng†, m., *sword-stroke*; as., 1590.
heorot, m., HART, *stag*; 1369. [Ger. Hirsch; cp. Lat. cervus.] (Cp. Heorot.)
heoro-wearh†, m., *accursed foe, savage outcast*; 1267. (Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 253.) See werhðo.
heor(r)(†) +, m., *hinge*; np. heorras, 999. [HAR(RE) (dial.)]
heorte, wk.f., HEART; 2561; gs. heortan, 2463, 2507; ds. ~, 2270. — Cpd.: blīð-, grom-, rūm-, stearc-heort.
heorð, m., HEARTH, *floor of a fireplace*; ds. -e, 404 (MS. heoðe).

(Cf. Kluge, *Etym. Wbch.*: Herd.)
heorð-genēat†, m., HEARTH-companion, *retainer*; np. -as, 261, 3179; dp. -um, 2418; ap. -as, 1580, 2180. See bēod-genēat.
heoru†, mu., *sword*; 1285. [Go. hafrus.] (Only here and *Gnom.* Ex. 202; frequent in cpds.)
hēr, adv., HERE, *hither*; 244, 361, 376, 397, 1061, 1228, 1654, 1820, 2053, 2796, 2801, [F. 3, 4, 5, 26].
here, mja., *army*; ds. herge, 1248, 2347, 2638. [Go. harjis, Ger. Heer.] — Cpd.: flot-, scip-, sin-.
here-brōga†, wk.m., *war-terror*; ds. -brōgan, 462.
here-byrne†, wk.f., *battle-corslet*; 1443.
here-grīma†, wk.m., *war-mask, helmet*; ds. (under) heregrīman: 396 (dp.?), 2049, 2605. See grīm-helm.
here-net†, nja., *war-NET, corslet*; 1553.
here-nið†, m., *hostility*; 2474.
here-pād†, f., *coat of mail*; 2258. [Go. paida.]
here-rinc†, m., *warrior*; as., 1176.
here-sceaft†, m., *battle-SHAFT, spear*; gp. -a, 335.
here-spēd†, f., *success in war*; 64. [SPEED.]
here-stræl†, m., *war-arrow*; 1435.
here-syrce†, wk.f., (*battle-SARK*), *coat of mail*; as. -syrca, 1511. Cp. hioro-serce.
here-wād†, f., *war-dress, armor*; dp. -um, 1897. See ge-wāde.
here-wæs(t)m†, m., (*warlike stature*), *martial vigor*; dp. -wæsmun (Lang. § 19.6), 677. [weaxan.]
here-wisa†, wk.m., *army leader*; 3020. [Cp. wisian.]
herg (hearg), m., *idol-fane*; dp. hergum, 3072 (n.). [ON. hōgr, OHG. harug.] (See Cook's note

- on (*Chr.* 485; *Beitr.* xxxv 101 ff.; *R.-L.* ii 313 ff.)
- herge**, see **here**, **herian**.
- herian**, w i., *praise*; 182, 1071; pres. opt. 3 sg. herge, 3175; *honor*; pres. opt. 1 sg. herige, 1833 (n.). [*Go. hazjan.*]
- hete**, mī. (nc., *Siev.* §§ 263 n. 4, 288 n. 1), **HATE**, *hostility*; 142, 2554. [*Go. hatis*, n.] — *Cpds.*: ecg-, morþor-, wig-.
- hete-līc**(†), adj., **HATEful**; 1267. [*Ger. hässlich.*]
- hetend**, see **hettend**.
- hete-nīð**(†), m., *enmity*; ap. -as, 152.
- hete-sweg**†, mī., *hostile blow*; ap. -swengeas, 2224.
- hete-þanc**†, m., *THOUGHT of HATE*; dp. -um, 475.
- hettend**†, mc., *enemy*; np. hetende (*Lang.* § 19.5), 1828; dp. het-tendum, 3004. [*Cp. hatian*; *Ger. hetzen.*]
- hicgean**, see **hycgan**.
- hider**, adv., **HITHER**; 240, 370, 394, 3092.
- hige**, hyge, †, mī., *mind, heart, soul*; hige, 593; hyge, 755; gs. higes, 2045; as. hige, 267; dp. higum, 3148.
- hige-mæðu** (= -mēðu)†, wk.f., *weariness of mind, distress of soul*; dp. -mæðum, 2909. *Cp. hyge-mēðe.*
- hige-rōf**†, adj., *valiant*; asm. -ne, 204.
- hige-þihtig**†, adj., *strong-hearted, determined*; asm. -ne, 746. See þyhtig.
- hige-þrym**(m)†, mja.(?), *greatness of heart*; dp. -þrymmum, 339.
- hild**†, fjō., *war, battle*; 1588, 1847, 2076; gif mec hild nime: 452, 1481; gs. hilde, 2723; ds. hilde, 2916; (æt) hilde, 1460, 1659, 2258, 2575, 2684, [*F.* 37]; as. hilde, 647, 1990; [gp. hilda, *F.* 26]; — *valor*; ns. hild, 901; as. hilde, 2952.
- hilde-bil**(l)†, n., *battle-sword*; -bil, 1666; ds. -bille, 557, 1520, 2679.
- hilde-bord**†, n., *battle-shield*; dp. -um, 3139; ap. -bord, 397.
- hilde-cumbor**†, n., *battle-banner*; as., 1022 (n.).
- hilde-cyst**†, fī., *battle-virtue, valor*; dp. -um, 2598.
- hilde-dēor**†, adj., *brave in battle*; 312, 834, 2107, 2183; (hæle) hilde-dēor: 1646, 1816, 3111 (-dīor); npm. -dēore, 3169.
- hilde-geatwe**†, fwō.p., *war-equipments*; gp. -geatwa, 2362; ap. -geatwe, 674. See wig-getāwa.
- hilde-gicel**†, m., *battle-icicle*; dp. -um, 1606.
- hilde-grāp**†, f., *hostile grasp*; 1446, 2507.
- hilde-hlæm**(m), -hlem(m), †, mja.(?), *crash of battle*; gp. -hlemma, 2351, 2544; dp. -hlæmmum, 2201.
- hilde-lēoma**†, wk.m., *battle-light*; as. -lēoman (*sword*, cp. beadolēoma 1523), 1143; np. ~ (*flames*), 2583.
- hilde-mēce**†, mja., *battle-sword*; np. -mēceas, 2202.
- hilde-mecg**†, mja., *warrior*; np. -mecgas, 799.
- hilde-ræs**†, m., *storm of battle*; 300.
- hilde-rand**†, m., *battle-shield*; ap. -as, 1242.
- hilde-rinc**†, m., *warrior*; (hār) hilde-rinc: 1307, 3136; gs. -es, 986; ds. -e, 1495, 1576; gp. -a, 3124.
- hilde-sceorp**†, n., *war-dress, armor*; as., 2155.
- hilde-setl**†, n., *war-SEAT, saddle*; 1039. [*SETTLE.*]
- hilde-strengo**†, wk.f., *battle-STRENGTH*; as., 2113.
- hilde-swāt**†, m., *battle-SWEAT, hostile vapor*; 2558.
- hilde-tūc** (= tūsc)†, m., *battle-TUSK*; dp. -um, 1511.

hilde-wāpen†, n., *war-WEAPON*;
dp. -wāpnum, 39.

hilde-wisa†, wk.m., *leader in battle*;
ds. (p.?) -wisan, 1064. [Cp. wī-
sian.]

hild-freca†, wk.m., *fighter, warrior*;
ds. -frecan, 2366; np. ~, 2205.

hild-fruma†, wk.m., *war-chief*; gs.
-fruman, 2649 (ds.?), 2835; ds. ~,
1678.

hild-lata†, wk.m., (adj.), *one sluggish
in battle, coward*; np. -latan, 2846.
[L A T E.]

hilt, n. f.(m.).i. (Wright §§ 393, 419;
Siev. § 267 a, *Beitr.* xxxvi 420),
HILT; (gylden) hilt, 1677 (neut.);
as. hilt, 1614 (fem.), 1668 (neut.);
hylt, 1687; pl. w. sg. meaning: dp.
hiltum, 1574. — Cpds.: fetel-,
wreopen-.

hilted†, adj., HILTED; asn., 2987.

hindema†, adj. suppl. (Wright § 446),
last; dsm. hindeman (siðe): 2049,
2517.

hin-fūs†, adj., *eager to get away*; 755.
See heonan.

hiofan, II, w I., *lament*; pres. ptc.
npm. hiofende, 3142. [Go. hiufan.
Siev. § 384 n. 2, *Beitr.* ix 278.]

hioro-drync†, mi., *sword-DRINK*; dp.
-um, 2358. [Cp. Ger. Trunk.]

hioro-serce†, wk.f., (*battle-SARK*),
coat of mail; as. -sercean, 2539.

hioro-weallende†, adj. (pres. ptc.),
WELLING fiercely; asm. (uninfl.),
2781.

hit (hyt), see hē.

hladan, VI, L A D E, *load, heap up*,
lay; 2126; hladon, 2775; pp.
hladen, 1897; nsn., 3134. — Cpds.:
gilp-hlæden.

ge-hladan, VI, *load*; pret. 3 sg. ge-
hleōd, 895 (n.).

hlæst, m. (or n.), *freight, load*; ds. -e,
52. [hladan; *NED.*: L A S T, sb.²]

hlāw, hlāw, m. (Wright § 419, Siev.

§§ 250 n. 1, 288 n. 1), *mound, bar-
row, cave*; ds. hlāwe, 1120; hlāwe,
2773; as. hlāw, 2296, 2411, 2802,
3157, 3169. [*NED.*: L O W, sb.¹;
Go. hlaiw.]

hlāford, m., L O R D; 2375, 2642; gs.
-es, 3179; ds. -e, 2634; as. hlāford,
267, 2283, 3142. [hlāf-weard (so
Par. Ps. 104.17).] — Cpds.: eald-

hlāford-lēas, adj., L O R D-L E S S,
without a chief; npm. -e, 2935.

hlāw, see hlāw.

hleahfor, m., L A U G H T E R, *merri-
ment*; hleahfor, 611; as. hleahfor,
3020.

hlēapan, rd., L E A P, *gallop*; 864. —
Cpd.: ā-

hlēo(†), m.(n.)wa., *cover, shelter*,
protection, hence *protector* (cp.
helm, eodor); eorla hlēo: ns., 791,
1035, 1866, 2142, 2190; as., 1967;
wigendra hlēo: ns., 899, 1972,
2337; vs., 429. [L E E.]

hlēo-burh†, fc., *sheltering town*,
stronghold; as., 912, 1731.

ge-hleōd, see ge-hladan.

hleonian (hlinian), w 2., L E A N;
hleonian, 1415.

hlēor-berg†, f., *cheek-guard, helmet*;
dp. -an, 304. (Cp. hēafod-beorg;
cin-berg, *Ex.* 175; Lang. § 8.5.)
See hlēor-bolster.

hlēor-bolster†, m.(?), *cheek-cushion*,
pillow; 688. [*NED.*: L E E R, vb.,
sb.²; B O L S T E R.] (Cp. wangere,
Go. waggareis.)

hlēotan, II, (*cast LOTS*), *obtain*; pret.
3 sg. hlēat (w. dat. [instr.]), 2385
(n.).

hlēoðor-cwyde†, mi., *ceremonious
speech*; as., 1979. [cweðan.]

hlifian, w 2., *stand high, tower*; 2805;
pret. 3 sg. hlifade, 81, 1898; hli-
uade, 1799.

hlīm-bed(d)†, nja., B E D of *rest*; as.,

3034. (=hlin-, cf. Lang. § 19.3; see hleonian.)
- hlið, hlið**, n., *cliff, hill-side, hill*; gs. hliðes, 1892; ds. -e, 3157. (Cf. Schü. Bd. 49 ff.) — [Cp. hlið > MnE. lid.] — Cpds.: fen-, mist-, næs-, stān-, wulf-hlið.
- hliuade**, see **hlian**.
- hlūd**, adj., LOUD; asm. -ne, 89.
- hlyn(n)**, mja., *sound, din*; hlyn, 611.
- hlynnan(†)**, w 1., (hlynian, w 2.), *make a noise, shout, roar*; hlynnan, 2553; [pres. 3 sg. hlynneð, F. 6]; pret. 3 sg. hlynode, 1120.
- hlynsian†**, w 2., *resound*; pret. 3 sg. hlynsode, 770.
- hlytm(†)**, mi.(?), LOT (Grein: 'sortitio'); ds. -e, 3126. [hlēotan.] (See un-hlitme.)
- ge-hnāgan**, w 1., *lay low, humble, subdue*; pret. 3 sg. gehnægde, 1274. [hnīgan; Go. hnaiwjan, Ger. neigen. See hnāh.]
- hnāh**, adj., *lowly, mean, poor, illiberal*; nsf., 1929. Comp. dsm. hnāhran, 952; asm. hnāgran, 677. [hnīgan; Go. hnaiws.]
- hnitan**, 1, (*strike*), *clash together*; pret. 3 pl. (þonne) hniton (fēpan): 1327, 2544 (hnitan).
- hof**, n., *dwelling, house, court*; ds. hofe, 1236, 1507, 1974; as. hof, 312; dp. hofum, 1836; ap. hofu, 2313. [Ger. Hof.]
- (ge-)hogode, see (ge-)hyccan.
- hold**, adj., *friendly, well-disposed, loyal, trusty*; 1229, 2161, 2170; nsn., 290; asm. -ne, 267, 376, 1979; gpm. -ra, 487. [Ger. hold.]
- hōlinga**, adv., *in vain, without cause*, 1076.
- holm†**, m., *sea, water*; 519, 1131, 2138; ds. -e, 543, 1435, 1914, 2362; as. holm, 48, 632, 1592; gp. -a, 2132; ap. -as, 240. [Cp. ON. hólmr 'islet'; see NED.: HOLM(E)†; JEGPh. xxi 480 ff.; Wyld L 7.25 f.55.] — Cpds.: wæg-holm-clif†, n., *sea-cliff, cliff by the water-side*; ds. -e, 1421, 1635; ap. -u, 230.
- holm-wylm†**, m., *surge of the sea*; ds. -e, 2411.
- holt**, n., *wood, copse*; as., 2598, 2846. [HOLT; Ger. Holz.] — Cpds.: æsc-, fyrgen-, gār-, Hrefnes-holt-wudu†, m., *WOOD*; 2340 (*wooden shield*); as., 1369 (*forest*).
- homer**, see **hamer**.
- hond**, **hond-** (gestealla, scolu), see **hand(-)**.
- hond-gemōt†**, n., *HAND-MEETING, battle*; gp. -a, 1526, 2355.
- hond-gesella†**, wk.m., *companion (who is close to one's side), comrade*; dp. -gesellum, 1481. [sæl, sele; Ger. Geselle.] Cp. ge-selda; hand-gestealla.
- hond-geweorc**, n., *HANDIWORK, deed of strength*; ds. -e, 2835.
- hond-locen†**, adj. (pp.), (*locked*) *linked by HAND*; nsf., 322, 551. [lūcan.]
- hond-ræs†**, m., *HAND-fight*; 2072.
- hond-wundor†**, n., *WONDEROUS thing wrought by HAND*; gp. -wundra, 2768.
- hongian**, see **hangian**.
- hord**, n., *HÖARD, treasure (orig. what is hidden)*; 2283, 2284, 3011, 3084; gs. hordes, 887; ds. horde, 1108, 2216, 2547, 2768, 2781, 3164; as. hord, 912, 2212, 2276, 2319, 2422, 2509, 2744, 2773, 2799, 2955, 3056, 3126, hord ond rice: 2369, 3004. [Go. huzd.] — Cpds.: bēah-, brēost-, word-, wyrn-.
- hord-ærn(†)†**, n., *treasure-house*; ds. -e, 2831; gp. -a, 2279.
- hord-burh(†)**, fc., *treasure-city*; as., 467.

hord-gestrēon†, n., *stored-up possessions, treasure*; gp. -a, 3092; dp. -um, 1899.

hord-māðum†, m., *HOARD-treasure, jewel*; as. -māðum, 1198.

hord-weard†, m., *GUARDIAN of treasure*; hordweard hælepa ('king'): ns., 1047, as., 1852; hordweard ('dragon'): ns., 2293, 2302, 2554, 2593.

hord-wela†, wk.m., *HOARDED WEALTH*; as. -welan, 2344. [WEAL.]

hord-weorþung†, f., *honoring with gifts*; as. -e, 952.

hord-wyn(n)†, fjð., *HOARD-joy, delightful treasure*; as. -wynne, 2270.

hord-wyrðe†, adj.ja., *WORTHY of being HOARDED*; asm. -wyrðne, 2245.

horn, m., *HORN*; 1423; as., 2943; [np. -as, 'gables,' F. 1, 4]; dp. -um, 1369. — Cpds.: gūð-.

horn-boga†, wk.m., *HORN-BOW* (i.e. bow 'tipped with horn,' or 'curved like a horn'; see B.-T., Keller 50, Cl. Hall's note, Falk L 9.44.91 f.; Cha. Intr. 361); ds. -bogan, 2437.

horn-gēap†, adj., *wide-gabled*; 82. (Cf. *Angl.* xii 396 f.) See gēap.

horn-reced†, n., *gabled house*; as., 704.

hors, n., *HORSE*; 1399. [OS. hros(s); Ger. Ross.]

hōs†, f., *troop (of attendants)*; ds. -e, 924. [Go. OHG. (Ger.) hansa; *Beitr.* xxix 194 ff., xxx 288.]

hoðma†, wk.m., *concealment, grave*; ds. (p.?) hoðman, 2458.

hrā (hræ(w), hrēa(w)), n.(m.) (Siev. § 250 n. 1), *corpse, body*; hrā, 1588; [np. hræw, F. 34]. [Go. hraiwa-.]

hræd-lice, adv., *quickly*; 356, 963. [hraþe.]

hræfen, see hrefn.

hrægl, n., *dress, corslet*; 1195; gs. -es, 1217; gp. -a, 454. [RAIL (obs.); night-rail (dial.).] — Cpds.: beado-, fyrd-, mere-.

hræðre, see hreðer.

hrā-fyl(1)†, mi., *FALL of corpses, slaughter*; as. -fyl, 277.

hraþe, **hræþe**, adv., *quickly*; hraðe (hraþe), 224, 740, 748, 1294, 1310, 1541, 1576, 1914, 1937, 2117, 2968; hræþe, 1437; hreþe, 991; raþe (T.C. § 15, cp. Go. rapizō, comp.?), 724; hraþe: 1390, 1975. — Comp. hraþor, 543. [RATHER. See Holt. Et.: hræd, ræd.] (Cf. Stern, *Swift, Swiftly, and their Synonyms* (Göteborg, 1921) 17 ff.; *Beitr.* xlviii 79 ff.)

hrēam, m., *cry, outcry*; 1302.

hrēa-wic†, n., *place of corpses*; as. (p.?), 1214. [hrā.]

hrefn (hræfn), m., *RAVEN*; [hræfen, F. 34]; hrefn (blaca), 1801; (wonna) ~, 3024; ds. hrefne, 2448. (Cf. Lang. § 8.1.)

hrēmig†, adj., w. gen. or dat., *exulting*; 124, 1882, 2054; npm. hrēmge, 2363. [OS. hrōm, Ger. Ruhm.]

hrēoh, adj., *rough, fierce, savage, troubled*; 1564, 2180; dsn. hrēoum, 2581, wk. hrēon, 1307; npf. hrēo, 548. (Cp. blōd-, gūð-, wæl-rēow.)

hrēoh-mōd(†), adj., *troubled in mind, fierce*; 2132, 2296.

hrēosan, II, *fall, rush*; pret. 3 sg. hrēas, 2488, 2831; 3 pl. hruron, 1074, 1430, 1872. — Cpds.: be-.

hrēow, f., *sorrow, distress*; 2328; gp. -a, 2129. [NED.: RUE, st.¹; OHG. (h)riuwa, Ger. Reue.]

hrēð†, orig. n. (Siev. §§ 267 a, 288; *Beitr.* xxxi 82 ff.), *glory, triumph*, as., 2575. See hrēðor. — Cpds.: gūð-, sige-. (Hrēð-ric.)

hreþe, see hraþe.

hræðer†, n.(?), *breast, heart*; 2113, 2593; ds. hreþre, 1151, 1446, 1745, 1878, 2328, 2442, 3148; hræðre, 2819; gp. hreðra, 2045. [Go. hafrpra, n.p.]

hreþer-bealo†, nwa., (*heart-B ALE*), *distress*; 1343.

hrēð-sigor†, m.(n.), *glorious victory*; gp. -a, 2583.

hrinan, i, *touch, reach*; w. dat.: 988, 1515, 3053; pret. opt. 3 sg. hrine, 2976 (*hurt*); w. æt: pret. 3 sg. hrān, 2270. — Cpd.: æt-.

hrinde†, pp. npm. (of *hrindan, w. i.), *covered with frost*; 1363. [*Dial. D.: RIND* (North.) 'hoar-frost'; cp. OE. hrīm (*IF. xiv* 339).]

hring, m., (1) *RING* (*ornament*); as., 1202, 2809; np. hringas, 1195; gp. hringa (*bengel*), 1507, ~ (*hyrde*), 2245, ~ (*fengel*), 2345; dp. hringum, 1091; ap. hringas, 1970, 3034. — (2) *ring-mail, armor formed of rings*; 1503, 2260 (*byrnan hring*). (Cf. S. Müller ii 128: corslet consisting of some 20,000 rings.) — Cpd.: bān-.

hringan, w i., *RING, resound*; pret. 3 pl. hringdon, 327.

hring-boga†, wk.m., *coiled creature (dragon)*; gs. (ds.?) -bogan, 2561. [*RING*; būgan.]

hringed(†), adj., (pp.), *formed of RINGs*; hringed (*byrne*), 1245; asf. hringde (*byrnan*), 2615.

hringed-stefna†, wk.m., *RING-prowed ship*; 32, 1897; as. -stefnan, 1131. [stefn.] (Perh. a ship furnished with w. rings [Weinhold L 9.32.483], or having a curved stem, cp. wundenstefna; hring-naca, ON. Hringhorni [Baldr's ship in Snorri's *Edda*], cf. Falk L 9.48.38. See also Heyne L 9.4.1.42 & n. 3; Neckel L 4.88 b.15 n. 2.)

hring-iren†, n., *RING-IRON, iron rings (of corslet)*; 322. (Falk L 9.44.27: 'sword adorned w. a ring.')

hring-mælf, adj., *RING-marked, i.e. (sword) adorned with a ring, see fetelhilt, (or with wavy patterns?)*; nsn. (p.?), 2037; — used as noun (*ring-sword*); ns., 1521; as., 1564. (*Gen.* 1992: hring-mæled.)

hring-naca†, wk.m., *RING-prowed ship*; 1862. See hringed-stefna.

hring-net(t)†, nja., *RING-NET, coat of mail*; as. -net, 2754; ap. ~, 1889.

hring-sele†, mi., *RING-hall*; ds., 2010 (cp. bēah-sele); — (of the dragon's cave:) ds., 3053; as., 2840.

hring-weorðung†, f., *RING-adornment*; as. -e, 3017.

hroden†, pp. (of hrēodan, II), *adorned, decorated*; asn., 495, 1022; ge-hroden, npn., 304. — Cpds.: bēag-, gold-.

hrōf, m., *ROOF*; 999; as., 403, 836, 926, 983, 1030 (*helmes ~, 'crown'*), 2755. — Cpd.: inwit-.

hrōf-sele†, mi., *ROOFED hall*; ds., 1515.

hron-fīsc (†) (+), m., *whale* (-FISH, cp. Ger. Walfisch); ap. -fixas, 540. [Sarrazin Kād. 69: Celt. rhon? But see R. Jordan, *Die ae. Säugetiernamen* (Ang. F. xii), p. 212; Holt. Et.]

hron-rād†, f., *whale-ROAD, ocean*; as. -e, 10.

hrōr, adj., *agile, vigorous, strong*; dsm.wk. -an, 1629. [Cp. on-hrēran; Ger. rühlig.] — Cpd.: fela-.

hrōðor†, n., *joy, benefit*; ds. hrōðre, 2448; gp. hrōþra, 2171. See hrēð. (Hrōð-gār.)

hruron, see **hrēosan**.

hrūsef, wk.f., *earth, ground*; 2558; vs., 2247; ds. **hrūsan**, 2276, 2279, 2411; as. ~, 772, 2831.

hrycg, m.ja., *back, RIDGE*; as., 471.

hryre, mi., *fall, death*; ds., 1680, 2052, 3005; as., 3179. [**hrēosan**.] — Cpds.: **lēod**-, **wīg**-.

hryssan (**hrissan**), w i., *shake, rattle* (intr.); pret. 3 pl **hrysedon**, 226 (cp. 327). (Elsewhere trans.) [**Go. af**-, **us-hrisjan**.]

hū, adv., conj., **HOW**; in direct question: 1987; — in dependent clauses (indir. interr. or explic.), w. ind., s.t. opt.; 3, 116, 279, 737, 844, 979, 1725, 2093, 2318, 2519, 2718, 2948, 3026, [F. 47].

hund, m., *dog, HOUND*; dp. -um, 1368.

hund, num., n., **HUNDRED**; a., w. partit. gen. (**missēra**): 1498, 1769; **hund** (**þūsenda**), 2994, (**brēo**) **hund** (**wintra**), 2278.

hūru, adv., *indeed, at any rate, verily, however*; 182, 369, 669, 862, 1071, 1465, 1944, 2836, 3120.

hūs, n., **HOUSE**; gs. **hūses**, 116, 1666; gp. **hūsa** (**sēlest**): 146, 285, 658, 935. — Cpds.: **bān**-, **eorð**-, **nicor**-.

hūð, f., *booty, spoil*; ds. (gs.?) -e, 124. [**Go. hunþs**.]

hwā, m.f., **hwæt**, n., pron., (1) interr., **WHO**, **WHAT**; **hwā**, 52, 2252, 3126, [F. 23]; **hwæt**, 173, 233 (*who*), w. gp. (*what sort of*): 237; dsm. **hwām**, 1696; asn. **hwæt**, 1476, 3068, w. partit. gen.: 474, 1186; isn. (**tō**) **hwan**, 2071. — (2) indef., *some one, any one, something, anything*; asn. **hwone**, 155; nsn. **hwæt**, 3010; asn. ~, 880. — **hwæt**, interj., see **hwæt**. — Cpds.: **æg**-, **ge**-.

hwæder, see **hwyder**.

hwær, adv., conj., **WHERE**, *anywhere*; 2029; **hwār**, 3062; **elles hwār**, **ELSEWHERE**, 138. [**OHG. wār**, **Ger. wo**.] — Cpds.: **æg**-, **ge**-, **ð**-.

hwæt, adj., *brisk, vigorous, valiant*; nsm.wk. **hwata**, 3028; dsm. **hwatum**, 2161; npm. **hwate** (**Scyldingas**): 1601, 2052; apm. **hwate**, 3005; ~ (**helmberend**): 2517, 2642. [See **hwettan**.] — Cpds.: **fyrd**-, **gold**-.

hwæt, pron., see **hwā**.

hwæt, interj. (=interr. pron.), **WHAT**, *lo, behold, well*; foll. by pers. or dem. pron.; at the beginning of a speech: 530, 1652; within a speech: [240.] 942, 1774, 2248; at the beginning of the poem (as of many other OE. poems): 1. (Stressed in 1652, 1774.)

hwæðer, pron., (**WHETHER**), *which of two*; 2530; asf. (**swā**) **hwæþere** . . . (**swā**), *whichever*, 686. — Cpds.: **æg**-, **ge**-, **nōðer**.

hwæþre, conj., **WHETHER**; 1314 (**MS. hwæþre**), 1356, 2785; [F. 48 (n.)].

hwæþre, **hwæþere**, adv., *however, yet*; **hwæþre**, 555, 1270, 2098, 2228, 2298, 2377, 2874, **hwæþere**, 970, 1718; **hwæðre** (**swā þeah**), 2442; *however that may be, anyhow* (**Beitr. ix** 138): **hwæþere**, 574, 578, **hwæþre**, 890. [**Horn ESt. lxx** 46-8.]

hwan, see **hwā**.

hwanan, -on, adv., **WHENCE**; **hwanan**, 257, 2403, **hwanon**, 333.

hwār, see **hwær**.

hwata, -e, -um, see **hwæt**.

hwealf, (f.) n., *vault, arch*; as. (**heofones**) **hwealf**: 576, 2015. [**Cp. Ger. wölben**.]

hwēne, adv., *a little, somewhat*;

2699. [Siev. § 237 n. 2; cp. lýt-hwön.]
- hweorfan**, III, *turn, go, move about*; 2888 (n.); hworfan, 1728; pret. 3 sg. hwearf, 55, 356, 1188, 1573, 1714, 1980, 2238, 2268, 2832, [F. 17]; opt. 3 sg. hwurfe, 264. [Go. hwaírbān, Ger. werben.] — Cpds.: æt-, geond-, ond-, ymbe-.
- ge-hweorfan**, III, *go, pass*; pret. 3 sg. (on æht) gehwearf, 1679, (si.) ~: 1210, 1684, 2208.
- hwergen**(†), adv., *somewhere*; elles hwergen, ELSEWHERE; 2590. [Cp. Ger. irgend.]
- hwettan**, w I., W H E T, *urge, incite*; pres. opt. 3 sg. hwette, 490; pret. 3 pl. hwetton, 204. [hwæt, adj.]
- hwil**, f., W H I L E, *time, space of time*; 146; ds. -e, 2320; as. -e, 16, 1762, 2030, 2097, 2137, 2159, 2548, 2571, 2780; *a long time*: ns. hwil, 1495; as. -e, 105, 152, 240; — dp. hwilum, adv., *sometimes, at times, now and again*, W H I L O M, *formerly*; 175, 496, 864, 867, 916, 1728, 1828, 2016, 2020, 2107-2108-2109-2111, 2299, 3044 (n.). — Cpds.: dæg-, gescæp-, orleg-, sige-.
- hwit**, adj., W H I T E, *shining*; nsm. wk. -a, 1448; [asm. -ne, F. 39].
- hworfan**, see **hweorfan**.
- hwyder**, adv., W H I T H E R; 163; hwæder (cf. Lang. § 7 n. 2), 1331.
- hwylc**, pron., (1) interr., W H I C H, *what*; 274; nsf., 2002; npm. -e, 1986. — (2) indef., *any (one)* (w. partit. gen.); nsm., 1104; nsn., 2433; — swā hwylc . . swā, *whichever*; nsf., 943; dsm. ~ hwylcum ~, 3057. — Cpds.: æg-, ge-, nāt-, wēl-.
- hwyrfan**, w I., *move about*; pres. 3 pl. hwyrfað, 98. (Cf. Lang. § 8 n. 1.) [hweorfan.]
- hwyrt**, mi., *turning, motion, going*; dp. -um, 163. [hweorfan.] — Cpds.: ed-.
- hycgan**, w 3., *think, purpose, resolve*; [imp. pl. hicgeaþ, F. 11]; pret. 1 sg. hogode, 632. — Cpds.: for-, ofer-, bealo-, heard-, swið-, panc-, wis-hycgende.
- ge-hycgan**, w 3., *resolve*; pret. 2 sg. gehogode, 1988.
- hȳdan**, w I., H I D E; 446; pres. opt. 3 sg. hȳde, 2766.
- ge-hȳdan**, w I., H I D E; pret. 3 sg. gehȳdde, 2235; *keep secretly*, ~, 3059.
- hyge**, see **hige**.
- hyge-bend**†, fjō. (mi.), *mind's bond, heart-string*; dp. -um, 1878.
- hyge-giōmor**†, adj., *sad in mind*; 2408.
- hyge-mēðe**†, adj. ja., *wearying the mind*; nsn., 2442. [Ger. müde.] (Cp. sǣ-mēpe.) See Hoops 260.
- hyge-sorh**†, f., *heart-sorrow*; gp. -sorga, 2328.
- hyht**, mi., *hope, solace*; 179.
- hȳldan**, w I., *incline, bend down*; refl.: pret. 3 sg. hȳlde (hine), 688. [H E E L 'tilt'; OE. heald, 'sloping,' 'inclined.']
- hȳldo**, wk.f., *favor, grace, loyalty, friendship*; 2293; gs., 670, 2998; as., 2067. [hold.]
- hȳlt**, see **hilt**.
- hȳnan**, w I., *humble, ill-treat, injure*; pret. 3 sg. hȳnde, 2319. [hēan; Ger. höhnen; honi soit etc.]
- hȳnðu**, f., *humiliation, harm, injury*; as. hȳnðu, 277; hȳ[n]ðu, 3155; gp. hȳnða, 166; hȳnðo, 475, 593. [See hȳnan.]
- hȳran**, w I., (1) H E A R; w. acc., *hear of*; pret. 1 sg. hȳrde, 1197; — w. inf.: pret. 1 sg. hȳrde, 38; (secgan) hȳrde, 582; 3 sg. (∼) hȳrde, 875; 1 pl. (∼) hȳrdon, 273; — w.

- acc. & inf.: pret. 1 sg. hȳrde, 1346, 1842, 2023; — w. þæt-clause: pret. 1 sg., hȳrde ic þæt (formula of transition, 'further'), 62, 2163, 2172. — (2) w. dat., *listen to*, *obey*; inf., 10, 2754; pret. 3 pl. hȳrdon, 66.
- ge-hȳran**, w 1., HEAR, *learn*; w. acc.: imp. pl. gehȳrað, 255; pret. 3 sg. gehȳrde, 88, 609; — w. (acc. and) acc. & inf. (*MPh.* iii 238): pret. 3 pl. gehȳrdon, 785; — w. (obj. þæt and) þæt-clause: pres. 1 sg. gehȳre, 290.
- hyrde**, mja., (HERD), *guardian, keeper*; 1742, 2245, 2304, 2505; (folces) hyrde (*Arch.* cxxvi 353 n. 3): 610, 1832, 2644, 2981, [F. 46]; (wuldres) Hyrde (= God), 931; (fyrena) hyrde (= Grendel), 750; as. hyrde, 887, 3133, (folces) ~, 1849, (rīces) ~: 2027, 3080; ap. hyrdas, 1666. — Cpd.: grund-hyrst(†), f., *ornament, accoutrement, armor*; dp. -um, 2762; ap. -e, 2988; -a, 3164, [F. 20]. [OHG. (h)rust.]
- hyrstan**(†), w 1., *adorn, decorate*; pp. asn. hyrsted, 672. [Ger. rüsten; see hyrst.]
- hyrsted-gold†**, n., *fairly-wrought GOLD*; ds. -e, 2255.
- hyrtan**(†)+, w 1., *encourage, refl.*: take HEART; pret. 3 sg. hyrte (hine), 2593. [heorte.]
- hyse†**, mi.(ja.) (Siev. § 263 n. 3), *youth, young man*; vs., 1217; [gp. hyssa, F. 48].
- hyt**(t) (hit(t))†, fjð., HEAT; 2649 (n.). [Ger. Hitze.]
- hȳð**, f., *harbor*; ds. -e, 32. [HYTHÉ (obs.); cp. Rotherhithe, etc.]
- hȳð-weard†**, m., *harbor-GUARDIAN*; 1914.
- ic**, pers. pron., I; 181 times; [F. 24, 25, 37]; gs. mīn, 2084, 2533; ds. mē 42 times; [F. 27]; as. mec 16 times; mē, 415, 446, 553, 563, 677; — dual nom. wit, 535, 537, 539, 540, 544, 683, 1186, 1476, 1707; g. uncer, 2002 (n.), 2532; d. unc, 1783, 2137, 2525, 2526; a. unc, 540, 545; — plur. wē 24 times; gp. ūser, 2074, ūre, 1386; dp. ūs, 269, 346, 382, 1821, 2635, 2642, 2920, 3001, 3009, 3078, ūrum (w. ending of poss. pron.), 2659 (n.); ap. ūsic, 458, 2638, 2640, 2641.
- icge†**, 1107, see note.
- idel**, adj., IDLE, *empty, unoccupied*; 413; nsn., 145; *deprived* (of, gen.), 2888.
- idel-hende**(†)+, adj.ja., *empty-HANDED*; 2081.
- ides**(†), f. (orig. fi.), †*woman, lady*; 620, 1075, 1117, 1168, 1259; gs. idese, 1351; ds. ~, 1649, 1941.
- in**, I. prep., IN; (1) w. dat. (rest); 1 (the only instance of temporal sense), 13, 25, 87, 89, 107, 180, 323, 324, 395, 443, 482, 588, 695, 713, 728, 851, 976, 1029, 1070, 1151, 1302, [1513], 1612, 1952, 1984, 2139, 2232, 2383, 2433, 2458, 2459, 2495, 2505, 2599, 2635, 2786, 3097; postposit. (stressed), 19; in innan (preced. by dat.), 1968, 2452. — (2) w. acc. (motion), *into, to*; 60, 185, 1134, 1210, 2935, 2981. (W. Krohmer, *Altengl. in und on*, Berlin Diss., 1904.) — II. adv., *in, inside*; 386, 1037, 1371, 1502, 1644, 2152, 2190, 2552; inn, 3090.
- in**(n), n., *dwelling, lodging*; in, 1300. [INN.]
- inc**, **incer**, see þū.
- incge-†**, 2577, see note.
- in-frōd†**, adj., *very old and wise*; 2449; dsm. -um, 1874.
- in-gang**, m., *entrance*; as., 1549.

in-genga†, wk.m., *invader*; 1776.
 in-gesteald†, n., *house-property, possessions in the house*; as., 1155.
 [See in(n).]
 inn, see in, adv.
 innan, adv., (*from*) *withiN, inside*; 774, 1017, 2331, 2412, 2719; in innan, w. preced. dat. (semi-prep.), 1968, 2452; on innan, 2715, 1740 (w. preced. dat.); þær on innan, 71, denot. motion ('into'): 2089, 2214, 2244.
 innan-weard, adj., *INWARD, interior*; 991; nsn., 1976. Cp. inne-weard.
 inne, adv., *withiN, inside*; 390, 642, 1281, 1570, 1800, 1866, 2113, 3059; þær inne, 118, 1617, 2115, 2225, 3087.
 inne-weard, adj., *INWARD, interior*; nsn., 998.
 inwid-sorg, see inwit-sorh.
 inwit-feng†, mi., *malicious grasp*, 1447.
 inwit-gæst†, m., *malicious (stranger or) foe*; 2670. (Or -gæst? See gæst.)
 inwit-hrōf†, m., *evil (or enemy's) ROOF*; as., 3123.
 inwit-net(t)†, nja., *NET of malice*; as. -net, 2167. (Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 134.)
 inwit-nið†, m., *enmity, hostile act*; np. -as, 1858; gp. -a, 1947.
 inwit-scear†, m., *malicious slaughter*; as., 2478. See gūð-scear.
 inwit-searo†, nwa., *enmity (or malice?)*; as., 1101.
 inwit-sorh†, f., *evil care or SORROW*; 1736; as. inwidsorge, 831.
 inwit-þanc†, m., *hostile purpose*; dp. -um, 749.
 ge-iode, see ge-gān.
 iogoð, see geogoð.
 iō-mēowle, see geō-.
 iren, nja., *IRON, †sword*; 892,

1848, iren ærgōd: 989, 2586; ds. irne, 1141; as. iren, 1809, 2050; gp. irenna, 802, (npf. of adj.?): 2683, 2828; irena (see note on 673), 673, 1697, 2259. — Cp.: hring-; cp. isern-. (Cf. Kluge, *Beitr.* xliii 516 f.: iren fr. *isren.)
 iren, adj.ja., *of IRON*; nsf. (ecg wæs) iren: 1459, 2778. — Cp.: eal-.
 iren-bend†, fjō. (mi.), *IRON BAND*; dp. -um, 774, 998 (irēn-).
 iren-byrne†, wk.f., *IRON corslet*; as. -byrnan, 2986. Cp. isern-.
 iren-heard(†), adj., *IRON-HARD*; 1112.
 iren-prēat†, m., *band having IRON armor, armed troop*; 330.
 is, see eom.
 is, n., *ICE*; ds. -e, 1608.
 isern-byrne†, wk.f., *IRON corslet*; as. -byrnan, 671. Cp. iren-.
 isern-scūr†, f., *IRON SHOWER (of arrows)*; as. -e, 3116. [Cp. *Go.* skūra, f.]
 is-gebind†, n., *ICY BOND*; ds. -e, 1133.
 isig(†)†, adj., *ICY, covered with ice*; 33(n).
 iū, see geō.
 iū-mon(n), mc. [pl.], *MAN of old*, gp. -monna, 3052.
 kyning(-), see under C.
 lā, interj., *Lo, indeed*, þæt lā mæg secgan: 1700, 2864.
 lāc, n., *gift, offering*; dp. lācum, 43, 1868; ap. lāc, 1863; *booty*: ap. lāc, 1584. [Go. laiks, OHG. leih.] — Cpd.: ge-, beadu-, heaðo-; sǣ-. See lācan. (On the semantic development of lāc (cp. lācan, beadu-lāc, etc.) in connection with ritual practices (processions and the like), see Grimm D. M.

- 32; Heusler L 4.13 a. § 34; B.-T.)
lācan, rd., *move quickly, fly*; pres. ptc. *lācende*, 2832; †(*play*, i.e.) *fight*; inf. (*dareðum*) *lācan*, 2848. — Cpds.: for-.
- lād**, f., *way, passage, journey*; gs. -e, 569; ds. -e, 1987. [LOAD, LODE; liðan.] — Cpds.: brim-, ge-, sǣ-, ȳþ-.
- lædan**, w 1., LEAD, *bring*; 239; pret. 3 pl. *læddon*, 1159; pp. [læded], 3177, *gelæded*, 37. [liðan.] — Cpds.: for-.
- læfan**, w 1., LEAVE; 2315; imp. sg. *læf*, 1178; pret. 3 sg. *læfde*, 2470. [Cp. *lāf*; (be-)lifan.]
- læn-dagas** †, m.p., *transitory DAYS*; gp. -daga, 2341; ap. -dagas, 2591. See *læne*.
- læne**, adj. ja., (LOANed) *transitory, perishable, perishing*; 1754; gsn. wk. *lænan*, 2845; asf.wk. ~, 1622; asn. *læne*, 3129. [lēon; OS. *lēhni*.]
- læng**, see *longe*.
- læran**, w 1., *teach*; imp. sg. (pē) *lær*, 1722. [Cp. *lār*; Go. *laisjan*, Ger. *lehren*.] (Cf. Go. refl. (ga)laisjan *sik*, etc., *Zfvgl.Spr.* xlii 317 ff.; *Blickl. Hom.* 101.6.)
- ge-læran**, w 1., *teach, advise, persuade* (w. acc. of pers. & of thing, foll. by pæt- or hū-clause); 278, 3079; pret. 3 pl. *gelærdon*, 415.
- læs**, see *lýt*.
- læsest**, *læssa*, see *lýt*el.
- læstan**, w 1., (1) w. dat., (*follow*), *do service, avail*; 812. (2) *perform*; imp. sg. *læst*, 2663. [lāst; MnE. LAST, Ger. *leisten*.] — Cpds.: ful-.
- ge-læstan**, w 1., (1) w. acc., *serve, stand by*; pres. opt. 3 pl. *gelæsten*, 24; pret. 3 sg. *gelæste*, 2500. (2) *carry out, fulfill*; inf., 1706; pret. 3 sg. *gelæste*, 524, 2990; pp. *gelæsted*, 829.
- læt**, adj., *sluggish, slow* (w. gen.); 1529. [LATE.] — Cpds.: hild-lata.
- lætan**, rd., LET, *allow* (w. acc. & inf.); pres. 3 sg. *læteð*, 1728; imp. sg. *læt*, 1488; pl. *lætað*, 397; pret. 3 sg. *lēt*, 2389, 2550, 2977; 3 pl. *lëton*, 48, 864, 3132; opt. 2 sg. *lëte*, 1996; 3 sg. ~, 3082. — Cpds.: ā-, for-, of-, on-.
- lāf**, f., (1) *what is LEFT as an inheritance, heirloom*; ref. to armor, 454; — ref. to swords: 2611, 2628; ds. -lāfe, 2577 (n.); as. *lāfe*, 795, 1488, 1688, 2191, 2563; np. ~, 2036. — (2) *remnant, remainder; survivors*: as. (sweorda) *lāfe*, 2936; *leavings*: ns. (fēla) *lāf* ('sword'), 1032; np. (homera) *lāfe* ('sword'), 2829; as. (bronda) *lāfe* ('ashes'), 3160. (Cf. *Arch.* cxxvi 348 f.) [See *læfan*; Go. *laiba*.] — Cpds.: ende-, eormen-, wēa-, yrfe-, ȳð-.
- ge-lafian** (†) +, w 2., *refresh*, LAVE; pret. 3 sg. *gelafede*, 2722. [Lat. *lavare*; Ger. *laben*. See *Prager Deutsche Studien* viii 81 ff., *ESt.* xlii 170; Heyne L 9.16. iii 38; Holt. Et.]
- lagu** (†), mu., *sea, lake, water*; 1630.
- lagu-cræftig** †, adj., *sea-skilled, experienced as a sailor*; 209.
- lagu-stræt** †, f., *sea-road* (-STREET); as. -e, 239.
- lagu-strēam** †, m., *sea-STREAM, sea*; ap. -as, 297. Cp. *brim*-.
- lāh**, see *lēon*.
- land**, n., LAND; ns. *lond*, 2197; gs. *landes*, 2995; ds. *lande*, 1623, 1913, 2310, 2836; as. *land*, 221, 242, 253, 580, 1904, 2062, 2915; *lond*, 521, 1357, 2471, 2492; gp. *landa*, 311. — Cpds.: ēa-, el-, Frēs-, Scede-.
- land-büend**, mc. [pl.], LAND-dweller, earth-dweller; dp. *land-*

būendum, 95; ap. londbūend, 1345.
 land-fruma†, wk.m., *prince of the LAND, king*; 31.
 land-gemyrc(e)†, nja., LAND-boundary; ap. -gemyrcu (*shore*), 209. [mearc.] (Cp. ende- sǣta.)
 land-geweorc†, n., LAND-WORK, *stronghold*; as., 938.
 land-waru†, f., *people of the LAND*; ap. -wara (*country*), 2321 (or apm. =-ware?, cf. Siev. § 263 n. 7).
 land-weard†, m., LAND-GUARD, *coast-guard*; 1890. (Cp. 209, 242.)
 lang(e), see long(e).
 langað, m., LONGing; 1879.
 lang-twīdig†, adj., *granted for a LONG time, lasting*; 1708. [Hel. 2753 (C): tuithon 'grant'; Holt. Et.]
 lār, f., *instruction, counsel, precept, bidding*; ds. -e, 1950; gp. -a, 1220; -ena, 269. [LORE.] — Cpds.: frēond-.
 lāst, m., *track, footprint*; as., 132; np. -as, 1402; ap. ~, 841; — on lāst (*faran, w. preced. dat.*), *behind, after*, 2945; [si.: on lāste (*hwearf*)], F. 17; lāst weardian, *remain behind*: 971, *follow*: 2164. [See NED.: LAST, sb.¹; Go. laists.] — Cpds.: feorh-, fēpe-, fōt-, wræc-.
 lāð, adj., *hateful, grievous, hostile* (used as subst.: *foe*); 440, 511, 815, 2315; nsn., 134, 192; nsm. wk. lāða, 2305; gsm. lāpes, 841, 2910; gsn. ~, 929, 1061; gsm.wk. lāðan, 83, 132; gsn. wk. lāðan (*cynnes*): 2008, 2354; dsm. lāþum, 440, 1257; asm. lāðne, 3040; gpm. lāðra, 242, 2672; gpn. ~, 3029; dpm. lāðum, 550, 938; dpf. ~, 2467; dpm. wk.(?) lāþan, 1505; apn. lāð, 1375. — Comp. lāðra, 2432. [LOATH; Ger. leid.]

lāð-bite†, mi., *grievous or hostile BITE, wound*; np., 1122.

lāð-getēona†, wk.m., LOATHLY *spoiler, evil-doer*; 974; np. -getēonan, 559.

lāð-lic, adj., LOATHLY, *hideous*; apn. -licu, 1584.

lēaf, n., LEAF; dp. -um, 97.

lēafnes-word†, n., WORD of LEAVE, *permission*; as. (p. ?), 245.

lēan, n., *reward, requital*; gs. lēanes, 1809 (*gift*, 'present given in appreciation of services rendered,' but see n.); ds. lēane, 1021; as. lēan, 114, 951, 1220, 1584, 2391; gp. lēana, 2990; dp. lēanum, 2145; ap. lēan, 2995. [Go. laun, Ger. Lohn.] — Cpds.: and-, ende-.

lēan(†) +, vi, *blame, find fault with*; pres. 3 sg. lȳhð, 1048; pret. 3 sg. lōg, 1811; 3 pl. lōgon, 862; 203 (w. dat. of pers. & acc. of thing: *blame for, dissuade from*). [OS. lahan.] — Cpds.: be-.

lēanian, w 2., w. dat. of pers. & acc. of thing, *requite, recompense (s.b. for s.th.)*; pres. 1 sg. lēanige, 1380; pret. 3 sg. lēanode, 2102.

lēas, adj., w. gen., *devoid of, without*; 850; dsm. (winigea) lēasum, 1664 (*friendLESS*). [Go. laus, Ger. los; LOOSE fr. ON.] — Cpds.: dōm-, drēam-, ealdor-, feoh-, feormend-, hlāford-, sǣwol-, sige-, sorh-, tīr-, ðeodeñ-, wine-, wyn-.

lēas-scēawere†, mja., *deceitful observer, spy*; np. -scēaweras, 253. (Cf. *Angl.* xxix 380.)

lēg(-), see lig(-).

leger, n., *lying, place of lying*; ds. -e, 3043. [LAIR; cp. licgan.]

leger-bed(d), nja., BED, *bed of death, grave*; ds. -bedde, 1007.

lemman (lemian) (†) +, w 1., LAME,

- hinder, oppress*; pret. 3 sg. lemede, 905.
- leng(e), adj. ja., *beLONGing, at hand*; nsn., 83 (n.).
- leng(e), *longest*, see *longe*.
- lengra, see *long*.
- lēod, *mi., man, member of a tribe or nation* (regul. w. gp., Gēata, Scylfinga, etc.: †*prince*?, cf. *MLN.* xxxiv 129 f.); 341, 348, 669, 829, 1432, 1492, 1538, 1612, 2159, 2551, 2603, [F. 24]; as., 625; vs., 1653. *lēode*, pl., (perh. orig. *freemen*), *people* (freq. w. gp., Gēata, etc., or poss. pron.); np., 24, 225, 260, 362, 415, 1213, 2125, 2927, 3137, 3156, 3178, *lēoda* (Lang. § 20.2), 3001; gp. *lēoda*, 205, 634, 793, 938, 1673, 2033, 2238, 2251, 2333, 2801, 2900, 2945; dp. *lēodum*, 389, 521, 618, 697, 905, 1159, 1323, 1708, 1712, 1804, 1856, 1894, 1930, 2310, 2368, 2797, 2804, 2910, 2958, 2990, 3182; ap. *lēode*, 192, 443, 696, 1336, 1345, 1863, 1868, 1982, 2095, 2318, 2732. [Ger. *Leute*.] — *lēod*, f., *people, nation*; gs. *lēode*, 596, 599. (Cp. 3001.)
- lēod-bealo†, nwa., *harm to a people, great affliction*; as., 1722; gp. -bealewa, 1946.
- lēod-burg†, fc., *town*; ap. -byrig, 2471.
- lēod-cyning†, m., *KING of a people*; 54.
- lēod-fruma†, wk.m., *prince of a people*; as. -fruman, 2130.
- lēod-gebyrgea†, wk.m., *protector of a people, prince*; as. -gebyrgean, 269. [beorgan.]
- lēod-hryre†, mi., *fall (of a people or) of a prince, national calamity*; gs. -hryres, 2391; ds. -hryre, 2030.
- lēod-sceaða†, wk.m., *people's enemy*; ds. -sceaðan, 2093.
- lēod-scipe, *mi., nation, country*; ds., 2197; as., 2751.
- lēof, adj., *dear, beloved*; 31, 54, 203, 511, 521, 1876, 2467; gsm. -es, 1994, 2080, 2897, 2910, gsn. 1061; asm. -ne, 34, 297, 618, 1943, 2127, 3079, 3108, 3142; vs.wk. -a, 1216, 1483, 1758, 1854, 1987, 2663, 2745; gpm. -ra, 1915; dp. -um, 1073. — Comp. nsn. *lēofre*, 2651. Supl. *lēofost*, 1296; asm.wk. *lēofestan*, 2823. [L I E F; Go. *liufs*, Ger. *lieb*.] — Cpd.: un-
- leofað, see *libban*.
- lēof-lic(†), adj., *precious, admirable*; 2603; asn., 1809.
- lēogan, II, L I E, *belie*; pres. opt. 3 sg. *lēoge*, 250; pret. 3 sg. *lēag*, 3029 (w. gen.). [Go. *liugan*.] — Cpd.: ā-
- ge-lēogan, II, *deceive, play false* (w. dat.); pret. 3 sg. (*him sēo wēn*) *gelēah*, 2323. (Cp. Lat. 'fallere'; *Arch.* cxxvi 355.)
- lēoht, n., L I G H T; 569, 727, 1570; ds. *lēohte*, 95; as. *lēoht*, 648, 2469. [Cp. Go. *liuhap*.] — Cpds.: æfen-, fȳr-, morgen-
- lēoht, adj., L I G H T, *bright, gleaming*; dsn.wk. -an, 2492.
- lēoma, wk.m., *light, gleam, luminary*; 311, 1570, 2769; as. *lēoman*, 1517; ap. ~, 95. [L E A M (Sc., North.); OS. *liomo*; cp. *lēoht*.] — Cpds.: æled-, beado-, bryne-, hilde-
- leomum, see *lim*.
- lēon(†) (+), I, *lend*; pret. 3 sg. *lāh*, 1456. [Go. *leihwan*.] — Cpd.: on-
- leornian, w 2., L E A R N, *devise*; pret. 3 sg. *leornode*, 2336.
- lēoð, n., *song, lay*; 1159. [Go. **liuþ*, Ger. *Lied*.] — Cpds.: fyrd-, gryre-, gūð-, sorh-
- leoðo-cræft†, m., *skill of limbs*

- (hands); dp. -um, 2769. [OE. *lip* > **L I T H** (dial.); Go. *lipus*, Ger. *Glief*.]
- leoðo-syrce†**, wk.f., (*limb-S A R K*), *coat of mail*; as. (locene) *leoðo-syrcean*, 1505; ap. (—) —, 1890.
- lettan(†)** +, w 1., w. acc. of pers. & gen. of thing, (**L E T**), *hinder*; pret. 3 pl. *letton*, 569. [læt.]
- libban, lifgan**, w 3., **L I V E**; pres. 3 sg. *lifað*, 3167; *leofað*, 974, 1366, 2008; *lyfað*, 944, 954; opt. 2 sg. *lifge*, 1224; pres. ptc. *lifigende*, 815, 1953, 1973, 2062; dsm. *lifigendum*, 2665 (see: be); pret. 3 sg. *lifde*, 57, 1257; *lyfde*, 2144; 3 pl. *lifdon*, 99. — Cpds.: *unlifigende*.
- lic**, n., *body* (generally *living*(†)); 966; gs. *lices*, 451, 1122; ds. *lice*, 733, 1503, 2423, 2571, 2732, 2743; as. *lic*, 2080, 2127. [**L I C H**-(gate), etc.; Ger. *Leiche*.] — Cpds.: *eo-for-*, *swin-*. Cp. adj. suffix *-lic*.
- licgan**, v, **L I E**, *lie low, lie dead*; 1586, 3129; *licgean*, 966, 1427, 3040, 3082; pres. 3 sg. *ligeð*, 1343, 2745, 2903; pret. 3 sg. *læg*, 40, 552, 1041 (*failed*), 1532, 1547, 2051, 2077, 2201, 2213 (*stig under læg*), 2388, 2824, 2851, 2978; pret. 3 pl. *lægon*, 566, *lægon*, 3048. — Cpds.: *ā-*.
- ge-licgan**, v, *subside*; pret. 3 sg. *gelæg*, 3146 (pluperf.).
- lic-homa**, wk.m., *body*; 812, 1007, 1754; ds. *-haman*, 3177; as. —, 2651. [Lit. 'body-covering'.] Cp. *flāsc-*; *fyrð-hom*.
- lician**, w 2., w. dat., *please*; pres. 3 sg. *licað*, 1854; pret. 3 pl. *licodon*, 639. [**L I K E**.]
- lic-sār†**, n., *bodily pain, wound*; as., 815. [**S O R E**.]
- lic-syrce†**, wk.f., (*body-S A R K*), *coat of mail*; 550.
- lid-man(n)†**, mc., *seafarer*; gp. *-manna*, 1623. [liðan.]
- lif**, n., **L I F E**; 2743; gs. *lifes*, 197, 790, 806, 1387, 2343, 2823, 2845; ds. *life*, 2471, 2571; *tō life*, 2432 (*ever*); as. *lif*, 97, 733, 1536, [2251], 2423, 2751; is. *life*, 2131. — Cpds.: *edwit-*.
- lif-bysig†**, adj., *struggling for LIFE, in torment of death*; 966. See *by-sigu*.
- lif-dæg**, m.; pl. **lif-dagas**, **L I F E - D A Y S**; ap., 793, 1622.
- Lif-frēa†**, wk.m., *Lord of LIFE (God)*; -frēa, 16.
- lif-gedāl(†)**, n., *parting from LIFE, death*; 841. Cp. *ealdor-*.
- lif-gesceaft†**, fi., **L I F E** (*as ordered by fate*); gp. *-a*, 1953, 3064.
- lifge**, *lifigende*, see *libban*.
- lif-wraðu†**, f., **L I F E - p r o t e c t i o n**; ds. (*tō*) *lifwraðe* (*to save his life*), 971; as. —, 2877.
- lif-wyn(n)†**, fi. (jō.), *joy of LIFE*; gp. *-wynna*, 2097.
- lig**, mi., *flame, fire*; 1122; *lēg*, 3115, 3145; gs. *liges*, 83, 781; ds. *lige*, 2305, 2321, 2341, *ligge*, 727, *lēge*, 2549. [OHG. *loug*; cp. Ger. *Lohe*.]
- lig-draca†**, wk.m., *fire-DRAGON*; 2333; *lēg-*, 3040. Cp. *fȳr-*.
- lig-egesa†**, wk.m., *fire-terror*; as. *-egesan*, 2780. Cp. *glēd-*.
- lige-torn†**, n., *pretended injury or insult*; ds. *-e*, 1943. [*lyge* 'lie.']
- ligge**, see *lig*.
- lig-ŷð†**, fjō., *wave of flame*; dp. -um, 2672.
- lim**, n., **L I M B**, *branch (of tree)*; dp. *leomum*, 97.
- limpan**, III, *happen, befall*; pret. 3 sg. *lomp*, 1987. — Cpds.: *ā-*, *be-*.
- ge-limpan**, III, *happen, come to pass, be forthcoming*; pres. 3 sg. *gelimpeð*, 1753; opt. 3 sg. *gelimpe*, 929; pret. 3 sg. *gelamp*, 626, 1252,

2941, gelomp, 76; opt. 3 sg. gelumpe, 2637; pp. gelumpen, 824.
lind, f., (L I N D e n), † *shield* (made of linden-wood); 2341; as. -e, 2610; ap. -e, 2365; [-a, F. 11].
lind-gestealla †, wk.m., *shield-companion, comrade in battle*; 1973.
lind-hæbbend(e) †, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], *shield-bearer* (-H A V i n g), warrior; np. -e, 245; gp. -ra, 1402.
lind-plega †, wk.m., *shield-P L A Y, battle*; ds. -plegan, 1073 (MS. hild-), 2039.
lind-wiga †, wk.m., *shield-warrior*; 2603.
linnan (†), III, w. gen. or dat., *part from, lose*; (aldre) ~, 1478; (ealdres) ~, 2443. [Go. af-linnan.]
liss, fjō., *kindness, favor, joy*; gp. -a, 2150. [liðe.]
list, mfi., *skill, cunning*; dp. -um, 781. [Go. lists, Ger. List.]
liðan, I, *go (by water), traverse* (trans., cp. *Hel.* 2233); pp. liden, 223. **liðend**, mc. (pres. ptc.), *seafarer, voyager*; np. -e, 221. Cpds.: brim-, heaþo-, mere-, sǣ-, wæg-liðend(e).
liðe, adj. ja., *gentle, kind* (w. gen., 'as regards'); 1220. Supl. liðost, 3182. [L I T H E; Ger. lind.]
lið-wæge †, nja., *can or cup of strong drink*; as., 1982. [R.-L. iii 358 f.: lið.]
liẋan, w I., *shine, glitter, gleam*; pret. 3 sg. liẋte, 311, 485, 1570. [Bülb. § 195.]
locen, see **lūcan**.
lōcian, w 2., L O O K; pres. 2 sg. lōcast, 1654.
lof, m., *praise, glory*; as., 1536. [Ger. Lob.]
lof-dæd †, fi., *praiseworthy (glorious)* D E E D; dp. -um, 24.
lof-georn, adj., *eager for praise*

(*fame*); supl. -geornost, 3182 (n.).
lōg, lōgon, see **lēan**.
lond (-), see **land** (-).
lond-riht, n., L A N D-R I G H T, *privileges belonging to the owner of land, domain*; gs. -es, 2886.
long, adj., L O N G; local; 3043; — temporal: nsn. lang, 2093; næs ðā lang tō ðon: 2845, 2591 (long); asf. lange (hwile, þrāge, tīd): 16, 114, 1257, 1915, 2159, longe (~): 54, 2780. — Comp. lengra, 134. — See and-, morgen-, niht-, up-, ge-.
longe, adv., L O N G; 1061, 2751, 3082, 3108; lange, 31, 905, 1336, 1748, 1994, 2130, 2183, 2344, 2423. — Comp. leng, 451 (n.), 974, 1854, 2801, 2826, 3064; læ[n]g, 2307; lenge, 83(?), see note. Supl. lengest, 2008, 2238.
long-gestrēon †, n., (L O N G-accumulated,) *old treasure*; gp. -a, 2240.
long-sum, adj., L O N G, *long-lasting, enduring*; nsn. (lāð ond) longsum: 134, 192; asm. -sumne, 1536; asn. -sum, 1722. [Cp. Ger. langsam.]
losian, w 2., (*be lost*), *escape, get away safely*; pres. 3 sg. losaþ, 1392, 2062; pret. 3 sg. losade, 2096. [LOSE, infl. by -lēosan (cf. Bülb. § 325).]
lūcan, II, L O C K, *intertwine, link*; pp. asf. locene (leoðosyrca), 1505, so apf., 1890, (see hring); gpm. locenra (bēaga), 2995 (cf. Stjer. 34 f.); asn. (segn) gelocen, 2769 (*woven*). — Cpds.: be-, on-, tō-, hond-locen.
lufen †, f., *joy, comfort* (?); 2886. [Rel. to lufian; *Est.* xlviii 121; *Beitr.* xxxvi 427 f.; Hoops St. 110 ff.: *dear home, homestead.*] (Cp. *Dan.* 73?) See l. 1728.
lufian, w 2., L O V E, *treat kindly*; pret. 3 sg. lufode, 1982.

luf-tācen†, n., *TOKEN of LOVE*; ap. 1863.

lufu (lufe), wk.f. (Siev. § 278 n. 1), *LOVE*; as. lufan, 1728 (n.). See eard-lufu, lufen. — Cpds.: eard-, hēah-, mōd-, wif-.

lungor(†), adj., *swift*; npm. lungre, 2164 (n.).

lungre†, adv., *quickly, forthwith*; 929, 1630, 2310, 2743.

lust, m., *joy, pleasure*; as., 599, 618 (on lust, semi-adv.); dp. lustum (*gladly, with joy*), 1653. [LUST.]

ge-lýfan, w. I., *be LIEVE in, trust*; w. dat., 440 (*resign oneself to*); — w. acc., *count on, expect confidently (s.th.)*; pret. 3 sg. gelyfde, 608, (on w. acc. or tō, *from s.b.*) 627, 909, 1272. [Go. ga-laubjan.]

lyfað, lyfde, see libban.

lyft, fmi., *air, sky*; 1375; ds. -e, 2832. [LIFT (Sc., poet.); Go. luftus, ON. lopt > MnE. loft; ON. lypta, vb. > MnE. lift.]

lyft-floga†, wk.m., *air-FLIER*; 2315.

lyft-geswenced†, adj. (pp.), *driven by the wind*; 1913. [See swencan.]

lyft-wyn(n)†, fjō.(i.), *air-joy, joyous air*; as. -wynne, 3043.

lýhð, see lēan.

lystan, w. I., *impers., w. acc. of pers., desire*; pret. 3 sg. lyste, 1793. [LIST (arch.); OE. lust.]

lýt, (1) n. (indecl.), w. partit. gen. (in 2365 implied), *LITTLE, small number*; 2365, 2836 (n.), 2882; as., 1927, 2150. (2) adv., *little, not at all*; 2897, 3129. — Comp. læs, (1) n., w. partit. gen., *LESS*; asn. 487, 1946. (2) adv., in: þý læs, *LEST*, 1918.

lýtel, adj., *LITTLE, small*; nsn., 1748; asn., 2240; asf. lýtle, 2877, ~ (hwile): 2030, 2097. — Cpds.: un-. — Comp. læssa, *LESS, less-er*; 1282; dsn. læssan, 951; asf. ~,

2571; dpn. ~, 43. — Supl. læsest, *LEAST*; nsn., 2354.

lýt-hwōn, adv., *very LITTLE, not at all*; 203. Cp. hwēne.

mā, (adv. comp.,) subst. n., w. partit. gen., *MORE*, (cp. meanings of Lat. magis and plus); as., 504, 735, 1055, 1613. [Go. mais.] — Supl. mæst, w. partit. gen., *MOST*; as., 2645. See micel.

mādma(s), -e, -um, see mād(ð)um.

mæg, m., *kinsman, blood-relative*; 408, 468, 737, 758, 813, 914, 1530, 1944, 1961, 1978, 2166, 2604; gs. mæges, 2436, 2628, 2675, 2698, 2879; ds. mæge, 1978; as. mæg, 1339, 2439, 2484, 2982; np. mæg-as, 1015; gp. mæga, 247 (n.), 1079, 1853, 2006, 2742; dp. mægum, 1167, 1178, 2614, 3065; mægum, 2353; ap. mægas, 2815. (See Antiq. §§ 2 ff.) [Go. mēgs.] — Cpds.: fæderen-, hēafod-, wine-.

mæg-burg, fc., *kinsmen, kindred, clan*; gs. -e, 2887.

mægen, n., *MAIN, might, strength*; gs. mægenes, 196, 1534, 1716, 1835, 1844, 1887, 2647, mægenes cræft, 418 (cf. *Angl. xxxv 468*), si. 1270; mægenes, 670, 1761, 2084, 2146; ds. mægene, 789, 2667; as. mægen, 518, 1706; — *military force, host*; gs. mægenes, 155, (perh. 2647); as. mægen, 445. — Cpds.: ofer-.

mægen-āgende†, pres. ptc. [pl.], *strong, mighty*; gpm. -āgendra, 2837.

mægen-byrþen(n)†, fjō., *mighty (BIRTHEN,) BURDEN*; ds. -byrþenne, 1625; as. ~, 3091. [beran.]

mægen-cræft†, m., *strength*; as., 380.

mægen-ellen†, n., *mighty valor*; as., 659.

mægen-fultum†, m., *powerful help*; gp. -a, 1455.

mægen-ræs†, m., *mighty impetus*; as., 1519.

mægen-strengo†, wk.f., *great STRENGTH*; ds., 2678.

mægen-wudu†, mu., (MAIN-WOOD), *mighty spear*; as., 236.

mægð(†), fc. (Siev. § 284 n. 4; *Beitr.* xxxi 73 ff.), MAID(en), *woman*; 3016; gp. mægþa, 924, 943, 1283. [OE. mægden > MAID(EN).]

mægþ, f., *tribe* (aggreate of blood-relatives), *nation, people*; ds. -e, 75; as. -e, 1011; gp. -a, 25, 1771; dp. -um, 5. [mæg.]

mæg-wine†, m., *kinsman (and friend)*; np., 2479.

mæl, n., †*time, suitable time, occasion*; 316, 1008 (sæl ond mæl); as., 2633; gp. mæla, 1249, 1611 (sæla ond mæla), 2057; dp. (ærran) mælum: 907, 2237, 3035. [MEAL; cp. dial. 'SEALS and MEALS.'] — Cpd.: undern-; cpds. of mæl = 'mark,' 'sign': brogden, græg-, hring-, sceāden-, wunden-.

mæl-cearu†, f., CARE or sorrow of the time; as. -ceare, 189.

mæl-gesceaft†, fi., *time-allotment, destiny, fate*; gp. -a, 2737.

mænan, w I., *speak of, utter, relate, complain of*; 1067, 3171; pret. 3 sg. mænde, 2267; 3 pl. mændon, 1149, 3149; pp. mæned, 857. [NED.: MEAN, V.^{1,2}; MOAN.]

ge-mænan, w I., *mention, complain*; pret. opt. 3 pl. gemænden, 1101.

mænigo, see menigeo.

mære, adj.ja., *famous, glorious, illustrious*; 15 times (marked*) in combination w. þeoden; 129*, 1046*, 1715*; nsf. mæru, 2016, mære (wk.?), 1952; nsn. mære.

2405; nsm.wk. mæra, 2011, 2587; gsm. mæres, 797*; gsn.wk. mæran, 1729; dsm. mærum, 345*, 1301, 1992*, 2079, 2572*; dsm.wk. mæran, 270; asm. mærne, 36, 201*, 353*, 1598*, 2384*, 2721*, 2788*, 3098, 3141*; asn. mære, 1023; vs. mære, 1761, (wk.) mæra, 1474; npm. mære, 3070*. Supl. mærost, 898; — *well known, notorious*; nsm. mære, 103; wk. mæra, 762. [Go. -mëreis; OHG. mări; cp. Ger. Märchen.] — Cpd.: fore-, heaðo-.

mærdō, f., *fame, glory, glorious deed*; 857; as., 659, 687, 2134, mærdū, 2514; gp. mærdā, 408, 504(?), 1530, 2640, 2645; ap. ~, 504?, 2678, 2996. [Go. mēriþa.] — Cpd.: ellen-.

mæst, m., MAST; 1898; ds. -e, 36, 1905.

mæst, see micel.

mæte, adj.ja., *moderate, insignificant, small*; supl. mætost, 1455. [metan. See NED.: MEET, adj.]

maga†, wk.m., (1) *son*; maga (Healfdenes), 189, 2143, si. 2587; vs. (~), 1474. (2) *young man, man*; 978, 2675; as. magan, 943. Cp. mago.

magan, prp., pres. 1 sg. mæg, *can*, MAY, *may well; be able*; 1 sg. mæg, 277, 1822, 2739, 2801; 2 sg. meaht, 2047, miht, 1378; 3 sg. mæg, 930, 942, 1341, 1365, 1484, 1700, 1733, 1837, 2032, 2260, 2448, 2600, 2864, 3064, ēaþe mæg: 478, 2764, si. 2291; opt. 1 sg. mæge, 680, 2749; 3 sg. ~, 2530; 1 pl. mægen, 2654; pret. 1 sg. meahte, 1659, 2877; mihte, 571, 656, 967; 3 sg. meahte, 542, 754, 762(opt.?), 1032, 1078, 1130, 1150, 1561, 2340, 2464, 2466, 2547, 2673, 2770, 2855, 2870, 2904,

2971; mehte, 1082, 1496, 1515, 1877; mihte, 190, 207, 462, 511, 1446, 1504, 1508, 2091, 2609, 2621, 2954 (opt.?). 1 pl. meahton, 941, 3079; 3 pl. meahton, 648, 797 (opt.?), 1156, 1350, 1454, 1911, 2373; mihton, 308, 313 (opt.?), 2683, 3162; opt. 1 sg. meahte, 2520; 3 sg. meahte, 243, 780 (ind.?), 1130(?), 1919; mihte, 1140. — (Without inf.: 754, 762, 797, 2091.)

māgas, -a, -um, see **mæg**.

māge (mæge), wk.f., *kinswoman* (*mother*); gs. māgan, 1391. [mæg.]

mago†, mu., *son*; mago (Healfdenes), 1867, 2011, si. 1465. [Go. magus. Cp. hilde-, ōret-, wræc-mecg (mæcg).]

mago-driht†, fi., *band of young retainers*; 67.

mago-rinc†, m., *young warrior*; gp. -a, 730.

mago-ðegn†, m., *young retainer*, **THANE**; 408, 2757; ds. magu-þegne, 2079; gp. maguþegna, 1405; dp. -um, 1480; ap. maguþegnas, 293.

man(n), man-, see **mon(n), mon-**.

mān, n., *crime, guilt, wickedness*; ds. -e, 978, 1055; is. -e, 110. [OHG. mein, cp. Ger. Meineid.]

mān-for-dædla†, wk.m., *wicked destroyer, evil-doer*; np. -fordædlan, 563. [dæd.]

manian, w 2., *admonish, urge*; pres. 3 sg. manað, 2057. [Ger. mahnen.]

manig, see **monig**.

man-lice†, adv., **MANfulLY**, *nobly*; 1046.

mān-scaða†, wk.m., *wicked ravager, evil-doer*; 712, 737, 1339, -scaða, 2514.

māra, see **micel**.

maþelian(†), w 2., *speak, discourse, make a speech*; used in introduc-

ing direct discourse, see **Intr. lv**; pret. 3 sg. maþelode, 286^a, 348^a, 360^a, 371^a, 405^a, 456^a, 499^a, 529^a, 631^a, 925^a, 957^a, 1215^a, 1321^a, 1383^a, 1473^a, 1651^a, 1687^a, 1817^a, 1840^a, 1999^a, 2510^a, 2631^a, 2724^a, 2862^a, 3076^a; maþelade, 2425^a. [Cp. Go. maþljan. *ZfdA.* xlv1 260 ff.]

māðm-æht†, fi., *precious property, treasure*; gp. -a, 1613, 2833.

māþm-gestrēon(†) (+), n., *treasure*; gp. -a, 1931.

māð(ð)um, m., *precious or valuable thing, treasure*; ds. māþme, 1902; māðme, 1528; as. māþðum, 169, 1052, 2055, 3016; np. māþmas, 1860; gp. māþma, 1784, 2143, 2166 (mæara ond ~), 2779, 2799, 3011; māðma, 36, 41; dp. māðmum, 1898 (mæarum ond ~), 2103, 2788; māðmum, 1048 (mæarum ond ~); ap. māþmas, 1867, 2146, 2236, 2490, 2640, 2865, 3131; māðmas, 385, 472, 1027, 1482, 1756. [Go. maipms. See **T.C.** § 6.] — Cpds.: dryht-, gold-, hord-, ofer-, sinc-, wundur-.

māðpum-fæt(†) +, n., *precious vessel*; 2405 (māðþum-). [V A T.]

māðpum-gifu†, f., *treasure-giving*; ds. -gife, 1301.

māððum-sigle†, nja., *precious jewel*; gp. māððumsigla, 2757.

māðþum-sweord†, n., *precious sword*; as., 1023.

māððum-wela†, wk.m., *wealth of treasure*; ds. -welan, 2750. [WEAL.]

mē, see **ic**.

mēagol, adj., *earnest, forceful, hearty*; dp. mēaglum, 1980. [IF. xx 317.]

mearc, f., **MARk**, *limit*; ([*frontier-*] *district*); ds. -e, 2384 (*life's end*).

— Cpds.: Weder- (see **Proper Names**); fōt-, mīl-gemearc.

mearcian, w 2., MARK, *make a mark*; pres. 3 sg. mearcað, 450; pp. gemearcod, 1264; nsn., 1695.

mearc-stapa†, wk.m., ('MARK'-haunter), *wanderer in the waste borderland*; 103; ap. -stapan, 1348. [steppan; MARCH.] (See Kemble L 9.1. i 35 ff., 48; Gummere G. O. 54.)

mearh†, m., *horse, steed*; 2264; np. mēaras, 2163; gp. mēara, 2166; dp. mēarum, 855, 917, 1048, 1898; ap. mēaras, 865, 1035. [Cp. MARE.]

mearn, see **murnan**.

mec, see **ic**.

mēce(†), mja., *sword*; 1938; gs. mēces, 1765, 1812, 2614, 2939; as. mēce, 2047, 2978; gp. mēca, 2685; dp. mēcum, 565. [Go. mēkeis.] — Cpds.: beado-, hæft-, hilde-.

mēd, f., MEED, *reward*; ds. -e, 2146; as. -e, 2134; gp. -o (Lang. § 18.3), 1178. [OS. mēda, cp. Go. mizdō.]

medo, **medu**, mu., MEAD; ds. medo, 604; as. medu, 2633; [medo, F. 39]. (Cf. Schrader L 9.49.2. 85 ff.; R.-L. iii 217 f.)

medo-ærn†, n., MEAD-hall; as., 69. [Cf. *Beitr.* xxxv 242.]

medo-benc†, fi., MEAD-BENCH; medu-, 776; ds. medu-bence, 1052, medo-, 1067, 2185, meodu-, 1902. Cp. ealo-.

medo-ful(1)†, n., MEAD-cup; as. -ful, 624, 1015.

medo-heal(1)†, f., MEAD-HALL; -heal, 484; ds. meodu-healle, 638.

medo-stig†, f., *path to the MEAD-hall*; as. -stigge, 924. See stig.

medu-drēam†, m., MEAD-joy, *festivity*; as., 2016.

medu-seld†, n., MEAD-house; as., 3065. See sæld.

melda, wk.m., *inform*; gs. meldan,

2405. [Cp. Ger. melden.] (A. l 241 n. 1.)

meltan, III, MELT; 3011; pret. 3 sg. mealt, 2326; 3 pl. multon, 1120.

ge-meltan, III, MELT; pret. 3 sg. gemealt, 897, 1608, 1615, 2628 (fig., cf. A. l 217).

mene(†)†, mi., *necklace*; as., 1199. [OS. hals-meni; cp. NED.: MANE.]

mengan, w 1., *mix*, MINGLE, *stir up*; 1449; pp. nsn. gemenged, 848, 1593. [ge-mong.]

menigeo, wk.f., *multitude, a great MANY*; mænigo, 41; as. menigeo, 2143. [monig.]

medo-setl†, n., MEAD-(house-)SEAT, i.e. *hall-seat*; gp. -a, 5 (n.). See setl.

medo-wong†, m., *plain near the MEAD-hall*; ap. -as, 1643.

medu-benc, -heal(1), see **medo-**.

medu-scenc†, mi., MEAD-vessel, -cup, dp. -um, 1980. See scencan.

meoto, ap. of me(o)tu†, f., *meditation, thought(s)*; 489 (n.)

meotod-, see **metod-**.

mercels, m., MARK, *aim*; gs. -es, 2439. [mearc.]

mere, mi., MERE, *lake, pool, †sea*; 1362; ds., 855; as., 845, 1130, 1603. [Go. mari-, Ger. Meer; cp. MER maid.]

mere-dēor†, n., *sea-beast*; as., 558. [DEER; Ger. Tier.]

mere-fara†, wk.m., *seafarer*; gs. -faran, 502.

mere-fisc†, m., *sea-FISH*; gp. -fixa, 549.

mere-grund†, m., *bottom of a lake*; as., 2100; ap. -as, 1449.

mere-hrægl†, n., *sea-garment, sail*; gp. -a, 1905.

mere-liðend(e)†, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], *seafarer*; vp. -liðende, 255.

mere-stræt†, f., *sea-path*; ap. -a, 514. [STREET.]

mere-strengo†, wk.f., *STRENGTH in the sea*; as., 533.

mere-wif†, n., *MERE-woman, water-witch*; as., 1519.

mergen, see *morgen*.

metan, v, *measure*, †*traverse* (cp. Lat. '(e)metiri', see *MLN.* xxxiii 221 f.); pret. 3 sg. mæt, 924; 2 pl. mæton, 514; 3 pl. ~, 917, 1633. [*METE.*]

mētan, w i., *MEET, find, come upon*; pret. 3 sg. mētte, 751; 3 pl. mēttan, 1421. [*Go. -mōtjan.*]

ge-mētan, w i., *MEET, find*; pret. 3 sg. gemētte, 757; 3 pl. (hȳ) gemēttan (*met each other*), 2592; opt. 3 sg. gemētte, 2785. Cp. *gemēting*.

Metod†, m., *God* (perh. orig. *governor*); 110, 706, 967, 979, 1057, 1611, 2527 (*ruler*, cp. 1057 f.); gs. -es, 670; ds. -e, 169, 1778; as. Metod, 180. [*metan*; cp. OS. Metod; ON. mjōtuðr 'ordainer of fate,' 'fate'; *Angl.* xxxv 124.] — Cpd.: Eald-.

metod-sceaft†, fi., *decree of fate, death*; ds. -e, 2815; as. meotod-sceaft, 1077; *methodscaft* (sēon, cf. *Angl.* xxxv 465), 1180 (so *Gen.* 1743).

meþel (mæþel) (†), n., *council, meeting*; ds. meþle, 1876. [*Go. maþl.*]

meðel-stede†, mi., *place of assembly* (cp. þing-stede), *battle-field*; ds. meðelstede, 1082.

meþel-word†, n., *formal word*; dp. -um, 236 ('words of parley,' Cl. Hall).

micel, adj., *great, large*, *MUCH*; 129, 502; nsf., 67, 146, [2001]; nsn., 170, 771; gsn. micles, 2185; gsm. wk. miclan, 978; dsf.wk. ~, 2849; asm. micelne, 3098; asf. micle, 1778, 3091; asn. micel, 69, 270, 1167; isn. micle, 922; dpf. miclum,

958; apm. micle, 1348; — gsn. micles (adv.), *much, far*, 694; isn. micle (adv.), *much*, 1283, 1579, 2651. — [*MICKLE, MUCKLE* (arch., dial.); *Go. mikils.*] — Comp. *māra, greater, MORE*; 1353, 2555; nsn. māre, 1560; gsf. māran, 1823; dsn. ~, 1011; asm. ~, 247, 753, 2016; asf. ~, 533; asn. māre, 136 (*more, additional*), 518. [*Go. maiza.*] — Supl. *mæst, greatest*; 1195; nsf., 2328; nsn., 78, 193, 1119; asf. mæste, 459, 1079; asn. mæst, 2768, 3143; isn. mæste, 2181. [*Go. maists.*] — *mæst*, subst. n., see *mā*.

mid, I. prep., *with*; (1) w. acc., *with, together with* (persons); 357, 633, 662, 879, 1672, 2652. — (2) w. dat., a) *among*; 77 (*mid yldum*), 195 (*mid Gēatum*), 274, 461, 902, 1145, 2192, 2611, 2623, 2948, [2990]; b) *together with, along with*; (persons:) (125), 923, 1051, 1128, 1313, 1317, 1407, 1592, 1924, 1963, 2034, 2627, 2949, 3011, 3065; postposit., stressed: 41, 889, 1625; (things:) 125, (483), 1868, 2308, 2788, cp. 2468 (n.); 1706 (*virtually and*); c) (manner:) *with* (s.t. semi-adv. phrases); 317, (438), 475, 483, 779, 1217, 1219, 1493, 1892, 2056 (*mid rihte*, 'by right'), 2221, 2378, 2535; d) (instrument:) *with, by means of*; 243, 438, (475), 574, 746, 748, 1184, 1437, 1461, 1490, 1659, (2535), 2720, 2876, 2917, 2993, 3091; e) (time:) *with, at*; 126 (*mid ærdæge*). — (3) w. instr., *by means of, through*; 2028. — II. adv. (cp. prep. foll. its case); 1642 (*among them*), 1649 (*too, with them*). — [*Go. miþ, Ger. mit.*] Cf. E. Hittle, *Zur Geschichte der ae. Präpos. mid und wið* (Ang. F. ii), 1901.

middan-geard, m., **MIDDLE** *dwelling* (YARD), *world, earth* (considered as the center of the universe, the region between heaven and hell, or the inhabited land surrounded by the sea); gs. -es, 504, 751; ds. -e, 2996; as. (geond þisne) middangeard: 75, 1771. [Go. midjungards, etc.; *NED.*: **MIDDENERD**, **MIDDLE-ERD**, (-)earth.] (Cf. Grimm D.M. 662 (794); *P. Grdr.*² iii 377 f.; Chan-
tepie de la Saussaye L 4.42. n. 346; Cleasby-Vigfússon, *Icel.-Eng. Dict.*, & Gering, *Glossary of Edda*, s.v. miðgarðr; *R.-L.* iii 221.)

midde, wk.f.; ds. in **on middan**, in the **MIDDLE**, 2705.

middel-niht†, fc., **MIDDLE** of the **NIGHT**; dp. -um, 2782, 2833.

miht, fi., **MIGHT**, *power, strength*; as., 940; dp. -um, 700. [Go. mahts.]

mihtig, adj., **MIGHTY**; 1339; asn., 558, 1519;—applied to God: nsm., 701, 1716, 1725; dsm.wk. -an, 1398.—Cpds.: æl-, fore-.

milde, adj.ja., **MILD**, *kind*; 1229; dpn. mildum, 1172. Supl. mild-ust, 3181. (Cf. *IF.* xli 352 ff.)

mīl-gemearc†, n., *measure by MILES*; gs. -es, 1362. [Fr. Lat. milia; **MARCK**.]

milts, fjö., *kindness*; 2921. [milde.]

mīn, gs. of pers. pron., see **ic**.

mīn, poss. pron., **MY**, **MYNE**; 262, 343, 391, 436, 468, 1325^a, 1325^b, 1776, 2434, [F. 24]; nsf., 550; nsn., 476, 2742; gsn. mīnes, 450; dsm. mīnum, 473, 965, 1226, 2429, 2729, 3093; dsf. mīnre, 410; asm. mīnne, 255, 418, 445, 638, 1180, 2012, 2147 (on [mīn]ne sylfes dōm), 2651, 2652; asf. mīne, 453, 558, 1706, 2799; asn. mīn, 345,

2737 (absol., *my own*), 2750, 2879; vsm. mīn, 365, 457, 530, 1169, 1704, 2047, 2095; isn. mīne, 776, 837, 1955, 2685, 2837; npm. mīne, 415, 2479; gpm. mīnra, 431, 633, 2251; dpn. mīnum, 1480, 2797, 2804; apm. mīne, 293, 1336, 1345, 2815; [vpm. ~, F. 10].

missan(†)+, w 1., w. gen., †**MISS** (*a mark*); pret. 3 sg. miste, 2439. **missere**†, n., *half-year*; gp. (fela) missēra: 153, 2620, (hund) ~: 1498, 1769. [ON. misseri. Cp. Go. missō; OE. gēar. *ZfdA.* iii 407, xiii 576.]

mist-hlīp†, n., **MISTY** *hill, cover of darkness*; dp. -hleopum, 710.

mistig(†) (+), adj., **MISTY**, *dark*; apm. -e, 162.

mōd, n., *mind, spirit, heart*; 50, 549 (*temper*), 730, 1150; gs. mōdes, 171, 436, 810, 1229, 1603, 1706, 2100; ds. mōde, 624, 753, 1307, 1418, 1844, 2281, 2527, 2581; as. mōd, 67; *high spirit, courage*: ns. 1057, as. 1167; [ds. mōde, F. 12]; *pride, arrogance*: as., 1931 (? see note). [MOOD.]—Cpds.: bol-gen-, galg-, geōmor-, glæd-, gūð-, hrēoh-, sārīg-, stīð-, swīð-, wērig-, yrre-.

mōd-cearu†, f., *sorrow of soul*; as. -ceare, 1778, 1992, 3149.

mōd-gehygd†, fni., *thought*; dp. -um, 233.

mōd-geþonc(†), m.n., **THOUGHT**(s), *mind*; as., 1729.

mōd-giōmor†, adj., *sad at heart*; nsn., 2894.

mōdig, adj., *high-spirited, courageous, brave*; 604, 1508, 1643, 1812, 2757; wk. mōðega, 813; gsm. mōdges, 502, mōdiges 2698; gsn.wk. mōdgan, 670; dsm.wk. mōðigan, 3011; npm. mōdge, 855,

- mōdige, 1876; gpm. mōdigra, 312. [MOODY.] — Cpds.: fela-.
- mōdig-lic, adj., *brave, gallant*; comp. apm. -licran, 337.
- mōd-lufu (-lufe) (†), wk.f., *heart's LOVE, affection*; gs. -lufan, 1823.
- mōdor, fc., MOTHER; 1258, 1276, 1282, 1683, 2118; as., 1538, 2139, 2932.
- mōd-sefa†, wk.m., *mind, spirit, heart, character*; 349, 1853, 2628; ds. -sefan, 180; as. ~, 2012.
- mōd-bracu†, f., *impetuous courage, daring*; ds. -bræce, 385.
- mon(n), mc. (s.t., in as., wk.m.), MAN; mon, 209, 510, 1099, 1560, 1645, 2281, 2297, 2355, 2470, 2590, 2996, 3065, 3175; man, 25, 503, 534, 1048, 1172, 1175, 1316, 1353, 1398, 1534, 1876, 1958; gs. monnes, 1729, 2897; mannes, 1057, 1994, 2080, 2533, 2541, 2555, 2698; ds. men, 655, 752, 1879, 2285; menn, 2189; as. man, 1489; mannan, 297, 1943, 2127, 2774, 3108; mannon, 577; np. men, 50, 162, 233, 1634, 3162, 3165; gp. monna, 1413, 2887; manna, 155, 201, 380, 701, 712, 735, 779, 789, 810, 914, 1461, 1725, 1835, 1915, 2527, 2645, 2672, 2836, 3056, 3057, 3098, 3181; ap. men, 69, 337, 1582, 1717. (The ns. used as a kind of indef. pron. [cp. Ger. man], *one, they (any one)*: 1172, 1175, 2355 (25, 1048, 1534); omission of this pron.: 1365.) — Cpds.: fyrn-, glæd-, glēo-, gum-, iū-, lid-, sæ-, wæpned-.
- mōna, wk. m., MOON; [F. 7]; as. mōnan, 94.
- mon-cyn(n), nja., MANKIND; gs. moncynnnes, 196, 1955; mancynnnes, 164, 1276, 2181; ds. mancynne, 110.
- mon-drēam†, m., *joy of life among MEN*; as. mandrēam, 1264; dp. mondrēamum, 1715.
- mon-dryhten†, m., (*liege*) *lord*; 2865; mandryhten, 2647; mon-drihten, 436; gs. mondryhtnes, 3149, man-, 2849; ds. mandryhtne, 1249, 2281, mandrihtne, 1229; as. mondryhten, 2604, man-, 1978 (ns.?).
- monig, adj., (sg.) MANY a, (pl.) *many*; used as adj. (w. noun): 689, 838, 908, 918, 2762, 3022, 3077; [manig, F. 13]; nsf., 776; nsn., 1510; nsm. manig, 399, 854 (noun understood), 1112, 1289; dsm. monegum, 1341, 1419; dsf. manigre, 75; asn. manig, 1015; gpf. manigra, 1178; dpm. manegum, 2103; dpf. monegum, 5; apm. manige, 337; apf. monige, 1613 (noun understood); — used as subst., abs.: nsm. monig, 857, 171 (w. adj.); manig, 1860; dsm. manegum, 1887; npm. monige, 2982; manige, 1023; gpm. manigra, 2091; dp.(s.?)m. manegum, 349; apm. monige, 1598; — w. gen.: dp.(s.?)m. monegum, 2001, 3111; manegum, 1235; dpf. manigum, 1771; apm. manige, 728. [Go. manags; Ger. manch.]
- mon-ðwære, adj.ja., *gentle, kind*; supl. -ðwærust, 3181. Cp. ge-þwære.
- mōr, m., MOOR, *marsh, waste land, desert*; ds. -e, 710; as. mōr, 1405; ap. -as, 103, 162, 1348. (Cf. A. 1113; L 4.66 b.9.)
- morgen, m., (ja.), MORNING, MORROW; 1077, 1784; mergen, 2103, 2124; ds. morgne, 2484; mergenne, 565, 2939; as. morgen, 837; gp. morna, 2450. [Go. maür-gins.]

morgen-ceald†, adj., COLD in the MORNING; 3022.

morgen-lēoht(†), n., MORNING-LIGHT, sun; 604, 917.

morgen-long†, adj., lasting the MORNING; asm. morgenlongne (dæg, 'the whole forenoon'), 2894. See and-long.

morgen-swēg†, mī., MORNING-cry; 129.

morgen-tīd(†), fī., MORNING; as., 484, 518.

mōr-hop†, n., MOOR-retreat; ap. -u, 450. Cp. fen-hop.

morna, see morgen.

morð-bealu†, nwa., MURDER (-BALE); as. -beala, 136 (Lang. § 18.2).

morðor, n., MURDER, slaying; gs. morðres, 1683, 2055; ds. morþre, 1264, morðre (swealt): 892, 2782.

morþor-bealo†, nwa., MURDER, slaughter; as. morþor-, 1079, 2742.

morþor-bed(d)†, nja., BED of death (by violence); morþorbed, 2436.

morþor-hete†, mī., MURDEROUS HATE or hostility; gs. -hetes, 1105.

***mōtan**, prp., (1) may, have opportunity, be allowed; pres. 2 sg. mōst, 1671; 3 sg. mōt, 186, 442, 603; 1 pl. mōton, 347 (opt.?). 2 pl. ~, 395; opt. 1 sg. mōte, 431; 2 sg. ~, 1177; 3 sg. ~, 1387; 3 pl. mōton, 365; pret. 1 sg. mōste, 1487, 1998, 2797; 3 sg. ~, 168, 706, 735, 894, 1939, 2504, 2574(?), 2827, 3053, 3100; 3 pl. mōston, 1628, 2038, 2124, 2984, mōstan, 2247; opt. 2 sg. mōste, 961; 3 sg. ~, 2241 (ind.?). 3 pl. mōston, 1088, 1875. (With ellipsis of inf.: 603, 1177, 1387, 1487, 2247.) — (2) M U S T; pres. 3 sg. mōt, 2886; pret. 3 sg. mōste, 1939(?), 2574 (?), n.). [M U S T fr. mōste.]

ge-munan, prp., w. acc., bear in MIND, remember, think of; pres. 1 sg. geman, 1220, 2633, gemon, 2427; 3 sg. geman, 265, 2042; gemon, 1185, 1701; imp. sg. gemyne, 659; pret. 3 sg. gemunde, 758, 870, 1129, 1259, 1270, 1290, 1465, 2114, 2391, 2431, 2488, 2606, 2678; 3 pl. gemundon, 179; opt. 3 sg. gemunde, 1141. — Cp. on-munan; ge-mynd.

mund, f., †hand; dp. -um, 236, 514, 1461, 3022, 3091; (protection, in: mund-bora). [Cp. NED.: M O U N D, sb.²]

mund-bora, wk.m., protector, guardian; 1480, 2779. [beran.]

mund-gripe†, mī., hand-G R I P; ds., 380, 965 (MS. hand-), 1534, 1938; as., 753.

murnan, III, (1) M O U R N, be sad, pres. opt. 3 sg. murne, 1385; pres. ptc. nsn. murnende, 50. — (2) have anxiety or fear (about, for); pret. 3 sg. mearn, 1442; (shrink from:) ~, 136, 1537; (scruple:) ~, 3129 (or mourn?). — Cpd.: be-; cp. un-murn-lice.

mūþa, wk.m., M O U T H, opening, ([†]door); as. mūþan, 724.

mūð-bona†, wk.m., one who destroys with the M O U T H, devourer; ds. -bonan, 2079.

myndgian, w 2., (recollect), REMIND; pres. 3 sg. myndgað, 2057; pres. ptc. (mc.) myndgiend, 1105. See ge-myndgian. [(ge-)myndig.]

ge-myndgian, w 2., call to M I N D; pp. gemyndgad, 2450.

myne†, mī., M I N D, desire, 2572; love, kind thought; as., 169. [Go. muns.]

ge-myne, see ge-munan.

myntan, w 1., intend, think; pret. 3 sg. mynte, 712, 731, 762. [Cp. munan; M I N T (dial., arch.)]

myrce(†), adj.ja., *dark*; asm.wk. myrcan, 1405. [MURK.]

myrð(u)†, f., *disturbance, trouble, affliction*; gp. myrðe, 810 (n.). [m(i)erran > MA R.]

nā, see **nō**.

naca†, wk.m., *boat, ship*; 1896, 1903; gs. nacan, 214; as. ~, 295. [Ger. Nachen.] — Cpds.: hring-.

nacod, adj., *NAKED, bare*; 2273 (-draca, *smooth*); nsn. (ref. to sword), 2585; apn. (~), 539.

næbben, see **habban**.

næfne, see **nefne**.

næfre, adv., *NEVER*; 247, 583, 591, 655, 718, 1041, 1048; w. ne added before verb, 1460, [F. 37, si. næfre, F. 39].

nægan†, w. i., *accost, address*; pret. 3 sg. (wordum) nægde, 1318. [IF. xx 320; Holt. Et.: cp. nēah.]

ge-nægan†, w. i., (*approach*), *assail, attack*; pret. 3 pl. genægdan, 2206 -don, 2916 (T.C. § 28); pp. genæged, 1439.

nægl, m., *NAIL*; gp. -a, 985.

nægl(i)an, w. i. (2.), *NAIL*; pp. asn. nægled, 2023 (n.).

nænig, pron., *No, no one, none*; adj.: nsn., 1514; asm. nænigne, 1197; gpm. nænigre, 949; — subst. (w. gen.): nænig, 157, 242, 691, 859, 1933; dsm. nænegum, 598. [ne, ænig.]

nære, **næron**, **næs** (=ne wæs), see **eom**.

næs(†)+, adv., *by No means*; 562, 2262. [=nealles; cf. Horn, Pal. cxxxv § 75.]

næs(s), m., *headland, bluff*; ds. næsse, 2243, 2417; as. næs, 1439, 1600, 2898; gp. næssa, 1360; ap. næssas, 1358, 1411, 1912. [NED.: NESS, cp. ON. nes.] — Cpds.: sǣ-; Earna-, Hrones-.

næs-hlið†, n., (*slope of*) *headland*; dp. -hleodum, 1427.

nāh, see **āgan**.

nalas, **nalæs**, **nales**, **nallas**, **nalles**, see **nealles**.

nam, **nāman**, see **niman**.

nama, wk.m., *NAME*; 343, 1457, [F. 24]; as. naman, 78.

nān, pron., adj., *NO*; nsn., 988; subst., w. partit. gen., *NONE*; [F. 41]; nsn., 803. [ne, ān.]

nāt, see **witan**.

nāt-hwylc(†), pron., *some (one), a certain (one)*; adj.: dsm. -um, 1513; — subst., w. partit. gen.: nsm., 2215, 2233; gsm. -es, 2053, 2223. [=ne wāt, see 274; cp. ON. nǫkkurr; Lat. 'nescio quis.']

ne, adv., *Not*; immediately prec. the verb, 138 times, 38, 50, 80, 83, 109, 119, 154, 162, 180, etc.; [F. 3^a, 3^b, 4^b, 20, 37, 41]. **nē**, conj., *Nor*, after (or within) negat. clause, 157, 169, 577, 584, 793, 1084, 1101, 1454, 1736^{a,b}, 1737, 1930, 2126, 2185, 2263, 2264, 2348, 2533, 2628^b, 2738^b, 2857, 3016, [F. 39]; w. ne added before verb: 182, 245, 862, 1515, 2922, [F. 3^a, 3^b, 4^a]; disjunct. phrases, nē leof nē lāð 511, nē... nē... nē 1393^{a,b}, 1394^a, w. first neg. omitted: ær nē siþðan 718, sūð nē norð 858, wordum nē worcum 1100, wyrda nē worda 3030, si. 1454^a, 1736^a; — after positive clause: 510, 739, 1071, 2217, 2297. (Cf. L 6.14.)

nēah, *near*, **NIGH**; **I. adv.**; 1221, 2870. — **II. prep.** (usu. following the noun), w. dat., *near, on, by, close to*; 564, 1924, 2242, 2290, 2547, 2831, 2853; nēh, [2215], 2411. — **III. (predic.) adj.**; 1743, 2420, 2728. — Comp. adv. **nēar**, **NEARER**; 745. — Supl. adj.

nīehsta, *nīhsta*, *last*; dsm. *nīehstan* (sīðe), 2511; *nīhstan* (∼), 1203. [NEXT.]

nealles, adv., *Not at ALL*; 2145, 2167, 2179, 2221, 2363, 2596, 2873, 3089; *nalles*, 338, 1018, 1076, 1442, 2503, 2832, 2919, 3015, 3019, 3023; *nales*, 1811; *nallas*, 1719, 1749; *nalas*, 1493, 1529, 1537; *nalæs*, 43. [ne, ealles.] Cp. *næs*.

nēan, adv., *from near, near*; *nēan*, 528, 839; *nēan*, 1174, 2317; *nēon*, 3104.

nēar, see *nēah*.

nearo, adj.wa., *NARROW*; ap. (s.?)f. *nearwe*, 1409.

nearo, nwa., *straits, difficulty, distress*; as., 2350, 2594. [neut. of *nearo*, adj.]

nearo-craeft†, m., *art of rendering difficult of access*; dp. -um, 2243.

nearo-fāh†, adj., *cruelly hostile*; gsm. -fāges, 2317.

nearo-þearf†, f., *severe distress*; as. -e, 422.

nearwe, adv., *NARROWLY, closely*; 976.

nearwian, w 2., *press (hard)*; pp. *ge-nearwod*, 1438.

nefa, wk.m., *nephew*; 2170, 1203 (*grandson?*); ds. *nefan*, 881; as. ∼, 2206; — *grandson*: ns. *nefa*, 1962. [MnE. *nephew* fr. OFr., fr. Lat. (acc.) *nepotem*.]

nefne, *nemne*, I. conj.; (1) w. subj.: *unless, if — not*; *nefne* 1056, 3054, *næfne* 250, 3074, *nemne* 1552 (ind.?), 2654. (2) w. ind.: *except that*; *næfne*, 1353. (3) without verb (after negat.): *except*; *nefne*, 1934, 2151, 2533. — II. prep., w. dat.: *except*; *nemne*, 1081. [Cp. Go. *niba*(i); *Beitr.* xxix 264; *Arch.* cxix 178 ff.] — See *nympe*; *būton*. (Cf. Kock⁴ 115 ff.)

nēh, see *nēah*.

nelle, see *willan*.

nemnan, w 1., *NAME, call*; 2023; pres. 3 pl. *nemnað*, 364; pret. 3 pl. *nemdon*, 1354. [nama; Go. *namnjan*.] — Cpd.: *be-*.

nemne, see *nefne*.

nēod-laðu†, f., *desire*; dp. -laðu[m], 1320 (Lang. §20.3). (Cf. *Arch.* cxv 179.) See *nīod*.

nēon, see *nēan*.

nēosan, *nēosian*, w 1. 2. (T.C. § 9), w. gen., *seek out, inspect, go to, visit, attack*; *nēosan* 125, 1786, 1791, 1806, 2074, *nīosan* 2366, 2388; *nēosian* 115, 1125, *nīosian* 2671, 3045; pres. 3 sg. *nīosað*, 2486. [Go. *niuhjan*.]

nēotan†, II, w. gen., *make use of, enjoy*; imp. sg. *nēot*, 1217. [Ger. *geniessen*.] — Cpd.: *be-*.

neowol, adj., *precipitous, steep*; apm. *neowle*, 1411. [Cf. *Siev.* § 73.3; *Beitr.* xxx 135.]

nerian, w 1., *save, protect*; pres. 3 sg. *nerēð*, 572; pp. *genered*, 827. [(ge-)nesan; Go. *nasjan*.]

ge-nesan, v, *be saved, survive, get safely through*; abs.: pret. 3 sg. *genæs*, 999; w. acc.: pret. 1 sg. ∼, 2426; 3 sg. ∼, 1977; [3 pl. *genæson* 'bore,' F. 47]; pp. *genesen*, 2397. [Go. *ga-nisan*; Ger. *genesen*.]

nēðan, w 1., *venture (on)*; pret. 2 pl. (*on . . wæter aldrum*) *nēðdon*, 510; opt. 1 pl. (si.) *nēðdon*, 538; — w. acc., *brave, dare*; pres. ptc. *nēðende*, 2350. [Go. *ana-nanþjan*.]

ge-nēþan, w 1., *venture (on)*; (under *yða gewin aldre*) *genēþan*, 1469; pret. opt. 1 sg. (si.) *genēðde*, 2133; — w. acc., *engage in, brave, dare*; inf., 1933; pret. 1 sg. *genēðde*, 1656, 2511; 3 sg. (under

- .. stān) ~, 888; 1 pl. genēðdon, 959. Cp. ge-dīgan.
- nicor**(†) +, m., *water-monster*; gp. nicera, 845; ap. niceras, 422, 575, nicras 1427. [NICKER (arch.); OHG. nihhus, Ger. Nix(e).] (Cf. *ZfdPh.* iii 388, 399; iv 197; *Angl.* xxxvi 170; *MLR.* x 85 f.; *R.-L.* iii 317 f.)
- nicor-hūs**†, n., *abode of water-monsters*; gp. -a, 1411.
- nīd-gripe**† (= nȳd-, cf. Lang. § 1), m., *forceful or coercive GRIP*; ds., 976.
- nīehsta**, see **nēah**.
- nigon**, num., NINE; a. nigene, 575.
- niht**, fc., NIGHT; 115, 547, 649, 1320, 2116; gs. nihtes, adv., *by night*; 422, 2269, 2273, 3044 (n.); ds. niht, 575, 683, 702, 1334 (gystran niht); as. ~, 135, 736, 2938; gp. (fif) nihta ('days,' cf. Par. § 10, c. xi), 545, nihta 1365; dp. nihtum, 167, 275, 2211; ap. (seofon) niht, SENNIGHT, 517. — Cpds.: middel-, sin-.
- niht-bealu**†, nwa., NIGHT-evil; gp. -bealwa, 193.
- niht-helm**†, m., *cover of NIGHT*; 1789.
- niht-long**, adj., *lasting a NIGHT*; asm. -ne, 528. See and-long.
- niht-weorc**†, n., NIGHT-WORK; ds. -e, 827.
- niman**, IV, *take, seize*; 1808, 3132; pres. 3 sg. nymeð, 598; pret. 3 sg. nōm 1612, nam 746, [2216], 2986; 1 pl. nāman, 2116; pp. numen, 1153; — *carry off* (w. subject: dēað, hild, etc.); pres. 3 sg. nimeð 441, 447, 1491, 2536, nymeð 1846; opt. 3 sg. nime, 452, 1481. [Go. niman, Ger. nehmen; see *NED.*: NIM, NUMB, nimble.] — Cpds.: be-, for-.
- ge-niman**, IV, *take, seize, take away*; pret. 3 sg. genōm, 2776, genam 122, 1302, 1872, 2429; pp. genu-men, 3165.
- nīod**(†), f., *desire, pleasure*; as. -e, 2116.
- nīos**(i)an, see **nēosan**.
- nioðor**, see **niþer**.
- nīowe**, see **nīwe**.
- nīpan**(†), I, *grow dark*; pres. ptc. nīpende (niht): 547, 649.
- nis**, see **eom**.
- nīð**, m., (*ill-will, envy*), *violence*; ds. niþe, 2680; *hostility, persecution, trouble, affliction*; ns. 2317; ds. nīðe, 827; as. nīð, 184, 276, 423, [F. 9]; — *†battle, contest*; ds. nīðe, 2585; gp. nīða, 882, 1962, 2170, 2350, 2397, [F. 21], w. verb (instrum. sense): 845, 1439 (*by force?*), 2206. [Go. neip, Ger. Neid.] — Cpds.: bealo-, fār-, here-, hete-, inwit-, searo-, wæl-.
- nīð-draca**†, wk.m., *hostile or malicious DRAGON*; 2273.
- niþer**, adv., *down(ward)*; 1360; nyðer, 3044. **nioðor**, adv. comp. (based on stem niþ-), *lower down*, 2699. [Cp. NETHER.]
- nīð-gæst**†, m., *malicious (stranger or) foe*; as., 2699. (Or -gæst?)
- nīþ-geweorc**(†), n., *hostile deed, fight*; gp. -a, 683.
- nīþ-grim**(m)†, adj., GRIM, *cruel*, nsf. -grim, 193.
- nīð-heard**(†), adj., *brave in battle*; 2417.
- nīð-hēdig**†, adj., *hostile*; npm. -hēdige, 3165. [= -hȳdig; hycgan.]
- nīð-sele**†, m., *hostile or battle hall*; ds., 1513.
- nīþðas**†, mja.p., *men*; gp. nīþða, 1005, 2215. [Go. nīþjis 'kinsman.']
- nīð-wundor**†, n., *fearful WONDER, portent*; as., 1365.
- nīwe**, adj. ja., NEW; 2243 (n.), 783

- (*unheard of, startling*); asf. ~, 949; gpn. nīwra, 2898; — dsm. wk. niwan (stefne) (*afresh, anew*), 2594, niowan (~), 1789.
- (ge-)nīwian, w 2., *reNEW*; pp. genīwod, 1303, 1322, genīwad, 2287 (n.).
- nīw-tyrwed†, adj. (pp.), *NEW-TARRed*; asm. -tyrwydne, 295.
- nō, emphatic neg. adv., *Not at all, not, never*; 136, 168, 244, 366, 450, 541: 543 (correl.), 575, 581, 586, 677, 754, 841, 968, 972, 974, 1002, 1025, 1355, 1366, 1392, 1453, 1502, 1508, 1735, [1875], 1892, 1907, 2081, 2160, 2307, 2314, 2347, 2354, 2373, 2423, 2466, 2585, 2618; nā, 445, 567, 1536. — (nō þy ær, see ær; nō þy leng: 974, si. 2423; syðþan nā (nō): 567, 1453, [1875]. With ne added before verb: 450, 567, 1453, 1508, 2466.) [NO; Go. ni aiw. See ā; Beibl. xiii 15.]
- nolde, see willan.
- nōm, see niman.
- nōn(†)+, n.(?), *ninth hour* (= 3 p.m.); 1600. [NOON; fr. Lat. nona.]
- norð, adv., *NORTH (wards)*; 858.
- norþan-wind(†)+, m., *NORTH WIND*; 547.
- nose, wk.f., †*projection, promontory, cape*; ds. nosan, 1892, 2803. [Cp. nosu; Hoops St. 116; but cf. Holt. Et.: nōse.]
- nōðer, conj., *NOR, and not*; 2124. [nō-hwæðer.]
- nū, I. adv. (conj.), *NO W*; 251, 254, 375, 395, 424, 489, 602, 658, 939, 946, 1174, 1338, 1343, 1376, 1474, 1761, 1782, 1818, 2053, 2247^a, 2508, 2646, 2666, 2729, 2743, 2747, 2884, 2900, 2910, 3007, 3013, 3101, 3114, [F. 7, 8, 10]; nū gēn, 2859, 3167; nū gýt, 956, 1058 (gīt), 1134; nū ðā (stressed nū), 426, 657. — II. conj., *now, now that, since*; 430, 2799, 3020, [F. 21]; correl. w. (preced.) adv. nū: 1475, 2247^b, 2745.
- nȳd, fi., *necessity, compulsion, distress*; ds. nȳde, 1005; as. nȳd, 2454. [nēd > NEED; Go. nauþs, Ger. Not.] — Cpds.: hæft-, prēa-.
- (ge-)nȳdan, w 1., *compel, force*; pp. nsn. genȳded, 2680, asf. genȳdde 1005.
- nȳd-bād(†)+, f., *enforced contribution, toll*; as. -e, 598.
- nȳd-gestealla†, wk.m., *comrade in NEED, i.e. in battle* (cp. *Havelok* 9: at nede); np. -gesteallan, 882. [OHG. nōt(igi)stallo, MHG. nōt-gestalle; Uhland L 4.67. n. i 256 n.]
- nȳd-wracu†, f., *violent persecution, dire distress*; 193.
- nȳhsta, see nēah.
- nyman, see niman.
- nyllan, see willan.
- nympe, conj., *unless, if — not*; 781 (w. subj.), 1658 (w. ind.?, but?). Cp. nefne.
- nyt(t), fjō., *use, office, duty, service*; as. nytte, 494, 3118 (~ hēold 'did its duty?'). [Cp. OHG. nuzzi. See nyt(t), adj.] — Cpds.: sund-, sundor-.
- nyt(t), adj.ja., *useful, beneficial*; apm. nytte, 794. [nēotan; Go. (un-)nuts, OHG. nuzzi.] — Cpd.: un-.
- ge-nyttian(†), w 2., w. acc., *use, enjoy*; pp. genyttod, 3046.
- nyðer, see niþer.
- of, prep., *from* (motion, direction); 37, 56, 229, 265, 419, 672, 710, 726, 785, 854, 921, 1108, 1138, 1162, 1571, 1629, 1892, 2471, 2624, 2743, 2769, 2809, 2819,

- 2882, 3121, 3177; postposit. (stressed), 671 (OFF); ūt of, 663, 2557; ūt... of, 2083, 2546; of... ūt, 2515, 2550; of flānbogan ('with an arrow shot) from a bow,' 1433, si. 1744, 2437. [OF, OFF.]
ofer, m., *bank, shore*; ds. ofre, 1371. [Ger. Ufer; cp. (Winds)or, etc.]
ofer, prep., (1) w. dat., (rest:) OVER, *above*; 304, 1244, 1286, 1289, 1363, 1790, 1899, 1907, 2768, 2907, 2908, 3025, 3145.— (2) w. acc., (motion, extension, cf. *M Ph.* iii 256:) *over, across*; 10, 46, 48, 200, 217, 231, 239, 240, 248, 297, 311, 362, 393, 464, 471, 481, 515, 605, 649, 802, 859, 899, 983, 1208, 1404, 1405, 1415, 1705, [1803], 1826, 1861, 1862, 1909, 1910, 1950, 1989, 2007, 2073, 2259, 2380, 2394, 2473, 2477, 2724 (n.), 2808, 2893, 2899 (n.), 2980, 3118, 3132, [F. 22];— *beyond*; 2879, 1717 (*more than*); *contrary to, against*: 2330, 2409, [2589]; *after* (time): 736, 1781; *without*, 685.
ofer-cuman, IV, OVERCOME; pret. 3 sg. -cwōm, 1273; 3 pl. -cōmon, 699; pp. -cumen, 845.
ofer-ēode, see **ofer-gān**.
ofer-flēon(†), II, FLEE from (acc.); 2525 (-flēon).
ofer-flitan(†)+, I, OVERCOME (*in a contest*); pret. 3 sg. -flāt, 517.
ofer-gān, anv., *pass OVER, traverse, overrun*; pret. 3 sg. oferēode, 1408; 3 pl. -ēodon, 2959.
ofer-helmian†, w. 2., OVERHANG, *overshadow*; pres. 3 sg. -helmað, 1364.
ofer-higian†, w. 2., OVERTAKE, *overpower*; 2766 (n.). [HIE; *Dial. D.*: OVERRHYE.]
ofer-hycgan, w. 3., *despise, scorn*; pret. 3 sg. -hogode, 2345.
ofer-hygd, -hȳd, fni., *pride, arrogance*; gp. -hygda, 1740; -hȳda, 1760.
ofer-mægen†, n., *superior force*; ds. -e, 2917.
ofer-māð(ð)um†, m., *exceeding treasure*; dp. -māðmum, 2993.
ofer-sēcan†, w. 1., OVER TAX, *put to too severe a trial*; pret. 3 sg. -sōhte, 2686.
ofer-sēon, v, (OVERSEE), *look on*; pret. 3 pl. -sāwon, 419.
ofer-sittan(†)+, v, w. acc., *abstain from, forego (the use of)*; 684; pres. 1 sg. -sitte, 2528.
ofer-swimman†, III, SWIM OVER; pret. 3 sg. -swam, 2367.
ofer-swyðan, w. 1., OVER POWER, *overcome*; pres. 3 sg. -swyðeþ, 279, 1768. [swið.]
ofer-weorpan, III, *fall* (OVER), *stumble* (elsewhere trans.); pret. 3 sg. -wearp, 1543. (Cf. *A. 1* 203 f.; *Leuvense Bijdragen* xvii 3 ff.; *MLR.* xxv 78.)
of-ferian†, w. 1., *carry OFF*; pret. 3 sg. -ferede, 1583.
of-gyfan, v, *GIVE up, leave*; 2588; pret. 3 sg. -geaf, 1681, 1904, 2251, 2469; 3 pl. -gēafon, 1600, -gēfan 2846.
of-lātan, rd., *leave, relinquish*; pres. 2 sg. -lātest, 1183; pret. 3 sg. -lēt, 1622.
ofost, f., *haste, speed*; 256, 3007 (ofost); ds. (on) ofoste, 3090; (bēo on) ofeste, 386, (si:) ofste 1292, ofoste 2747, 2783. [Siev. § 43 n. 4; *Bülbr.* § 375; *IF.* xx 320; *ESk.* liv 97 ff.]
ofost-lice, adv., *speedily, in haste*; 3130.
of-scēotan, II, SHOOT (dead); pret. 3 sg. -scēt, 2439.
of-sittan(†)+, v, w. acc., *SIT upon*; pret. 3 sg. -sæt, 1545.

of-slēan, VI, S L A Y, *kill*; pret. I sg. -slōh, 574, 1665; 3 sg. ~, 1689, 3060.

oft, adv., O F T E N; 4, 165, 171, 444, 480, 572, 857, 907, 951, 1065, 1238, 1247, 1252, 1428, 1526, 1885, 1887, 2018, 2029, 2296, 2478, 2500, 2867, 2937, 3019, 3077, 3116. (Implying *as a rule*, *regularly*: 572, 1247, 2029, etc.) — Comp. oftor, 1579. Supl. of-tost, 1663.

of-tēon, I (II), (1) *deny, deprive* (w. dat. of person & gen. of thing): pret. 3 sg. oftēah, 5. (2) *deny, withhold* (w. acc. of thing): pret. 3 sg. oftēah, 1520 (see Varr.), 2489. [Confusion, as to form, meaning, and construction between *oftihan and *oftēohan. Siev. § 383; *Beitr.* xxix 306 f.]

of-byncan, w I., w. dat. of pers. & gen. of thing, *displease*; 2032 (n.).

ō-hwær, adv., anyw H E R E; 1737; ōwer, 2870. [See æg-hwær; nō.]

ombeht, m., *servant, officer*; 287; om-biht, 336. [Cp. Go. andbahts; Ger. Amt. Prob. fr. Celt.]

ombiht-þegn†, m., *servant, attendant*; ds. -e, 673.

ōmig(†)+, adj., *rusty*; 2763; np. ōmige, 3049.

on (an: 677, 1247, 1935), I. prep., O N, *in*, used 373 times; I. w. dat. (place, time, circumstance, manner, condition), *on, in, at, among*; 21, 22, 40, 53, etc.; [F. 12, 17, 28, 29]; (postpos., stressed, 2357). Note: *on* him byrne scān, 405, si. *on* (stressed,) him, 2036; cp. 752; gehyrde *on* Bēowulfe . . . geþōht, 609 (transl. *from*), si. 1830; — *on* searwum, 1557 (n.), 2568, si. 2866 (*in*, postpos., stressed), cp. 2523 (*on*, postpos., stressed); — *on* ræste genam þritig þegna, 122, si.:

747, 2986, 3164 (may be rendered by *from*); — *among, in* (w. collect. nouns): *on* corþre 1153, *on* herge 1248, 2638 (n.), *on* gemonge 1643, *on* folce 1701, 2377, *on* sigebēode 2204, cp. 2197, *on* fēðan 2497, 2919, *on* ðām ðrēate 2406, *on* hēape 2596; — *on* sefan 473, 1342, 1737; *on* mōde 753, 1418, 1844, 2281, 2527; *on* ferhðe 754, 948, 1718; *on* hreppe 1878, 2328; — (time:) *on* fyrste, 76; *on* morgne, 2484, si. 565, 2939; *on* niht, 575, 683, 702; etc.; — *on* orlege, 1326; *on* ðearfe, 1456, 2849; — *semi-adj. phrases*; a) predic.: (wæs) *on* sālum 607, si. 643, 1170; *on* wynne 2014; *on* hrēon mōde 1307, 2581, [cp. F. 12]; *on* ofeste 386, 1292, 2747, 2783 (cp. 3090); *on* sunde ('swimming'), 1618; *on* fylle wearð ('fell'), 1544; *on* blōde, 847; b) attrib., appos.: (fēond) *on* helle ('hellish fiend'), 101; (secg) *on* searwum, 249, 2530, 2700, cp. 1557, 2568 (see above), 368; *on* frætewum, 962; *on* elne, 2506, 2816; *on* yrre, 2092; *on* giophðe, 2793, 3095; — *in respect to, in the matter of*; *an* herewæsmun, 677; *on* fēpe, 970; *on* gylpspræce, 981; — *on* þām golde ongitan (by), 1484. — 2. w. acc. (motion [actual or fig.], manner, time), cf. *MPh.* iii 257 f.; *on, to, on to, into, in*; 27, 35, 49, 67, etc., [F. 11]. Note: *on* (holm) wliton, 1592, 2852; si. (sēon:) 2717, 2863 (cp. 1650), (starian:) 996, 1485, 1603, 1780, (postpos., stressed, *on*: 2796, cp. *an* w. dat., *semi-adv.*: 1935); — (direction), *on* . . . hond 686, *on* twā healfa 1095, si.: 800, 1305, 1675, 2063; 1728; — *on* bæl gearu ('ready to be placed on . . .'),

- 1109; an wīg gearwe, 1247; — (price, w. bebycgan) *for*, 2799; — without perception of motion in MnE.; on wāteres æht... swuncon, 516, si. 242, 507, 2132, on wæl crunge, 635; God wāt on mec, 2650 (see 1830); 627 (gelyfan, see note); on (gesīðes) hād ('in the position of,' 'as'), 1297, si. 2193; on [mīn]ne sylfes dōm ('at my own discretion'), 2147; (time:) on morgentīd, 484, 518, si. 837, 1428, cp. 1579, 1753; *semi-adverbial phrases*: on gylp, 1749, on lust, 618; on spēð, 873; on ryht, 1555; on unriht, 2739; on gefit, 865; on ende, 2021. — on weg, on lāst, on efn, on innan, see weg, lāst, efn, innan. — [Go. ana, Ger. an.] See in. **II. adv.**; 1650 (see on, prep. (2)), 1903.
- on-**, prefix, = 1. Go. and- (see and-). 2. Go. ana-. (W. Lūngen, *Das Präfix on(d)- in der ae. Verbal-komposition*, Kiel Diss., 1911.)
- on-arn**, see **on-irnan**.
- on-beran**, IV, *harm, weaken, diminish*; 990; pp. nsn. onboren, 2284. (Cf. L 4.62 b.14 f.; Kock⁵ 79.)
- on-bīdan**, I, *wait*; pret. 3 sg. onbād, 2302; (w. gen.:) A B I D E, *await*; inf., 397.
- on-bindan**, III, U N B I N D, *loose*; pret. 3 sg. onband, 501.
- on-bregdan**, III, *swing open* (trans.); pret. 3 sg. onbræd, 723.
- oncer-**, see **ancor-**.
- on-cirran**, w I., *turn, change* (trans.); 2857; — *turn* (intr.), go; pret. 3 sg. oncirde, 2951, 2970.
- on-cnāwan**, rd., K N O W, *recognize, perceive*; pret. 3 sg. oncnīow, 2554.
- on-cȳð(ð)(†)**, f., *grief, distress*; oncȳð, 1420; as. oncȳþðe, 830.
- ond**, conj., A N D; 311 times; spelt: ond, 600, 1148, 2040; otherwise abbreviated: 7; [and: F. 15, 16^a, 16^b, 17, 35; 45 (and ēac)]. (Cf. Schü. Sa. 80 ff.)
- ond-hweorfan†**, III, *turn* (intr.) *against*; pret. 3 sg. ondhwearf, 548 (n.).
- ond-lēan**, see **and-lēan**.
- ond-long**, see **and-long**.
- on-drædan**, rd., D R E A D, *fear*; 1674; pres. 3 pl. [ondræ]da[ð], 2275; pret. 3 sg. ondrēd, 2347; opt. 3 sg. [ondrē]de, 3153. [ond-rædan; *Beibl.* xiv 182 ff.; but see also *MLN.* xxxii 290; *Holt. Et.*]
- on-drysne**, adj. ja., *terrible, awful*; asf., 1932.
- on-slyht†**, mi., O N S L A U G H T, *counterblow*; as. (MS. hond-), 2929, 2972. [slēan.]
- ōnettan**, w I., *hasten*; pret. 3 pl. ōnetton, 306, 1803. [*on-hātjan; *Siev.* § 43 n.4.]
- on-fīndan**, III, F I N D, *find out, discover, perceive*; pret. 3 sg. onfand, 1522, 1890, [2219], 2288, 2300, 2629, 2713; onfunde, 750, 809, 1497; opt.(?) 3rd sg. ~, 2841; pp. onfunden, 595, 1293.
- on-fōn**, rd., w. dat., *receive, take*; 911; imp. sg. onfōh, 1169; pret. 3 sg. onfēng, 52, 688, 748, 852, 1214, 1494.
- on-geador†**, adv., t O G E T H E R; 1595.
- on-gēan**, I. adv., *opposite (towards s.b.)*; 747. **II.** prep., w. dat., A G A I N s t, *towards*; 1034; postposit.: 681, 2364. [on-gegn; Ger. entgegen.]
- on-ginnan**, III, b E G I N, *undertake*; w. acc.: pp. ongunnen, 409; — w. inf. (s.t. pleonastic); pres. 3 sg. onginneð, 2044; pret. 1 sg. ongan, 2878; 3 sg. ~, 100, 871, 1605, 1983, 2111, 2210, 2312; ongon, 2701, 2711;

- 2790; 3 pl. ongunnon, 244 (n.), 3143.
- on-gitan, -gytan**, v, *perceive, see, hear, understand*; ongitan, 1484, 1911, 2770; ongytan, 1496; ongyton, 308; pres. opt. 1 sg. ongite, 2748; imp. sg. ongit, 1723; pret. 3 sg. ongeat, 14, 1512, 1518; 3 pl. ongēaton, 1431, 2944; — †*seize, get hold of*; pret. 3 sg. angeat, 1291.
- on-hōhsnian†**, w 2., *check, stop* (?); pret. 3 sg. onhōhsnode, 1944. [Bu. Tid. 302: fr. hōh-seonu 'hamstring'; for older etymology (cp. OS. hosc), see L 5.3.414 f.; further, Kock⁵ 95.]
- on-hrēran**, w 1., *stir up, arouse*; pp. onhrēred, 549, 2554. [hrōr.]
- on-irnan(†)**, III, †*give way, spring open*; pret. 3 sg. onarn, 721.
- on-lātan**, rd., *loosen, release*; pres. 3 sg. onlāteð, 1609.
- on-lēon**, I, w. dat. of pers. & gen. of thing, *lend*; pret. 3 sg. onlāh, 1467.
- on-licnes(s)**, fjō., LIKENESS; onlicnes, 1351.
- on-lūcan**, II, UNLOCK, *disclose*; pret. 3 sg. onlēac, 259.
- on-mēdla(†)**, wk.m., *arrogance, presumption*; ds. onmēdlan, 2926. [mōd.]
- on-munan**, prp., w. acc. of pers. & gen. of thing, *consider worthy of* (or *fit for*); pret. 3 sg. onmunde, 2640 (n.).
- on-sacan**, VI, *resist, contest, fight* (dat., *against*); 2954. Cp. 1083.
- on-sāce**, see **on-sēcan**.
- on-sāge(†)** +, adj.ja., *attacking, asailing* (cf. Aant. 31), *fatal* (?); nsf., 2076, 2483. [sīgan.]
- on-sēlan**, w 1., *untie, loosen, disclose*; imp. sg. onsāl, 489. [sāl.]
- on-sēcan**, w 1., w. acc. of pers. & gen. of thing, *exact* (s.th. from s.b.), *deprive* (s.b. of s.th.); pres. opt. 3 sg. (fēores) onsāce (cf. Lang. § 9.3), 1942. (Jul. 679: fēores onsōhte.)
- on-sendan**, w 1., SEND, *send away*; imp. sg. onsend, 452, 1483; pret. 3 sg. onsende, 382; 3 pl. (forð) onsendon, 45; pp. (∼) onsended, 2266.
- on-sittan**, v, *dread*; 597. [Cp. Go. and-sitan; Ger. sich entsetzen.]
- on-sponnan†**, rd., *unfasten*; pret. 3 sg. onspēon, 2723. [SPAN.]
- on-springan**, III, SPRING *asunder*; pret. 3 pl. onsprungon, 817.
- on-stellan**, w 1., *institute, bring about*; pret. 3 sg. onstealde, 2407.
- on-swifan(†)**, I, *swing, turn* (trans.); pret. 3 sg. onswāf, 2559.
- on-sȳn**, see **an-sȳn**.
- on-tyhtan(†)**, w 1., *incite, impel*; pret. 3 sg. ontyhte, 3086. [Cp. tēon, II.]
- on-ðeon†**, I, *prosper, thrive*; pret. 3 sg. onðāh, 900.
- on-wadan(†)**, VI, *enter, take possession of*; pret. 3 sg. (hine fyren) onwōd, 915. (Cp. Gen. 1260, 2579, Dan. 17.)
- on-wæcnan**, pret. onwōc, VI, w 1. (Siev. § 392 n. 2), AWAKE (N) (intr.); pret. 3 sg. onwōc, 2287; — *arise, be born*; pret. 3 sg. ∼, 56; 3 pl. onwōcon, III. (Cp. swēban.)
- on-weald**, m., *power, possession*; as., 1044.
- on-wendan**, w 1., *turn aside* (trans.), *put aside, remove*; 191, 2601.
- on-windan(†)**, III, UNWIND, *loosen*; pres. 3 sg. onwindeð, 1610.
- on-wōc**, see **on-wæcnan**.
- open**, adj., OPEN; asf. opene, 2271.
- openian**, w 2., OPEN (trans.); 3056.
- ōr(†)**, n.(?), *beginning, origin*; 1688

- (n.); ds. *öre* (*front*), 1041; as. *ör*, 2407. [Fr. Lat. *ora*.]
- orc**, m., *cup, pitcher*; np. *orcas*, 3047; ap. ~, 2760. [Fr. Lat. *orca*, cp. *urceus*. *IF*. xxxii 337; Th. Kross, *Die Namen der Gefässe bei den Ags.* (1911), p. 105.]
- orc-nēas†**, m.p., *evil spirits, monsters*; np. -nēas, 112. [Fr. Lat. *orcus*; Grimm D.M. 402 (486) n. 1, iii 402 (1737); *Angl.* xxxvi 169; nēo-; cp. Go. *naus*.] (Hoops 32, St. 17 ff.; *A*. lvi 40 ff., lvii 110 f., 112, 396.)
- ord**, m.(?), *point*; 2791; ds. *orde*, 556; as. *ord*, 1549; — *front*; ds. *orde*, 2498, 3125, [F. 12]. [Ger. Ort, ON. *oddr*; cp. *NED.*: *odd* (fr. ON.).]
- ord-fruma**, wk.m., *leader, chief*; 263. (Rankin, *JEGPh.* viii 407: *father*; Keller, *ESl.* lxviii 335: *front fighter*.)
- ōret-mecg(†)**, mja., *warrior*; np. -as, 363, 481; ap. ~, 332. [**or-hāt*, OHG. *ur-heiz*, 'challenge.' Siev. § 43 n. 4.]
- ōretta†**, wk.m., *warrior*; 1532, 2538. [See *ōret-mecg*; (OHG.) *Hildebr.* 2: *urhëtto*.]
- oreðe(s)**, see **oruð**.
- or-**, stressed prefix, see the following nouns and adjectives; cp. *ā-*.
- or-leahre(†)(+)**, adj.ja., *blameless*; 1886. [Cp. *lēan* 'blame'.]
- or-lege(†)**, ni., *war, battle, strife*; gs. *orleges*, 2407; ds. *orlege*, 1326. [OS. *urlagi*. Cf. Falk-Torp: *orlog*; Wood, *MLN.* xxxiv 205; Holt. Et.]
- orleg-hwilt†**, f., *time of war, fight*; 2002; gs. -e, 2911; gp. -a, 2427.
- or-þanc**, m., *ingenuity, skill*; dp. -þancum, 406; -ðoncum, 2087.
- oruð**, n., *breath*; 2557; gs. [o]reðes, 2523; ds. *oreðe*, 2839. [**or-ōð*; cp. Go. *uz-anan*, vb.]
- or-wearde†**, adj., *without guardian*; asn., 3127.
- or-wēna**, wk.adj., *despairing (of, gen.)*; (aldres) *orwēna*: 1002, 1565. [Go. *us-wēna*.]
- oð**, prep., w. acc., *until*; 2399, 3069, 3083. — *oð þæt*, conj., *until*; 9, 56, 100, 145, 219, 296, 307, 545, 622, 644, 1133, 1254, 1375, 1414, 1640, 1714, 1740, 1801, 1886, 2039, 2058, 2116, 2210, 2269, 2280, 2303, 2378, 2621, 2782, 2791, 2934, 3147; *oðð þæt*, 66; *oþ ðe*, 649. [oð, conj., F. 31.] (It specially indicates progress of narrative, 'then,' 'when': 100, 644, 2210, etc.; s.t. it carries consecutive force, 'so that': 66, 1375, etc. Cf. Schü. Sa. § 7.) — *oð-*, (verbal) prefix, see the foll. verbs; cp. (stressed) *ūð-*. [Go. *unþa-*, und. Cf. W. Lūngen, *Das Præfix on(d)- etc.*, pp. 73 ff.]
- oþ-beran†**, IV, *B E A R (off)*; pret. 3 sg. *oþbær*, 579.
- oð-ēode**, see **oð-gān**.
- ōðer**, adj. (used as adj. & as subst.), *OTHER*, (cp. Lat. *alter*, *alius*): *the other, one of two, another, second, following*; 503, 534, 859, 1338; (correl., 'one . . . the other'): 1349, 1351; 1353, 1560, 1755, 2481; (se *oþer*): 1815, 2061; nsf., 2117; nsn., 1133, 1300; gsm. *ōðres*, 2451; gsn. ~, 219, 605, 1874; dsm. *ōðrum*, 814, 1029, 1165, 1228, 2167, 2171, 2198, 2565, 2908; þām *ōðrum*, 1471; asm. *oþerne*, 652, 1860, 2440, 2484, 2985; asn. *ōðer*, 1086, 1583, 1945; ism. *ōðre*, 2670, 3101; [dpf. *oþrum*, F. 16]; apn. *oþer*, 870. [Go. *anþar*.]

oð-ferian, w 1., *bear away*; pret. 1 sg. oðferede, 2141.

oð-gān†, anv., pret. oð-ēode, *went away, escaped*; 3 pl. oðēodon, 2934.

oððe, conj., OR; 283, 437, 635, 637, 693, 1491, 1763, 1764^a, 1764^b, 1765^a, 1765^b, 1766^a, 1766^b, 1848, 2253, 2376, 2434, 2494, 2495, 2536, 2840, 2870, 2922; [F. 48]; *and*, 2475, 3006. (Cf. Bu. Tid. 57; *Angl.* xxv 268 f.; Schü. Sa. § 48; *ZfdA.* xlviii 193.) [Go. afþ-pau.]

oð-witan, 1, w. dat. of pers. & acc. of thing, *reproach, blame*; 2995. Cp. æt-.

ower, see **ō-hwær**.

ō-wiht, (f.)ni., *anything*, AUGHT; ds. -e, 1822, 2432. See āht, ā; note on 1825.

ræcan, w 1., REACH (*out*); pret. 3 sg. ræhte, 747.

ge-ræcan, w 1., REACH, *hit*; pret. 1 sg. geræhte, 556; 3 sg. ~, 2965.

ræd, m., *advice, counsel, what is advisable, good counsel, help*; 1376; as., 172, 278, 2027, 3080; *benefit, gain*: as. (ēcne) ræd, 1201; ap. (ēce) rædas, 1760. [REDE (arch., dial.); Ger. Rat.] Cf. Grønbech L. 9.24. i. 170-74. — Cpds.: folc-; an-, fæst-.

rædan, rd., (*counsel*), *provide for, rule, control* (w. dat.), 2858; *possess*, 2056 (n.). [See NED.: READ, REDE, v.; Go. garædan, Ger. raten.] — Cpds.: sele-, weorod-rædend(e).

ræd-bora, wk.m., *counselor*; 1325. [beran.]

Rædend(†), mc., *Ruler (God)*; 1555.

ræs, m., *rush, onslaught, storm*; as., 2626; dp. -um, 2356. [RACE fr. ON. rás.] — Cpds.: gūð-, heaðo-;

hilde-, hond-, mægen-, wæl-

ræsan, w 1., *rush (upon)*; pret. 3 sg. ræsde, 2690.

ge-ræsan, w 1., *rush (against)*; pret. opt.(?) 3 sg. geræsde, 2839.

ræst, fjō.(?), REST, *resting-place, bed*; ds. ræste, 122, 747, 1237, 1298, 1585; as. ræste, 139, reste 2456. — Cpds.: æfen-, flet-, sele-, wæl-.

ræswa†, wk.m., (*counselor*), *prince, leader*; ds. ræswa[n], 60 (Gr. Spr., et al.: np.). [Cp. ræs-bora, rædan; ON. ræsir. Bugge L 4.84.24.]

rand, see **rond**.

rand-wiga†, wk.m., (*shield*)-warrior; 1298; as. -wigan, 1793.

rāsian(†), w 2., *explore*; pp. nsn. rāsod, 2283. [Holt. Et.]

raþe, see **hraþe**.

rēafian, w 2., *rob, plunder, rifle*; 2773; pret. 3 sg. rēafode, 2985, 3027; 3 pl. rēafedon, 1212. [REAVE (arch.); ROB fr. OFr. rob(b)er, fr. Gmc.] — Cpds.: be-; cp. heaðo-, wæl-rēaf.

rēc, mi., *smoke*; ds. -e, 3155. [RECK.] — Cpds.: wæl-, wudu-.

reccan, w 1., *narrate, tell, unfold*; 91; ger. reccenne, 2093; pret. 3 sg. rehte, 2106, 2110. [racu.]

reccan, w 1., *care (for, gen.)*; pres. 3 sg. recceð, 434. [RECK; Siev. § 407 n. 12; cp. OS. rökian.]

reced†, m.n., *building, hall*; 412 (m.), 770, 1799; gs. recedes, 326, 724, 3088; ds. recede, 720, 728, 1572; as. reced, 1237; gp. receda, 310. [Cp. OS. rakud.] — Cpds.: eorð-, heal-, horn-, win-.

regn-heard†, adj., *wondrously strong*; apm. -e, 326. [Go. ragin. Cf. JEGPh. xv 251 ff.]

regnian, rēnian, w 2., *prepare, adorn*; rēn[ian], 2168; pp. geregnad, 777. See regn-heard.

ren-weard†, m., *GUARDIAN of the*

- house (see note on 142); np. -as, 770. [See ærn; Lang. § 19.7.]
- rēoc†, adj., *fierce, savage*; 122. [Holt. Et.]
- rēodan(†), II, R E D D e n; pp. roden, 1151.
- rēon, see rōwan.
- reord, f., *speech, voice*; as. -e, 2555. [Cp. Go. razda.] (MLR. xxviii 231 f.)
- reordian, w 2., *speak, talk*; 3025.
- ge-reordian, w 2., *prepare a feast*; pp. gereorded, 1788.
- rēotan†, II, *weep*; pres. 3 pl. rēotað, 1376.
- rest, see ræst.
- restan, w I., R E S T; 1793, 1857; (w. reflex. acc. :) pret. 3 sg. reste, 1799.
- rēotu†, wk.f., *joy, cheerfulness*; ds. reōte, 2457. (Lang. § 16 n.) [See un-rōt.]
- rēþe, adj.ja., *fierce, cruel, furious*; 122, 1585; np.m., 770.
- rice, nja., *kingdom, realm, rule*; 2199, 2207; gs. rices, 861, 1390, 1859, 2027, 3080; as. rice, 466, 912, 1179, 1733, 1853, 2369, 3004. [Cp. (bishop) R I C; Go. reiki, Ger. Reich.] — (Cpd.: Swiō-.)
- rice, adj.ja., *powerful, mighty, of high rank*; 172, 1209, 1237, 1298; wk. (se) rīca, 310, 399, 1975. [R I C H (cp. OFr. riche); Go. reiks.]
- ricone (recene), adv., *quickly, at once*; 2983. [IF. xx 329.]
- rīcsian, w 2., *rule, hold sway*; 2211; pret. 3 sg. rīxode, 144. [rice.]
- rīdan, I, R I D E; 234, 855; pres. opt. 3 sg. rīde ('swing on gallows'), 2445; pret. 3 sg. rād, 1883 ('ride at anchor'), 1893; 3 pl. riodan, 3169.
- ge-rīdan, I, w. acc., R I D E up to; pret. 3 sg. gerād, 2898.
- rīdend(†), mc., R I D e r, *horseman*; np., 2457 (n.).
- rīht, n., R I G H T, *what is right*; ds. rihte, 144; mid ~, 2056, æfter ~: 1049, 2110; as. rīht, 1700 (sōð ond ~, cf. *Angl.* xxxv 456), 2330 (*law*); on ryht (*rightly*), 1555. — Cpds.: ēðel-, folc-, lond-, un-, word-.
- rihte, adv., R I G H T l y; 1695. — Cpds.: æt-, un-; cp. upp-rīht.
- rinc†, man, warrior; 399, 720, 2985; ds. rince, 952, 1677; as. rinc, 741, 747; gp. rinca, 412, 728. [ON. rekk; cp. RANK, adj., fr. OE. ranc.] — Cpds.: beado-, gūð-, heaðo-, here-, hilde-, mago-, sǣ-.
- riodan, see rīdan.
- rixian, see rīcsian.
- rodor, m., *sky, heaven*; (pl. used w. sg. meaning); gs. rodores, 1572; np. roderas, 1376; gp. rodera, 1555; dp. roderum, 310. [By-form rador, OS. radur.]
- rōf†, adj., *renowned, brave, strong*; 682, 2084, 2538, 2666; asm. rōfne, 1793; asm.wk. rōfan, 2690. — Cpds.: beadu-, brego-, ellen-, gūð-, heaþo-, hige-, sige-.
- rond, m., †boss of shield (cp. *Gnom. Cott.* 37); as. 2673 (n., edge?); †shield; ds. ronde, 2538, rande 1209; as. rond, 656, 2566, 2609, rand 682; ap. rondas, 326, 2653, randas 231. [R A N D, see NED.] (Cf. Falk L 9.44.131 & 139 f.) — Cpds.: bord-, geolo-, hilde-, sīd-.
- rond-hæbbend(e)†, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], *shield-bearer* (-H A V i n g), warrior; gp. -hæbbendra, 861.
- rōwan, rd., R O W (i.e. swim); pret. 1 pl. rēon (T.C. § 1), 539; 2 pl. ~, 512.
- rūm, m.(?), R O O M, *opportunity*; 2690.

rūm, adj., ROOMY, *spacious, large*;
nsn., 2461; asm. -ne, 278.

rūm-heort, adj., large-HEARTED,
noble-spirited; 1799, 2110.

rūn, f., (RUNE), (*secret*) *consultation*,
council; ds. -e, 172. — Cpd.:
beadu-; cp. hel-rūne.

rūn-stæf, m., RUNIC letter; ap. -stafas,
1695. [STAFF, STAVE.]

rūn-wita†, wk.m., *confidant, trusted*
counselor; 1325.

ryht, see **riht**.

(ge-)rȳman, w I., *clear, vacate*,
yield; pret. opt. 3 pl. gerȳmdon,
1086; pp. gerȳmed, 492, 1975; —
allow, grant; pp. ~, 2983, 3088.
[rūm; cp. Ger. (ein)räumen.]

sacan, vi, *contend, fight*; 439. [Go.
sakan.] — Cpd.: on-.

sacu, f., *strife, fighting*; 1857, 2472;
as. sæce, 154. [SAKE; Ger.
Sache; OS. saka 'lawsuit,' 'en-
mity,' etc.] See sæcc.

sadol(†)+, m., SADDLE; 1038.

sadol-beorht†, adj., SADDLE-
BRIGHT; apn., 2175.

sæ, mfi., SEA; 579, 1223; ds., 318,
544; as., 507 (masc.), 2380, 2394
(fem., lake?); dp. (be) sām (twēo-
num), 858, 1297, 1685, 1956.

sæ-bāt†, m., SEA-BOAT, ship; as.,
633, 895.

sæc(c)†, fjō., *fighting, battle, conflict*,
quarrel; gs. secce, 600; ds. (æt)
sæcce, 953, 1618, 1665, 2612,
2659, 2681, (tō) ~, 2686; as. ~,
1977, 1989, 2347, 2499, 2562; ap.
(gp.?) sæcca, 2029. [Go. sakjō.
See sacu.]

sæce, see **sacu**.

sæ-cyning†, m., SEA-KING; gp.
-a, 2382. [Cp. ON. sá-konungr.]

sæd, adj., w.gen., *satiated with, hav-*
ing had one's fill of, wearied with;
asm. -ne, 2723. [SAD.]

sædan, **sæde**, see **secgan**.

sæ-dēor(†)+, n., SEA-beast; 1510.

See mere-.

sæ-draca(†) (+), wk.m., SEA-
snake; ap. -dracan, 1426.

sægan, w I., *lay low, slay*; pp. ge-
sæged, 884. [sigan.]

sæ-gēap†, adj., *curved* (or *spacious*)
(for use on the SEA); 1896. See
gēap.

sæ-genga(†)+, wk.m., SEA-goer,
i.e. ship; 1882, 1908. [gangan.]

sægon, see **sēon**.

sæ-grund, m., *bottom of the SEA*; ds.
-e, 564.

sæl†, n. (Siev. §§ 288 f.; Beitr. xxxi
87 n.); *hall*; as. sæl, 307, 2075,
2264; sel (cf. Lang. § 8.1), 167.
[Ger. Saal. Cp. sele.]

sæl, mfi., (1) *time, proper time, op-*
portunity, season; 622, 1008, 1665,
2058; gp. sēla, 1611; ap. sēle,
1135. — (2) *happiness, joy*; dp.
sælum, 1322; on sālum 607, on
sælum 643, 1170 (see: on). [Dial.
D.: SEAL, sb.² Cp. Go. sēls; —
ge-sēlan, ge-sælig.] See mæl.

sæ-lāc†, n., SEA-booty; ds. -lāce,
1624; ap. -lāc, 1652.

sæ-lād†, f., SEA-journey, voyage;
ds. -e, 1139, 1157.

sælan(†), w I., *fasten, moor*; pret. 3
sg. sælde, 1917; 3 pl. sældon, 226;
twist; pp. gesæled, 2764. [sāl.] —
Cpd.: on-.

ge-sælan, w I., *befall, chance, turn*
out favorably; pret. 3 sg. gesælde,
574, 890, 1250. [sæl.]

sæld(†), n., *hall*; as., 1280. [Perh.
blending of two stems: sæl (cp.
Go. saljan, salihwōs) and sepel —
seld 'seat.'] See ge-selda, seld-
guma, medu-seld.

sæ-liðend†, mc. [pl.], SEA-farer;
np., 411, 1818, 2806; -e, 377.

sæ-man(n), mc., SEA-MAN; gp.

-manna, 329; dp. -mannum, 2954.
sæ-mēþe†, adj. ja., *SEA-weary*; nfm., 325. See *hyge*.
sæmra, adj. comp., *inferior, worse, weaker*; 2880; dsm. *sæmran*, 953. Cp. *sæne*.
sæ-næs(s) (†) (+), m., (*SEA*)-*head-land*; ap. -næssas, 223, 571.
sæne, adj. ja., *slow*; comp. *sænra*, 1436. [Cp. *Go. sainjan*.]
sæ-rinc†, m., *SEA-man, -warrior*; 690.
sæ-sið†, m., *SEA-journey, voyage*; ds. -e, 1149.
sæ-weal(l)†, m., *SEA-WALL, shore*; ds. -wealle, 1924.
sæ-wong†, m., *plain by the SEA, shore*; as., 1964.
sæ-wudu†, mu., (*SEA-WOOD*), *ship*; as., 226.
sæ-wylm†, mi., *SEA-WELLing, billow*; ap. -as, 393. [weallan.]
sāl, m., *rope*; ds. -e, 302, 1906. [Ger. *Seil*.]
sālum, see *sāl*.
samod, I. adv., *together*; 2196; *samod ætgædere*, 329^b, 387^b, 729^b, 1063^b; — *also* (postpos.); *somod*, 2174; *ond . . . somod*, 1211, 1614, 2343, 2987. — II. prep., w. dat., *simultaneously with, at, in*: *†samod ærdæge*, 1311, *somod ~*, 2942 (cp. *mid ~*, 126). [Go. *samaþ*; cp. *SAME*, fr. *ON*.]
sand, n., *SAND, shore*; ds. -e, 213, 295, 1896, 1917, 1964, 3033.
sang, m., *SONG, cry*; 90, 1063; as., 787, 2447. [Go. *sagaws*.]
sār, n., (*SORE*), *pain, wound*; 975; as., 787. [Go. *sair*.] — Cpd.: *lic-sār*, adj., *SORE, grievous, bitter*; nsf., 2468; dpn. -um, 2058.
sāre, adv., *SOREly, grievously*; 1251, 2222, 2295, 2311, 2746. [Ger. *sehr*.]

sārig, adj., *sad, mournful*; asm. -ne, 2447. [S O R R Y.]
sārig-ferð†, adj., *sad at heart*; 2863.
sārig-mōd(†) (+), adj., *sad-hearted*; dpm. -um, 2942.
sār-lic, adj., *painful, sad*; nsn., 842; asn., 2109.
sāwl-berend†, mc., (*S O U L-B E A R-er*), *human being*; gp. -ra, 1004. (Cp. *gæst*, *feorh-berend*.)
sāwol, f., *S O U L, life*; 2820; gs. *sāwele*, 1742, *sāwle*, 2422; as. *sāwle*, 184, 801, 852. (Cf. *Angl. xxxv* 464 f.) [Go. *saiwala*.]
sāwol-lēas, adj., *lifeLESS*; asm. -ne, 1406, 3033 (*sāwul*).
sāwul-drior†, m. or n., *life-blood*; ds. -e, 2693.
scacan, VI, *hasten, pass, depart*; w. prep. or adv. of local force: 1802; pres. 3 sg. *sceaceð*, 2742; pret. 3 sg. *scōc*, 3118, [s]c[e]o^c 2254; — abs., pp. (*gone*): *scacen*, 1124^b, 1136^b, *sceacen*, 2306^b, 2727^b. [S H A K E.] (Cf. *Wyld L* 7.25 f. 85 ff.)
ge-scādan, rd., *decide*; pret. 3 sg. *gescēd*, 1555. [Go. *skaidan*; S H E D.]
scadu-helm†, m., *cover of night (S H A D O W), darkness*; gp. -a (*gesceapu*), 650 ('*shapes of darkness*,' i.e. '*night*,' cf. *Angl. xxxvi* 170). Cp. *niht-helm*.
scami(g)an, w 2., *be a S H A M E d*; *scamigan* (w. *gēn*.), 1026; pres. ptc. nfm. *scamiende*, 2850.
scaþa, see *sceaþa*.
sceacen, *sceaceð*, see *scacan*.
scead, n., pl. *sceadu*, *S H A D E (s)*; ap., 707. See *sceadu*.
sceāden-mæl†, n., (*ornamented with distinctive or branching patterns, i.e. damascened sword*; 1939. Cp. *wunden-mæl*. (*Beitr. xxxvi* 429 f.)

sceadu, fwō., ap. **sceadwa**, S H A D O W (s), [1803]. See **scead**.

sceadu-genga†, wk.m., *walker in darkness*; 703.

scealc(†), m., (*servant*), *retainer, warrior, man*; 918, 939. [Go. skalks, Ger. Schalk; cp. **marshal**.] — Cpd.: **bēor**.

sceapen, see **scyppan**.

scearp, adj., S H A R P, *acute, smart*; 288. — Cpd.: **beadu**-, **heaðo**-.

scēat, m., *corner, lap, district, region*; gp. -a, 752; ap. -as, 96. [Go. skalts, Ger. Schoss; **SHEET** (fr. **scīete**).] (Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 116.)

sceat(t), m., *property, treasure, money*; ap. **sceattas**, 1686. [Go. skatts, Ger. Schatz.] — Cpd.: **gif**-.

sceaþa, wk.m., *one who does harm, enemy*; gp. **sceaþena** 4, **sceaðona** 274; — †*warrior*; np. **scaþan**, 1803, 1895. [**sceððan**.] — Cpds.: **attor**-, **dol**-, **fēond**-, **gūð**-, **hearm**-, **lēod**-, **mān**-, **scyn**-, **syn**-, **bēod**-, **ūht**-.

scēawian, w 2., *look at, view, examine, see, behold*; 840, 1413, 2402, 2744, 3032, **scēawigan** 1391; pres. 2 pl. **scēawiað**, 3104; opt. 1 sg. **scēawige**, 2748; 1 pl. **scēawian**, 3008; pret. 3 sg. **scēawode**, 843, 1687, 2285, 2793; 3 pl. **scēawedon**, 132, 204, 983, 1440; pp. **gescēawod**, 3075(n.), 3084 (perh. 'shown,' 'presented,' fr. **ge-scēawian**). [S H O W; Ger. schauen.] — Cp. **lēas-scēawere**.

sceft (**sceaft**), m., S H A F T (*of arrow*); 3118; [ds. -e, F. 7 (*spear*)]. — Cpds.: **here**-, **wæl-sceaft** (*spear*).

scel, see **sculan**.

scencan, w 1., *pour out, give to drink*; pret. 3 sg. **scencte**, 496. [SKINK (dial.); Ger. schenken.]

scenn (**scenna**, -e?)†, *sword-guard* (?), *plate of metal on handle of sword* (?); dp. **scennum**, 1694. [L

5.10.1: cp. Du. scheen; *ZföG*. lix 343; Falk L 9.44.30; Holt. Et.]

ge-sceōd, see **ge-sceðpan**.

scēotan, II, S H O O T; pres. 3 sg. **scēoteð**, 1744. — Cpd.: **of**-.

ge-scēotan(†)†, II, w. acc., (S H O O T), †*dart* or *hasten to*; pret. 3 sg. **gescēat**, 2319.

scēotend(†), mc., S H O O T er, *warrior*; np., 703, 1154; dp. -um, 1026.

scepen, see **scyppan**.

sceran, IV, (S H E A R), *cut*; pres. 3 sg. **scireð**, 1287.

ge-sceran(†), IV, *cut through*; pret. 3 sg. **gescær**, 1526; **gescer**, 2973.

sceþðan, VI, w 1., *injure, harm*; w. dat.; 1033, 1524; pret. 3 sg. **scōd**, 1887; **sceþede**, 1514; — **abs.**, w. on & acc.: **sceðpan**, 243 (*make a raid*, cf. Lang. § 25.5). [Go. skapjan; SCATHE, fr. ON. skaða.]

ge-sceþðan, VI, *injure, harm*; w. dat.; 1447; pret. 3 sg. **gescōd**, 1502, 1587, 2777; **gesceōd**, 2222.

scildig, see **scyldig**.

scild-weall†, m., S H I E L D-W A L L, *phalanx* (?); as., 3118.

scild-wiga, see **scyld**-.

scile, see **sculan**.

scīma, wk.m., *brightness, light*; [1803]. [Go. skeima.]

scīnan, I, S H I N E; 1517; pres. 3 sg. **scīneð**, 606, 1571; [**scýneð**, F. 7]; pret. 3 sg. **scān**, 321, 405, 1965; 3 pl. **scīnon**, 994; **scionon**, 303.

scinna(†), wk.m., *evil spirit, demon*; dp. **scinnum**, 939.

scionon, see **scīnan**.

scip, n., S H I P; 302; gs. -es, 35, 896; ds. -e, 1895; as. **scip**, 1917; dp. **scypnon**, 1154.

scip-here, mja., S H I P-army, *naval force*; ds. -herge, 243.

scīr, adj., *bright, resplendent, glorious, clear*; 979; nsn., 322; gsn.wk.

- sciran, 1694; asn. scīr, 496. [Go. skeirs; SHEER.]
- scireð, see sceran.
- scīr-ham†, adj., in bright armor; npm. -e, 1895.
- (ge-)scōd, see (ge-)scepðan.
- scofen, see scūfan.
- scop, m., poet, singer, rhapsodist; 496, 1066; gs. -es, 90. [Cp. OHG. scōf. See R.-L. i 445.]
- (ge-)sc(e)ōp, see (ge-)scyppan.
- scrifan, 1, decree, adjudge, impose (sentence), w. dat. of pers.; 979. [Fr. Lat. scribere; S H R I V E.] — Cpds.: for-.
- ge-scrifan, 1, decree, assign, w. dat. of pers. & acc. of thing; pret. 3 sg. gescrāf, 2574.
- scriðan, 1, glide, move, wander, stride; 650, 703, 2569; pres. 3 pl. scripað, 163. [Ger. schreiten. Cf. *Est.* lvi 171 f.; *Beibl.* xxxvii 251.]
- scucca, wk.m., demon, devil; dp. succum, 939. [Holt. Et.; Jente L 6.24. § 106.]
- scūfan, II, S H O V E, push, move forward; pret. 3 pl. scufon, 215; scufun, 3131; pp. scofen, 918. — Cpds.: be-; wid-scofen.
- sculan, prp., (pres.) S H A L L, must, ought, is to, (pret.) had to, was to, S H O U L D; pres. 1 sg. sceal, 251; 2 sg. scealt, 588, 2666; 3 sg. sceal, 20, 183, 271, 287, 440, 977, 1004, 1060, 1172, 1386, 1534, 2166, 2525, 2590, 2884, 3108, 3114; sceall, 3014, 3077; scel, 455 (inf. to be supplied fr. preced. main clause), 2804, 3010; opt. 3 sg. sceale 2657, scele 3176; pret. 2 sg. sceoldest, 2056; 3 sg. scolde, 10, 85, 805, 819, 1070, 1106, 1443, 1449, 1464; sceolde, 2341, 2400, 2408, 2421, 2442, 2585 (inf. to be supplied fr. preced. main clause), 2589, 2627, 2918, 2963, 2974, [F. 29]; 3 pl. scoldon, 41, 832, 1305, 1637; opt. 3 sg. scolde, 965, 1328, sceolde 2708; — chiefly expressive of futurity: shall (am determined to); pres. 1 sg. sceal, 384, 424, 438, 601, 636, 1706, 2069; sceall, 2498, 2535; 2 sg. scealt, 1707; 3 sg. sceal, 1862, 3018, sceall, 2508, 3021; 1 pl. sculon, 683; pret. 3 sg. sceolde (was to), 3068; opt. scolde (should, were to, would), 1 sg., 1477; 3 sg., 280, 691, 910 (ind.?). — ref. to the performance of an act (or to a state) in accordance w. one's nature or custom or as a duty (semi-periphrastic); pres. 3 sg. sceall ('it is his to . . .'), 2275; pret. 3 sg. scolde, 230, 1034, 1067, 1260; 3 pl. scoldon, 704, 1798 ('were wont to'), sceoldon 2257; suggesting certainty: pres. 3 sg. sceal ('is sure to'), 24. — W. omission of inf. of verb of motion: 1 sg. sceal, 2816, opt. 2 sg. sceale, 1179; of wezan (denot. futur.) 3 sg. sceal, 1783, 1855, 2255, 2659.
- scūrheard†, adj., S H O W E R H A R D, hard in the storm of battle; nsf., 1033. (See L 5.25; Krapp's note on *Andr.* 1133 (scūrheard); *Jud.* 79: scūrum heard.)
- scyld, m., S H I E L D; 2570, [F. 7]; as., 437, 2675; ap. -as, 325, 333, 2850.
- scyldan, w I., protect; pret. opt. (ind.?) 3 sg. scylde, 1658. [scyld.]
- scyld-freca†, wk.m., (S H I E L D) warrior; 1033.
- scyldig, adj., guilty; (synnum) scildig, 3071 (cp. fāh 978, 1001); (w. gen. of crime:) morðres scyldig, 1683; having forfeited (w. gen.): ealdres ~, 1338, 2061. [scyld 'guilt'; sculan.]
- scyld-wiga†, wk.m., (S H I E L D)

warrior; 288; *scildwigan*, ap., 3005 (n.).

scyle, see **sculan**.

scyndan, w 1., *hasten*; intr., 2570; trans., pp. *scynded*, 918. [ON. *skynda*.]

scýne(†), adj. ja., *beautiful, fair*; nsf. (wk.?), 3016. [SHEEN; Go. *skauns* (adj. i.), Ger. *schön*.]

scyn-scaþa (scin-)+, wk. m., *demoniac foe, hostile demon*; 707 (MS. *syn*).

scyp, see **scip**.

scyppan, VI, *create*, S H A P E, *make*; pp. *sceapen*, 2229; *scepen*, 2913; *assign* (name): pret. 3 sg. *scōp*, 78. [Go. *ga-skapjan*.] — Cpd.: *earn-sceapen*.

ge-scyppan, VI, *create*; pret. 3 sg. *gesceōp*, 97.

Scyppend, mc., *Creator*; 106.

scýran (scíran), w 1., *clear up, settle*; 1939. [scír. Cf. also Kock² 109.]

sē (se), *sēo*, *þæt*, dem. pron.; a) dem. adj. & def. article, THE, THAT: b1) subst., *that one, he, she, that, it*; b2) relat., *that, who, which, what*; b3) *sē* (etc.) *þe*, relat. — nsm. *sē*, se, a) 107 times, 84, 86, 92, 102, 205, 258, etc.; b1) 9 times, 196, 469, 898, etc.; b2) 12 times, 143, 370, 1267, etc.; b3) *sē þe* 47 times, 79, 87, 90, 103, 230, 289, etc.; 441: *sē þe hine* (*he whom*); 2292: *sē ðe, he whom*. — nsf. *sēo* 13 times; a) 12 times, 66, 146, etc., 2031, 2258^a, 2323; b3) *sēo ðe*: 1445; *sīo* 16 times, 2024, 2087, 2098, 2258^b, 2403, and then regularly; a) 13 times; b1): 2024, 2087, b2): 2258^b; *sīe*, a): 2219. — nsn. *þæt* (usually spelt *þ*) 66 times; a) 18 times, 133, 191, 890, etc.; b1) 46 times; mostly: *þæt wæs*, 11, 170, 309, etc. (*ne wæs þæt*, 716, 734, 1455, 1463, 2415,

2586; *þæt is* (bið), 454, 1002, 1388, 1611, 2000, 2999; *nis þæt*, 249, 1361, 2532); b2): 453, 2500. — gsm. *þæs* 9 times, *ðæs* 10 times; a) 18 times, 132, 326 (gsn.?), 989, 1030, etc.; b1): 1145 (gsn.?). — gsf. *þære*, a): 109 (d.?), 1025, 2546, 2887; *ðære*, a): 562; [F. 20]. — gsn. *þæs* (incl. *ðæs* 10 times) 49 times; a) 5 times, 1467, etc.; b1) w. verbs governing the gen.: 350, 586, 778, 1598, 2026, 2032; (semi-adv.) *for that, therefor, because of that*, w. expressions of compensation, reward, thanks, rejoicing, sorrow, etc.; 7, 16, 114, 277, 588, 900, 1220, 1584, 1692, 1774, 1778, 1992, 2335, 2739; (adv.) *to such a degree, so*; 773, 968, 1366, 1508, 1509, *tō þæs* 1616; b2) relat.; (semi-adv., *as*;) 272, 383; 1398 (incl. relat. & antecedent); b3) *þæs þe* (ðe); (semi-conj.) *because, as*; 108, 228, 626, 1628, 1751, 1779 (w. antec. *þæs*, b1)), 1998, 2797; *according to what, as* (conj.): 1341, 1350, 3000; *tō þæs þe* (relat. & antec.), see *tō*. — dsm. *þām* 23 times, *ðām* 5 times, *þām* 19 times *ðām* 20 times (*þām*, *ðām* in the A part of the MS. only; *þām*, *ðām* in the B part, besides *þām* 425, 713, 824, 919, 1016, 1073, 1421); a) 52 times, 52 (dsn.?), 143, 197, 270, etc.; in (& si.) *sele þām hēan*: 713, 919, 1016, 1984; b1) 12, 59, 1363, 2612; b2) 310 (dsn.?), 374, (relat. & antec.): 2199, 2779; b3) *þām* (*þām*) ðe (relat. & antec.), 183, 186, 1839, 2601, 2861, 3055, 3059. — dsf. *þære*; a) 10 times, 109(g.?), 125, 617, etc.; [ðære, F. 31]; b3) *þāra þe* (Lang. § 22), 1625. — dsn.: a) *þām* 1215, 1484, 1635, *þām* 1421, *ðām* 639, 2232; b1)

ðām 1688, þām 137, ðām 2769; see also for-ðām. — asm. þone (incl. ðone 12 times) 65 times; a) 52 times, 107, 168, 202, etc.; ūhthlem þone 2007, si. 2334, 2588, 2959, 2969, 3081; beorh þone hēan 3097; b1) 1354, 3009 (þone [allit.] . . . þē); b2): 13, 2048, 2751; b3) þone þe, 1054, 1298, 2056, 2173, 3034; after a noun in the acc., (*him*) *who*: 2295, 3003, 3116. — asf. þā 14 times, ðā 4 times; [F. 23]; all a), 189, 354, 470, etc., exc. 2022: b2). — asn. þæt (usually spelt þ) 59 times; a) 17 times, 628, 654, etc.; b1) 36 times, 194, 290, etc.; b2) 6 times, 766, 1456, 1466, etc. — ism. þý, a): 2573, isn. þý, ðý, 19 times; þē (ðē): 821, 1436^a, 2638, 2687; a): 110, 1664, 1797, 2028; b1) *for that reason, therefore*: 1273, 2067, 2638; before comp. (cf. *ESt.* xlv 212 ff.): T H E, *any*: 487, 821, 1436^a, 1902, 2749, 2880; ne . . . ðý sēl: 2277, 2687; nō þý leng, 974; nō þý ær, see ær; b2) þý læs, L E S t, 1918. þon, b1); þon (mā), *any* (cf. *Beitr.* xxix 286; Small, *The Gmc. Case of Comparison* 89 ff.; Ingerid Dal, *Norske Vidensk.-Akademi i Oslo, Avhandl., Hist.-Filos. Kl.*, 1932, No. 2), 504; 2423 (n.); after prep.: æfter þon 724, be þon 1722, tō ðon 2591, 2845; tō þon 1876 (*to that degree, so*); see also for-ðan, for-ðon; ær þon (b2), conj.), *before*, 731. — npm. (n.: 639, 1135, 2948) þā 15 times, ðā 9 times, [F. 47]; a) 12 times, 3, 99, 221, etc.; b1) þā (. . . þē) 44 (allit.); b2) 6 times, 41, 113, etc.; b3) þā þe 5 times, 378, 1135, etc. — gpm.f.n. þāra 20 times, ðāra 937, 1578, 1686, 2734, 2779, 2794, þāra 992, 1266,

ðāra 1349, [F. 48]; a) 6 times; ymbesittendra ænig ðāra 2734; b1) 1015, 1037, 1248, 1266, 1349; þāra (. . . þē) 992. b3) þāra (etc.) ðe: 206, 878, 1123, 1196, 1578; when containing the subj., (*of those who (which)*), foll. by the sing.: 843, 996, 1051, 1407, 1461, 1686, 2130, 2251, 2383, or by the plur. of the verb: 98, 785, 937. — dpm.f.n. þām, ðām 6 times (in A); þām, ðām 7 times (in B, and 1855); all a), 370, 1191, etc. — apm.f.n. þā 9 times, ðā 12 times, [F. 42]; all a), exc. 488, 2148, 3014: b1). — Note. The line of division between the dem. (b1) and relat. (b2) function is occasionally doubtful. As to the use of se, sēo, þæt as def. article, cf. L 6.7. The dem. adj. alliterates: 197^a, 790^a, 806^a; 736^a; 1675^b, 1797^b, 2033^b. — See also relat. part. þē.

sealma (selma) (†) (+), wk.m., *bedstead, bed, couch*; as. sealman, 2460. [OS. selmo; *Ep.-Erf. Gloss.* 955: selma 'sponda.' (Hoops St. 125.)]

sealt, adj., S A L T; asn., 1989.

searo, nwa., (pl. freq. w. sg. meaning), *contrivance, skill*; dp. searwum, 1038, 2764; — *war-gear, equipment, armor*; np. searo, 329; dp. searwum, 249, 323, 1557 (n.), 1813, 2530, 2568, 2700; — *battle* (cp. searo-grim); dp. ~, 419, 1557(?). [Go. sarwa, pl.] — Cpds.: fyrd-, gūð-, inwit-.

searo-bend†, fjō. (mi.), *cunningly wrought BAND or clasp*; dp. -um, 2086.

searo-fāh†, adj., *cunningly decorated*; nsf., 1444.

searo-gim(m), m., *curious GEM, precious jewel*; gp. -gimma, 1157.

3102; ap. -gimmas, 2749. See gim(m).

searo-grim(m)†, adj., *fierce in battle*; -grim, 594.

searo-hæbbend(e)†, mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], (*armor-H A V i n g*), *warrior*; gp. -hæbbendra, 237.

searo-net(t)†, nja., *armor-N E T* or *battle-net, corslet*; -net, 406.

searo-nið†, m., *crafty enmity, treacherous quarrel*; ap. -as, 1200, 2738; — *battle, contest*; gp. -a, 582; ap. -as, 3067.

searo-þonc(†), m., *ingenuity, skill*; dp. -um, 775.

searo-wundor†, n., *curious W O N D E R, wonderful thing*; as., 920.

seax, n., *knife, short sword*; as., 1545. [*NED.*: S A X; OS. sahs.] — Cpds.: wæl-.

sēcan, w 1., S E E K; *try to find or to get*; abs.: pret. 3 sg. sōhte, 2293 (*search*), 2572 (*desire, demand*); w. obj.: inf. (fāhðe) sēcan, 2513; ger. (si.) sēceanne, 2562; (cp.) imp. sēc, 1379; pret. 1 sg. sōhte, 2738; 3 sg. ~, [139], 2300, 3067; w. obj. and tō (*from, at*): inf. sēcean, 1989, 2495, [F. 27]; pres. 3 pl. sēceað, 3001; — *try to reach (by attack)*: inf. (sāwle) sēcan 801, (si.) sēcean 2422 (cf. *Angl.* xxxv 464 f.: 'animam quaerere,' Mat. ii 20, etc.); — *go to, visit*; inf. sēcean, 187, 200, 268, 645, 821, 1597, 1869, 2820, 2950, 3102; sēcan, 664, 756, 1450, 1820; pres. 3 sg. sēceð, 2272; opt. 3 sg. sēce, 1369; pret. 2 sg. sōhtest, 458; 3 sg. sōhte, 208, 376; 2 pl. sōhton, 339; 3 pl. sōhtan, 2380; opt. 1 sg. sōhte, 417. [Go. sōkjan.] — Cpds.: ofer-, on-.

ge-sēcan, w 1., S E E K; gesēcean (wīg), 684; *go to, visit*: ~, 692, 2275; gesēcan, 1004; ger. gesē-

canne, 1922; pret. 3 sg. gesōhte, 463, 520, 717, 1951; pp. npf. gesōhte, 1839; — *go to, attack*; pres. 3 sg. gesēceð, 2515; pret. 3 pl. gesōhtan 2204, gesōhton 2926; opt. 3 sg. gesōhte, 2346.

secce, see sæc(c).

secg†, mja., *man*; 208, 249, 402, 871, 980, 1311, 1569, 1812, 2226, 2352, 2406, 2700, 2708, 2863, 3028, 3071; voc., 947, 1759; ds. secge, 2019; as. secg, 1379; np. secgas, 213, 2530, 3128; gp. secga, 633, 842, 996, 1672, dp. secgum, [149], 490. [ON. seggr; cp. Lat. socius.]

secg†, fjō., *sword*; as. -e, 684. [See *NED.*: S E D G E, sb.¹; cp. saw, OE. seax; Lat. seare.]

secgan, w 3., S A Y, *tell*; abs.: 273; pret. 3 sg. sægde, 90, 2899; w. acc.: inf. secgan, 582, 875, 880, 1049; pres. 1 sg. secge, 1997, 2795; pret. 2 sg. sægdest, 532; 3 sg. sægde, 1809, 2632; cp. pp. gesægd, 141; w. gen.: pres. ptc. secgende (wæs), 3028; — *follow*. by indir. question (hū, hwā, hwæt): inf. secgan, 51, 3026; ger. secganne, 473, 1724; pp. gesæd, 1696; foll. by þæt-clause: inf. secgan, 391, 1818; pres. 1 sg. secge, 590; 3 pl. secgað, 411; pret. 3 sg. sægde, 1175, sæde, 3152, [F. 44]; — w. pron. þæt and þæt-clause: inf. secgan, 942, 1346, 1700, 2864; pret. 3 pl. sægdon, 377; w. obj. ððer and þæt-clause: sædan, 1945. [OHG. sagēn.] — Cpds.: ā-.

ge-secgan, w 3., S A Y, *tell*; imp. sg. gesaga, 388; pret. opt. 1 sg. gesæge, 2157.

sefa, wk.m., *mind, heart, spirit*; 490, 594, 2600; him wæs geðmor sefa, 49, 2419, si. 2632; si. 2043, 2180; ds. sefan, 473, 1342, 1737; as. ~,

278, 1726, 1842. [OS. sebo.] —
 Cpd.: mōd-.
sēft, see **sōfte**.
ge-sēgan(-on), see **ge-sēon**.
segn, see **segn**.
segl, m.n., **SAIL**; 1906.
segl-rād†, f., **SAIL-ROAD**, *sea,*
lake; ds. -e, 1429.
segn, m.n., *banner, standard*; ds.
 segne, 1204; as. segn, 2776,
 (neut.:) 2767; (masc.:) segen, 47,
 1021; np. (neut.) segn, 2958. [Fr.
 Lat. signum; SIGN fr. OFr. signe.]
 — Cpd.: hēafod-.
sel, see **sæl**.
sēl (noun), see **sæl**.
sēl, adv. comp., *better*; 1012, 2530,
 [F. 38, 39]; ne byð him wihte ðy
 sēl, 2277, si. 2687. See **gōd**.
seldan, adv., **SELDOM**; 2029 (n.).
seld-guma†, wk.m., *hall-man, re-*
tainer; 249 (n.). [See **sæld**.]
sele(†), m., *hall*; 81, 411; ds., 323,
 713, 919, 1016, 1640, 1984, 3128;
 as., 826, 2352. [Cp. **sæl**.] —
 Cpds.: bēah-, bēor-, dryht-, eorð-,
 gest-, gold-, gūð-, hēah-, hring-,
 hrōf-, nið-, win-.
sele-drēam†, m., *joy of the hall*; as.,
 2252.
sele-ful(l)†, n., *hall-cup*; as. -ful,
 619.
sele-gyst†, m., *hall-visitor*
 (-GUEST); as., 1545.
sele-rædend(e)†, mc. (pres. ptc.)
 [pl.], *hall-counselor, -ruler*; np. -e,
 51; ap. -e, 1346.
sele-rest†, fjō.(?), *bed in a hall*; as.
 -e, 690. See **ræst**.
sēlest, see **gōd**.
sele-þegn†, m., *hall-THANE, cham-*
berlain; 1794.
sele-weard†, m., *hall-GUARDIAN*;
 as., 667.
self, pron., **SELF**; (1) strong infl.;
 used abs.: sylf, 1964; gsm. (transl.

'his own') selves, 700, 895; sylfes,
 2222, 2360, 2639, 2710, 2776,
 3013; in connect. with a poss.
 pron.: on [mīn]ne sylfes dōm,
 2147; as. sylfne, 1977; npm. selfe,
 419; — w. a noun or pers. pron.;
 self, 594, 920, 1010, 1313; sylf
 2702, [F. 17, 27]; gsm. selves,
 1147; sylfes, 2013, 2325; gsf.
 selfre, 1115; asm. selfne, 961,
 1605; sylfne, 2875; gpm. sylfra,
 2040; apm. sylfe, 1996; along w.
 the dat. of pers. pron.: (þū) þē
 self, 953. — (2) weak infl.; nsm.
 selfa, 29, 1468, 1733, 1839 (him
 ~), 1924; sylfa, 505, 3054; seolfa,
 3067. (Cf. J. M. Farr, *Intensives*
and Reflexives in Ags. and early
ME, Johns Hopkins Diss., 1905.)
sēlla, see **gōd**.
sellan, w 1., *give*; syllan, 2160, 2729;
 pres. 3 sg. seleð, 1370 (*give up*),
 1730, 1749; pret. 2 sg. sealdest,
 1482; 3 sg. sealde, 72, 672, 1271,
 1693, 1751, [2019], 2155, 2182,
 2490, 2994, 3055, (*proffer, pass*:)
 622, 2024; 3 pl. sealdon, 1161
 (*serve*). [SELE; Go. saljan.]
ge-sellan, w 1., *give, make a present*
of; 1029; pret. 3 sg. gesealde,
 1052, 1866, 1901, 2142, 2172,
 2195, 2810, 2867, (*proffer, pass*:)
 615.
sel-lic, syl-lic, adj., *strange, wonder-*
ful; nsf. syllic, 2086; asn. ~,
 2109; apm. sellice, 1426. Comp.
 asf. syllicran, 3038. [Cp. **seldan**.]
sēlra, see **gōd**.
semninga, adv., *straightway, pres-*
ently; 1767; oþ þæt ~: 644, 1640.
 [Cp. æt-, tō-somme.]
sendan, w 1., **SEND**; pret. 1 sg.
 sende, 471; 3 sg. ~, 13, 1842. —
 Cpds.: for-, on-.
sēo, see **sē**.
sēoc, adj., **SICK**, *weakened*; 2740,

- 2904; *sad*: npm. -e, 1603. [Go. siuks, Ger. siech.] — Cpds.: ellen-, feorh-, heaðo-.
- seofon**, num., SEVEN; uninfl.: a., 517, seofan, 2195; syfone, 3122.
- seolfa**, see *self*.
- seomian**†, w 2., *rest, lie, remain, hover, hang*; siomian, 2767; pret. 3 sg. seomade, 161 (n.), seomode 302.
- sēon**, v, *look*; pret. 3 sg. seah (on w. acc.), 2717, 2863; 3 pl. (on) sāwon, 1650; (tō) sāgon, 1422; — SEE; sēon 387, 920, 1365, 3102, sēon 1180, 1275; pret. 1 sg. seah, 336, 2014. [Go. saihwan.] — Cpds.: geond-, ofer-.
- ge-sēon**, v, SEE, *behold, perceive*; 396, 571, 648, 961, 1078, 1126 (*go to*), 1485, 1628, 1875 (*see each other*), 1998; pres. 3 sg. gesyhð, 2041, 2455; pret. 1 sg. geseah, 247, 1662; 3 sg. ~, 229, 728, 926, 1516, 1557, 1585, 1613, 2542, 2604, 2756, 2767, 2822; 3 pl. gesāwon, 221, 1023, 1347, 1425, 1591, 2252; gesēgan 3038, gesēgon 3128; opt. 3 pl. gesāwon, 1605.
- seonu**, fwō., SINEW; np. seonowe, 817.
- sēoðan**, II, w. acc., SEETH, *boil, cause to well up, brood over*; pret. 1 sg. (-ceare) sēað, 1993; 3 sg. (~) ~, 190(n.).
- seoððan**, see *siððan*.
- sēow(i)an**, w 1. 2., SEW, *put together, link*; pp. seowed, 406 (ref. to the 'battle-net,' cp. hrægl, etc.). [Go. siujan. Cf. Siev. § 408 n. 15, Wright § 533.]
- ses(s)** (†) (+), m.(n.?), SEAT; ds. sesse, 2717, 2756. [Cp. ON. sess; sittan.]
- sētan**, see *sittan*.
- setl**, n., SEAT; gs. -es, 1786; ds. -e, 1232, 1782, 2019; as. setl, 2013; dp. -um, 1289. [SETTLE. Siev. § 196. 2 & n. 1; *Beitr.* xxx 67 ff.] — Cpds.: hēah-, hilde-, meodo-.
- settan**, w 1., SET; pret. 3 pl. setton, 325, 1242; pp. nsn. geseted (*set down*), 1696. [Go. satjan.] — Cpds.: ā-, be-.
- ge-settan**, w 1., SET, *establish*; pret. 3 sg. gesette, 94; *settle*, pres. opt. 3 sg. ~, 2029.
- sēðan**, w 1., *declare, settle*; 1106 (n.). [sōð.]
- sex-ben(n)**†, fjō., *dagger-wound*; dp. -bennum, 2904. [See seax; Lang. § 1.]
- sib(b)**, fjō., *kinship, friendship, peace*; sib, 1164, 1857; gs. sibbe, 2922; as. sibbe, 154, 949, 2431; sibb', 2600 (n.) ('ties of kinship'). [Go. sibja. Cp. goss 1 P.] Cf. Grønbech L 9.24. i 61 f. — Cpds.: dryht-, friðu-.
- sib-æðeling**†, m., *related noble*; np. -as, 2708.
- sibbe-gedriht**†, fi., *band of kinsmen*; as., 387, 729. (Genitival cpd.; earlier form: sibgedriht, *Ex.* 214, etc.)
- sīd**, adj., *large, spacious, broad, great*; nsf., 1444, 2086; nsn.wk. -e, 2199; dsm.wk. -an, 2347; asm. -ne, 437, 507, 1726; asf. -e, 1291, 2394; asn. [sīd], 2217; asn. wk. sīde, 1733; gpf. -ra, 149; apm. -e, 223, 325.
- sīde**, adv., *widely*; 1223.
- sīd-fæþme**†, adj.ja., *roomy*; asn. 1917. [fæþm.]
- sīd-fæþmed**†, adj. (pp.), *roomy*; nsn., 302. [fæþm.]
- sīd-rand**†, m., *broad shield*; 1289.
- sīe**, see *eom*.
- sīe**, 2219, see *sē*.
- sig**, see *eom*.
- sīgan**, I, *sink, fall*; pret. 3 pl. sigon,

- 1251; *move (together), march, ~*, 307.
ge-sigan, I, *sink, fall*; 2659.
sige-drihten†, m., *victorious lord*; 391.
sige-ēadig†, adj., *victory-blest, victorious*; asn., 1557.
sige-folc†, n., *victorious or gallant people*; gp. -a, 644. See folc.
sige-hrēð†, (n., see hrēð), *glory of victory*; as., 490 (n.).
sige-hrēpig†, adj., *victorious, triumphant*; 94, 1597, 2756.
sige-hwil†, f., *time of victory, victory*; gp. -e, 2710 (cf. Lang. § 18.3).
sigel†, n.(?), *sun*; 1966. (Cp. *Runic Poem* 45 ff.)
sige-lēas, adj., *without victory, of defeat*; asm. -ne, 787.
sige-rōf(†), adj., *victorious, illustrious*; 619.
sige-þeod†, f., *victorious or glorious people*; ds. -e, 2204.
sige-wāpen†, n., *victory-W E A P O N*; dp. -wāpnun, 804.
sigle(†)+, n., *jewel, brooch, necklace*; as., 1200; gp. sigla, 1157; ap. siglu, 3163. [ON. sigli; — fr. sigel 'brooch,' 'clasp' (orig. 'sun'?, or fr. Lat. sigillum).] — Cpd.: māððum-.
sigor, (nc.) m., *victory*; gs. -es, 1021; gp. -a, 2875, 3055. [Cp. sige(-); Go. sigis, Ger. Sieg; Wright § 419; Siev. § 289 & n. 2; Beitr. xxxi 87.] — Cpds.: hrēð-, wīg-.
sigor-ēadig†, adj., *victorious*; 1311, 2352.
sīn(†), poss. pron. (refl.), *his*; dsm. sīnum, 2160; dsn. ~, 1236, 1507 (*her*); asm. sīnne, 1960, 1984, 2283, 2789. [Go. seins, Ger. sein.]
sinc†, n., *treasure, jewels, something precious, ornament*; 2764; gs. sinces (brytta): 607, 1170, 1922, 2071; ds. since, 1038, 1450, 1615, 1882, 2217, 2746; as. sinc, 81, 1204, 1485, 2023 (n.), 2383, 2431; gp. sinca, 2428. [Cf. Falk, *Alt-westnord. Kleiderkunde* (1919) 30.]
sinc-fæt†, n., *precious cup, costly object*; as., 1200 (n.), 2231, 2300; ap. -fato, 622. [V A T.]
sinc-fāg†, adj., *richly decorated*; asn. wk. -e, 167. (Cp. gold-fāg.)
sinc-gestrēon†, n., *treasure*; gp. -a, 1226; dp. -um, 1092.
sinc-gifa†, wk.m., *treasure-G I V E R*; ds. -gifan, 2311, -gyfan 1342 (Holt., note: ds. of -gyfu(?)); as. ~, 1012.
sinc-māðpum†, m., *treasure, jewel*; -māðpum, 2193.
sinc-þego†, f., *receiving of treasure*; 2884. [þicgan.]
sin-frēa†, wk.m., *great lord*; -frēa, 1934 (n.). [sin- 'continual,' 'great,' see the foll. sin-cpds. and syn-dolh, -snæd; cp. sym(b)le; Go. sinteins; S E N-(green) (dial.).]
sin-gāl, adj., *continual*; asf. -e, 154.
sin-gāla, **sin-gāles**(†), adv., *continually, always*; -gāla, 190; -gāles, 1777; syngāles, 1135.
singan, III, **S I N G**, *ring (forth)*; [pres. 3 pl. singað, F. 5]; pret. 3 sg. sang, 406; song, 323, 1423, [3152]. (Cf. R.-L. i 443.) — Cpd.: ā-.
sin-here†, mja., *huge army*; ds. -herge, 2936.
sinnig, adj., **S I N F U L**; asm. -ne, 1379. [syn(n).]
sin-niht†, fc., *perpetual N I G H T* or *darkness*; ds. -e, 161.
sint, see eom.
sīo, see sē.
sioloð†, m.(?), *water, sea* (?); gp. sioleða, 2367 (n.) (see begong).
siomian, see seomian.

sittan, v, **SIT**; pres. 3 sg. *sitēð*, 2906; pret. 3 sg. *sæt*, 130, 286, 356, 500, 1166, 1190, 2852, 2894; 3 pl. *sāton*, 1164, *sētan* 1602; — *sit down*; inf. *sittan*, 493, 641; imp. sg. *site*, 489. — Cpds.: *be-*, *for-*, *of-*, *ofer-*, *on-*, *ymb-*; *flet-*, *heal-*, *ymb(e)-sittend(e)*.

ge-sittan, v, **SIT down** (ingress.); pret. 3 sg. *gesæt*, 171, 749 (*sit up*, see note), 1424, 1977, 2417, 2717; pp. *geseten*, 2104; — w. acc., *sit down in*: pret. 1 sg. *gesæt*, 633.

sīð, m., (1) *going, journey, voyage; undertaking, venture, expedition*; 501, 765, 1971 (*coming*), 2586, 3089; gs. *sīðes*, 579, 1475, 1794, 1908; ds. *sīðe*, 532, 1951, 1993; as. *sīð*, 353, 512, 872, 908, 1278, 1429, 1966; np. *sīðas*, 1986; gp. *sīða*, 318; ap. *sīðas*, 877; *course (of action), way (of doing)*; ns. *sīð*, 2532, 2541, 3058. — (2) *time, occasion*; ns. (forma) *sīð*, 716, 1463, 1527, 2625; ds. (forman, nýhstan, etc.) *sīðe*, 740, 1203, 2049, 2286, 2511, 2517, 2670, 2688, [3101], [F. 19]; as. *sīð*, 1579. [Go. *sinþs.* Cp. *sendan*.] — Cpds.: *cear-*, *eft-*, *el-*, *lor-*, *gryre-*, *sæ-*, *wil-*, *wræc-*; *ge-*.

sīð, adv. comp., *later*; 2500 (see *ær*). [Go. (þana-)seips; Ger. *seit*.]

sīðast, **sīðest**, adj. supl., *latest, last*; *siþas*[t], 2710 (n.); dsn.wk. (æt) *sīðestan*, 3013. [Go. *seipus.* Cp. *sīð*, adv.]

sīð-fæt, m., *expedition, adventure*; ds. -fate, 2639; as. -fæt, 202. [Cp. ON. *feta*, vb., 'step'.]

sīð-from†, adj., *eager to depart*; npm. -e, 1813.

sīðian, w 2., *go, journey*; 720, 808; pret. 3 sg. *sīðode*, 2119. [*sīð*.] — Cpds.: *for-*.

sīððan, I. adv., **SINCE**, *thereupon, afterwards*; *sīððan* (þð), 470, 685,

718 (see *ær*); *syððan* (ðþ, þð), 142, 283, 567, 1453, 1901, 1951, 2064, 2071, 2175, 2207, 2217, 2395, 2702, 2806, 2920; *seoððan*, 1875, *seopðan*, 1937. — II. **conj.**, *since, from the time when, when, after, as soon as* (s.t. shading into *because*); *siððan* (þð, ðþ, þþ), 106, 413, 604, 648, 656, 850, 901, 982, 1148, 1204, 1253, 1261, 1281, 1784; *syððan* (þð, ðþ), 6 (~ *ærest*), 115, 132, 722, 834, 886, 1077, 1198, 1206, 1235, 1308, 1420, 1472, 1556, 1589, 1689(n.), 1947 (~ *ærest*), 1949, 1978, 2012, 2051, 2072, 2092, 2103, 2124, 2201, 2351, 2356, 2388, 2437, 2474, 2501, 2630, 2888, 2911, 2914, 2943, 2960, 2970, 2996, 3002, 3127; *seopðan*, 1775. See also *sōna*. [*sīð-þon*; **SITH**, **SIN** (E), **SYNE** (dial.).]

slæp, m., **SLEEP**; 1742; ds. -e, 1251.

slæpan, rd., (w 1.), **SLEEP**; pres. ptc. *slæpende*, 2218; asm. *slæpendne*, 741; apm. *slæpende*, 1581.

slēac, adj., *slow, slothful*; 2187. [Not rel. to *slac* > MnE. *slack*; IF. xx 318, *Angl.* xxxix 366 f.]

slēan, vi, (1) *strike*; abs.: pres. opt. 3 sg. *slā*, 681; pret. 3 sg. *slōh*, 1565, 2678; — w. obj. (acc.): ~, 2576, 2699, (2179? *slōg*). — (2) **S L A Y**; pret. 1 sg. *slōg*, 421; 3 sg. ~, 108, 2179; *slōh*, 1581, 2355; 3 pl. *slōgon*, 2050; pp. *slægen*, 1152. — Cpds.: *of-*.

ge-slēan, vi, *achieve or bring about by fighting*; pret. 3 sg. *geslōh*, 459 (n.); 3 pl. *geslōgon*, 2996 (n.).

slitan, i, *tear, rend*; pret. 3 sg. *slāt*, 741. [**SLIT**.]

slīðe(†), adj. ja., *severe, dangerous*,

terrible; asm. *slīðne*, 184; gpn. *slīðra*, 2398. [Go. *sleips*.]
slīðen, adj., *cruel, dire*; nsn., 1147.
smið, m., *S M I T H, worker in metals*; 1452; gs. *smiþes*, 406. — Cpd.: *wundor-*.
snēdan(†)+, w 1., *cut, slice, take food, feast*; pres. 3 sg. *snēdeþ*, 600 (n.). [Cp. syn-*snæd*.]
snel(l), adj., *quick, bold, brave*; nsm.wk. *snella*, 2971. [S *NEEL* (Sc., North.); Ger. *schnell*.]
snel-lic(†), adj., *quick, brave*; 690.
snot(t)or, adj., *prudent, wise*; *snotor*, 826, 908, 1384 (voc.), *snotor* 190; wk. *snotera*, 1313; *snotra*, 2156, 3120; *snottra*, 1475 (voc.), 1786; npm. *snotere*, 202, 416, *snottre* 1591. [Go. *snutrs*.] — Cpd.: *fore-*.
snotor-lice(†)+, adv., *wisely, prudently*, comp. *-licor*, 1842.
snūde, adv., *quickly, straightway*; 904, 1869, 1971, 2325, 2568, 2752. [Cp. Go. *sniwan* 'hasten.']
snyrian†, w 1., *hasten*; pret. 3 pl. *snyredon*, 402. [Cp. ON. *snarr* 'quick.']
snyttu, wk.f., *wisdom, discernment, skill*; as., 1726; dp. *snytttrum*, 872 (semi-adv.), 942, 1706. [*snot*(t)or.] — Cpd.: *un-*.
sōcn, f., (*SEEKING*), (†) *persecution, visitation*; gs. *sōcne*, 1777. [*sēcan*; Go. *sōkns*.]
sōfte, adv., *S O F T L Y, gently, pleasantly*; comp. *sēft*, 2749. — Cpd.: *un-*.
somod, see *samod*.
sōna, adv., (*S O O N*), *immediately, at once*; 121, 721, 743, 750, 1280, 1497, 1591, 1618, 1762, 1785, 1794, 1825, 2011, 2226, 2300, 2713, 2928, [F. 46]. (*sōna* . . . *siððan*: 721, 1280, 2011; cp. *sōna* . . . *swā* (in prose), 'as soon as.') [OS. *sāno*.] (Cf. L 6.15 b.)

sorg(-), see *sorh*(-).
sorgian, w 2., *S O R R O W, grievance, care*; 451; imp. sg. *sorga*, 1384.
sorh, f., *S O R R O W, grief, trouble*; 473, 1322; ds. *sorhge*, 2468; as. *sorge*, 119, 1149, 2463; gp. *sorga*, 149, *sorge* 2004; dp. *sorgum*, 2600. — Cpd.: *hyge-*, *inwit-*, *þegn-*.
sorh-cearig†, adj., *S O R R O W f u l, sad*; 2455; nsf. *sorg-*, 3152.
sorh-ful(l), adj., *S O R R O W F U L*; nsf. *sorhfull*, 2119; — *grievous, perilous, sad*; asm. *-fullne* (*sið*) 512, *-fulne* (∼): 1278, 1429.
sorh-lēas, adj., *free from care*; 1672.
sorh-lēoð†, n., *song of S O R R O W*; as., 2460.
sorh-wylm†, mi., *surging S O R R O W or care*; np. *-as*, 904; dp. *-um*, 1993.
sōð, adj., *true*; 1611; asn., 2109. [*S O O T H* (arch.); ON. *sannr*; cp. Lat. (prae-)sens.]
sōð, n., *truth*; 700; as., 532, 1049, 1700, 2864; (secgan & si.) *tō sōðe, in S O O T H, as a fact*: 51, 590, 2325.
Sōð-cyning†, m., *true KING, king of truth, God*; 3055.
sōðe(†), adv., *truly, faithfully*; 524, 871.
sōð-fæst, adj., *true, righteous* (cp. Lat. 'iustus'); gp. *-ra*, 2820.
sōð-lice, adv., *truly, verily, faithfully*; (secgan & si.): 141, 273, 2899.
specan, see *sprecan*.
spēd, f., *success*; as. on *spēd, successfully, with skill*, 873. [S *P E E D*; spōwan.] Cf. Grønbech L 9.24 i 182-85. — Cpd.: *here-*, *wig-*.
spel(l), n., *tale, story, message*; as. *spel*, 873, *spell* 2109; gp. *spella*, 2898, 3029. [NED.: S *P E L L*, sb.¹; Go. *spill*.] (Cf. ZfdA. xxxvii

- 241 ff.; *P. Grdr.*² ii^a 36; *R.-L.* i 442.) — Cpd.: wēa-.
- spīwan**, I, S P E W, vomit; (w. dat.), 2312.
- spōwan**, rd., impers. w. dat., *succeed*, *speed*; pret. 3 sg. spēow, 2854, 3026. [See spēd.]
- spræc**, f., S P E E C H, language; ds. -e, 1104. — Cpds.: æfen-, gylp-.
- sprecan**, v, S P E A K; abs.: 2069, 3172; imp. sg. spræc, 1171; pret. 3 sg. spræc, 1168, 1215, 1698, 2510, 2618, 2724, [2792]; 1 pl. spræcon, 1707; 3 pl. ~, 1595; — w. object (acc.): inf. specan (*Lang.* § 23.3), 2864; pret. 2 sg. spræce, 531; 3 sg. spræc, 341; 1 pl. spræcon, 1476; pp. spreccan, 643. [OHG. sprehan, spehhan. Cf. also *Beitr.* xxxii 147 f.]
- ge-sprecan**, v, S P E A K; w. obj.: pret. 3 sg. gespræc, 675, 1398, 1466, 3094.
- springan**, III, S P R I N G, bound, burst forth, spread; pret. 3 sg. sprang, 18; sprong, 1588, 2966; 3 pl. sprungon, 2582. — Cpds.: æt-, on-.
- ge-springan**, III, S P R I N G forth, arise; pret. 3 sg. gesprang, 1667; gesprong, 884.
- stæl**, m.(?), place, position; ds. -e, 1479. [stapol. Cf. *Beitr.* xxx 73; *NED.*: S T A L W A R T.]
- stælan**, w I., (lay to one's charge), *avenge*; 2485; pp. gestæled, 1340. (Cf. *Kock* 229 ff.; *MPh.* iii 261.)
- stān**, m., S T O N E, rock; ds. stāne, 2288, 2557; as. (hārne) stān: 887, 1415, 2553, 2744. — Cpd.: eorclan-.
- stān-beorh**(†)+, m., S T O N E-B A R R O W; as., 2213.
- stān-boga**†, wk.m., (S T O N E-B O W), stone arch; ap.-bogan, 2545, 2718 (n.).
- stān-clif**, n., rocky CLIFF; ap. -cleofu, 2540.
- standan**, VI, S T A N D, continue in a certain state; 2271; stondan, 2545, 2760; pres. 3 sg. standeð, 1362; 2 pl. standað, 2866; opt. 3 sg. stande, 411; pret. 3 sg. stōd, 32, 145, 926, 935, 1037, 1416, 1434, 1913, 2679; 3 pl. stōdon, 328, stōdan 3047; — w. subjects like lēoht, egesa, (usu. expressing direction, 'ingressive') start, issue, arise, shine forth; pret. 3 sg. stōd: 726, 783, 1570, 2227, 2313, 2769, [F. 35]. (Si. in ON., OS.; cf. *Siev. L.* 7.34.432.) — Cpds.: ā-, æt-, for-.
- ge-standan**, VI, S T A N D, take up one's stand; pret. 3 sg. gestōd, 358, 404, 2566; 3 pl. gestōdon, 2597.
- stān-fāh**†, adj., adorned with S T O N E S, paved; nsf., 320.
- stān-hlið**†, n., rocky slope; ap. -o, 1409.
- stapol**, m., post, pillar; dp. stapulum, 2718 (n.); — flight of steps; ds. stapole, 926(n.). Cp. B.-T. Suppl.: fōtstap(p)el. [steppan; *NED.*: S T A P L E, sb.¹; cp. STOOP = 'porch' etc.]
- starian**, w 2., gaze, look; usu. w. on and acc.; pres. 1 sg. starige, 1781, starie 2796; 3 sg. starað, 996, 1485; pret. 3 sg. starede, 1935 (n.); 3 pl. staredon, 1603. [S T A R E.]
- stēap**, adj., S T E E P, high, towering; asm. stēapne, 926, 2213, 2566; apm. stēape, 222; apn. stēap, 1409. — Cpd.: heapo-.
- stearc-heort**†, adj., stout-HEARTED; 2288, 2552. [S T A R K.]
- stefn**, m., S T E M, prow; as., 212. — Cp. bunden-, hringed-, wunden-stefna.
- stefn**, m., period, time; ds. nī(o)wan

stefne (*anew, again*), 1789, 2594.
stefn, f., *voice*; 2552. [Go. stibna,
Ger. Stimme.]

stēpan†, w I., *raise, exalt*; pret. opt.
3 sg. stēpte, 1717. [stēap.]

ge-stēpan†, w I., *advance, support*;
pret. 3 sg. gestēpte, 2393.

steppan, VI, STEP, *stride, march*;
pret. 3 sg. stōp, 761, 1401. —
Cpd.: æt-.

ge-steppan, VI, STEP, *walk*; pret. 3
sg. gestōp, 2289.

stig, f., *path*; 320, 2213; ap.(s.?)
-e, 1409. [Cp. stigan.] — Cpd.:
medo-.

stigan, I, go, *step, go up, mount*; pret.
3 sg. stāg, 2362; 3 pl. stigon, 212,
225; opt. 3 sg. stige, 676. [STY
(obs.); cp. stile. Ger. steigen.] —
Cpd.: ā-

ge-stigan, I, go (*up*), *set out*; pret. 1
sg. gestāh, 632.

stille, adj., STILL, *fixed*; 301,
2830.

stincan†, III, *move rapidly* (intr.);
pret. 3 sg. stonc, 2288 (n.). [Go.
stigqan.]

stið, adj., *firm, strong, hard*; nsn.,
1533; gpm. -ra, 985 (n.).

stið-mōd, adj., *stout-hearted, firm*;
2566.

stondan, see standan.

stōp, see steppan.

storm, m., STORM; 3117; ds. -e,
1131.

stōw, f., *place*; 1372; as. -e,
1006, 1378. [Cp. STOW, vb.;
(-)STOW (E) in place-names.] —
Cpd.: wæl-.

stræl, m.(f.), *arrow*; ds. -e, 1746; gp.
-a, 3117. [Ger. Strahl.] — Cpd.:
here-.

stræt, f., STREET; 320; as. -e, 916,
1634. [Fr. Lat. strata (sc. via).]
— Cpd.: lagu-, mere-.

strang, adj., STRONG; (mægenes)

strang, 1844; nsf. strong, 2684;
nsn. strang (*severe*), 133. — Supl.
strengest: 196 (mægenes ~), 789
(mægene ~), 1543.

strēam, m., STREAM, *current* (pl.:
†sea, body of water); as., 2545; np.
strēamas, 212; ap. ~, 1261. —
Cpds.: brim-, ēagor-, ēg-, fyrgen-,
lagu-.

strēgan(†), w I., STREW, *spread*; pp.
strēd, 2436. [Go. straujan. Siev.
§ 408 n. 14 f.]

strengel†, m., *chief, ruler*; as. (wi-
gena) ~, 3115. [strang.]

strengest, see strang.

strengo, wk.f., STRENGTH; ds.,
2540; strenge, 1533; as. ~, 1270;
dp. strengum, 3117 (or fr. streng,
(bow-)string?). — Cpd.: hilde-,
mægen-, mere-.

strong, see strang.

strūdan, II, *plunder*; pret. opt. 3 sg.
strude, 3073, 3126.

ge-strȳnan, w I., *acquire, gain*;
2798. [See ge-strēon.]

stund, f., *time*; dp. stundum, *time
and again*, 1423. Cf. Schü. Bd. 84.
[STOUND (arch., dial.); Ger.
Stunde.]

stȳle, nja., STEEL; ds., 985. [steel
fr. Angl. stēle; cp. OHG. stahal,
stāl.]

stȳl-ecg†, adj., STEELEDGED;
nsn., 1533.

styrian, w I., STIR *up*; pres. 3 sg.
styreh, 1374; — *disturb*; pret. opt.
(?) 3 sg. styrede, 2840; — *treat of*,
recite; inf., 872.

styrman, w I., STORM, *shout*; pret. 3
sg. styrnde, 2552. [storm.]

suhterge-fæderan†, wk. m.p., neph-
ew (brother's son) and (paternal)
uncle; 1164. (Wids. 46: suhtor-
fædran. See āpum-swēoras.)
Cf. Krause, *ZfvgL.Spr.* lii 223 ff.
(suhter-gefæderan); Weyhe, *Siev-*

- ers-Festschrift* (1925) 314 (on: suhtria, suhterga).
- sum**, adj., S O M E (*one*), *one, a certain (one)*; used as adj.: isn. sume, 2156; — used as subst.: a) abs.: nsm. sum, 1251, 3124; nsn. sum (*anything*), 271; asm. sumne, 1432; npm. sume, 400, 1113; apm. ~, 2940; b) w. partit. gen. (pl., exc. 712 f.; in many cases no partit. relation is perceptible in MnE.): nsm. sum, 248, 314, 1240, 1266, 1312, 1499, 2301; nsn. ~, 1607, 1905; asm. sumne, 713; asn. sum, 675, 2279; w. gen. of numerals: fiftyna sum (i.e., 'with fourteen others,' cp. MHG. selbe zwelfter, etc.; see *Est.* xvii 285 ff., xxiv 463), 207; twelfa sum, 2401; eahta sum, 3123; si.: fēara sum, 1412; asm. fēara sumne, 3061 (n.); manigra sumne, 2091. — (S.t., by litotes, *many (a one)*: 713, 1113, 675(?), 1240(?), 2940(?).) [Go. sums.]
- sund**, n., (1) *swimming*; gs. sundes, 1436; ds. sunde, 517, 1618 (on ~, *a-swimming*); as. sund, 507. — (2) †*sec, water*; ns. sund, 213, 223; ds. sunde, 1510; as. sund, 512, 539, 1426, 1444. [S O U N D. Cp. swimman.]
- sund-gebland†**, n., *commotion of water, surging water*; as., 1450. [blandan.]
- sund-nyt(t)†**, fjō., *act of swimming*; as. -nytte, 2360 (see drēogan).
- sundor-nyt(t)** (†)+, fjō., *special service*; as. sundornytte, 667.
- sundur**, adv., *a S U N D E R*; 2422.
- sund-wudu†**, mu., *sea-wood*, i.e. *ship*; 1906; as., 208. Cp. sǣ-.
- sunne**, wk.f., S U N; 606; gs. sunnan, 648; as. ~, 94.
- sunu**, mu., S O N; 524, 645, 980, 1009, 1040, 1089, 1485, 1550, 1699, 1808 (ds.?), 2147, 2367, 2386, 2398, 2447, 2602, 2862, 2971, 3076, 3120, [F. 33]; gs. suna, 2455, 2612, sunu (Lang. § 18.2 n.), 1278; ds. suna, 1226, 2025, 2160, 2729, sunu, 344, (1808?); as. sunu, 268, 947, 1115, 1175, 2013 (ap.?), 2119, 2394, 2752; vs. sunu, 590, 1652; np. suna, 2380. (Mostly w. gen. of proper names: sunu Healfdenes, ~ Ecgðēowes, etc.)
- sūð**, adv., S O U T H (*wards*); 858.
- sūþan**, adv., *from the south*; 606, 1966.
- swā**, I. adv., *so, thus, in this manner*; at beginning of sentence, usu. at beginn. of *a*-line: 20, 99, 144, 164, 189, 559, 1046, 1142, 1534^b, 1694 (*also*), 1769, 2115, 2144, 2166^b, 2177, 2267, 2278, 2291, 2397, 2444, 2462^b, 3028, 3066, 3069, 3178 (stressed: 559, 1142, 1694, 2115); position within clause: 1103, 2057, 2498; at end of clause and of *b*-line (stressed): 538, 762, 797, 1471, 2091, 2990, si. 1709, 2730; — w. foll. adj., *so*; 585, 1732, 1843, si. 591, [F. 19]; emphat. (*very*), 347; leng swā wēl, 1854; correl. swā . . . swā, see II. — swā þeah (at end of *b*-line), 972, 1929, 2442, 2878, 2967, see þeah. — II. conj., *as*; not foll. by clause; 642, 1787, 2622; — foll. by clause, usu. at beginning of *b*-line (freq. one containing complete clause); 29^b, 93^b(n.), 273^a, 352^b, 401^b; 444^b (swā hē oft dyde, si.:) 956^b, 1058^b, 1134^b, 1172^b, 1238^b, 1381^b, 1676^b, 1891^b, 2521^b, 2859^b; 490^b, 561^b, 666^b, 881^b, 1055^b, 1234^b, 1252^b, 1396^b, [1404^b], 1451^b, 1571^a (efne swā), 1587^b, 1670^b, 1707^a, 1786^b, 1828^a, 1975^b, 2233^a, 2310^b, 2332^b, 2470^b, 2480^b,

- 2491^b, 2526^b, 2585^b, 2590^b, 2608^b, 2664^a, 2696^b, 3049^b, 3078^b, 3098^b, 3140^b, 3161^b, 3174^b; within *b*-line: 455^b, 1231^b; — correl. swā... swā: 594, 1092 f., 1223, 1283 (efne swā... swā), 3168; swā hwæþer... swā, 686 f.; swā hwylc... swā, 943, 3057; — as (soon as), when, 1667^b; — since, 2184^a; — in such a way that, so that (in negat. clauses), 1048^b, 1508^a, 2006^a, 2574^b, [F. 41]; — w. opt., in asseveration: 435^b (n.). [Go. swa, OHG. sō.] (Cf. Ericson, *The Use of swā in OE.*, 1932.)
- swæs**, adj., (†) *(one's) own, dear*; asm. -ne, 520; npm. swæse (gesīþas), 29, so apm.: 2040, 2518; gpm. -ra (gesīða), 1934; apm. -e, 1868. [Go. swēs.]
- swæs-lice**, adv., *in a friendly manner, gently*; 3089.
- swancor†**, adj., *supple, graceful*; apn., 2175. [*Dial. D.*: SWANK, adj.²]
- swan-rād†**, f., SWAN-ROAD, *sea*; as. -e, 200. Cp. hron-.
- swāt**, m., (SWEAT), (†) *blood*; 2693, 2966; ds. -e, 1286. — Cpds.: heaþo-, hilde-.
- swāt-fāh†**, adj., *blood-stained*; nsf., 1111.
- swātig**, adj., (SWEATY), † *bloody*; nsn., 1569.
- swāt-swaðu†**, f., *bloody track*; 2946.
- swaþrian**(†), w 2., *subside, become still*; pret. 3 pl. swaþredon, 570. Cp. sweðrian.
- swaðu**, f., *track*; as. swaðe (wear-dade, *remained behind*), 2098. See lāst. [SWATH(E).] — Cpds.: swāt-, wald-.
- swaþul†**, m. or n., *flame, heat*; ds. -e. 782. See swioðol, sweoloð. (Cf. Cha., note; Grein Spr.; B.-T.; *Beitr.* xxx 132; Dietrich, *ZfdA.* v 215 f.: *smoke*.)
- sweart**, adj., SWART, *black, dark*; 3145, [F. 35]; dpf. -um, 167.
- swebban**, w 1., (*put to sleep*), † *kill*; 679; pres. 3 sg. swefeð, 600. [swe-fan.] — Cpds.: ā-.
- swefan**(†), v, *sleep, sleep in death*; 119, 729, 1672; pres. 3 sg. swefeþ, 1008, 1741, 2060, 2746; 3 pl. swefað, 2256, 2457; pret. 3 sg. swæf, 1800; 3 pl. swæfon, 703, swæfun 1280.
- swefeð**, 600, see **swebban**.
- swēg**, m., *sound, noise, music*; 644, 782, 1063; hearpan swēg: 89, 2458, 3023; ds. swēge, 1214. [swōgan.] — Cpds.: benc-, morgen-.
- swegl†**, n., *sky, heaven*; gs. (under) swegles (begong): 860, 1773; ds. (under) swegle: 1078, 1197.
- swegl**(†), adj. u. (?), *bright, brilliant*; apm. swegle, 2749. [swegl, n.; cp. OS. swigli. Siev., *ZfdPh.* xxi 357; Tolkien, *Medium Ævum* iii 95 ff.]
- swegl-wered†**, adj. (pp.), *clothed with radiance*; nsf. (sunne) ~, 606. [werian 'clothe.'] (Cp. Ps. ciii 2: 'amictus lumine,' etc.; see *Angl.* xxxv 123.)
- swelan†**, IV, *burn* (intr.); 2713. See be-swælan.
- swelgan**, III, SWALLOW; w. dat.: pret. 3 sg. sweahl, 743; swe[al]g, 3155; w. ellipsis of pron. obj.: pret. opt. 3 sg. swulge, 782. — Cpds.: for- (w. acc.).
- swellan**, III, SWELL; 2713.
- sweltan**, III, *die*; pret. 3 sg. swealt, 1617, 2474; morðre ~: 892, 2782; -dēaðe ~, 3037; si. 2358. [SWELT(er); Go. swiltan 'lie dying.']
- swencan**, w 1., *press hard, harass, afflict*; pret. 3 sg. swe[n]cte, 1510;

- pp. geswenced, 975, 1368. [swincan.] — Cpd.: lyft-geswenced.
- ge-swencan**, w 1., *injure, strike down*; pret. 3 sg. geswencte, 2438.
- sweng**, mi., *blow, stroke*; ds. -e, 2686, 2966; as. sweng, 1520; dp. -um, 2386. [swingan.] — Cpd.: feorh-, heaðu-, heoro-, hete-.
- sweofot**(†), m. or n., *sleep*; ds. -e, 1581, 2295. [swefan.]
- sweoloð**(†), m. or n., *heat, flames*; ds. -e, 1115. [swelan.]
- sweorcan**, III, *become dark, become grievous*; pres. 3 sg. sweorceð, 1737. [OS. swerkan.] — Cpd.: for-.
- ge-sweorcan**, III, *be dark, lower*; pret. 3 sg. geswearc, 1789.
- sweord**, swurd, swyrd (cf. Lang. § 8.6), n., s w o r d; sweord, 1286, 1289, 1569, 1605, 1615, 1696, 2499, 2509, 2659, 2681, 2700; swurd, 890; gs. sweordes, 1106, 2193, 2386; ds. sweorde, 561, 574, 679, 2492, 2880, 2904; [swurde, F. 13]; as. sweord, 437, 672, 1808, 2252, 2518, 2562; swurd, 1901; swyrd, 2610, 2987; np. swyrd, 3048; gp. sweorda, 1040, 2936, 2961; dp. sweordum, 567, 586, 884; ap. sweord, 2638; swurd, 539; [sword, F. 15]. [OS. swerd, Ger. Schwert.] — Cpd.: eald-, gūð-, mǣðpum-, wæg-.
- sweord-bealo**†, nwa., s w o r d - evil, *death by the sword*; 1147.
- sweord-freca**†, wk.m., (s w o r d -) warrior; ds. -frecan, 1468.
- sweetol**, adj., *clear, manifest*; nsm. swutol, 90; nsn. sweetol, 817, 833; dsn.wk. sweetolan, 141.
- swerian**, VI, s w e a r; pret. 1 sg. swōr, 2738; 3 sg. ~, 472. [Cp. and-swaru.] — Cpd.: for-.
- sweðrian**, w 2., *subside, diminish, cease*; 2702; pret. 3 sg. sweðrode, 901.
- swican**, I, *depart, escape*; pret. opt. 3 sg. swice, 966; — *fail* (in one's duty to another), *desert*; w. dat.: pret. 3 sg. swāc, 1460.
- ge-swican**, I, *fail, prove inefficient*; w. dat., *fail, desert*; pret. 3 sg. geswāc, 1524, 2584, 2681.
- swift**, adj., s w i f t; nsm. wk. -a, 2264.
- swige**, adj.ja., *silent*; comp. swīgra, 980.
- swigian**, w 2., *be silent*; pret. 3 sg. swigode, 2897 (w. gen.); 3 pl. swīgedon, 1699. [Ger. schweigen.]
- swilce**, see swylce.
- swin**, n., (s w i n e), †image of boar (on helmet); ns. swȳn, 1111; as. swīn, 1286.
- swincan**, III, *labor, toil*; pret. 2 pl. swuncon, 517. [s w i n k (arch., dial.).]
- swingan**, III, †fly; pres. 3 sg. swingeð, 2264. (Nearly always trans. in OE.) [s w i n g.]
- swīn-lic**†, n., *boar-figure*; dp. -um, 1453.
- swioðol**(†), m. or n., *fire, flame*; ds. swioðole, 3145. See swaþul, sweoloð. (Angl. viii 452: a gloss 'cauma' vel 'estus,' swoþel vel hæte.)
- swið**, adj., *strong, harsh*; nsn. swið, 3085; swȳð, 191. Comp. nsf. swiðre, *right* (hand), 2098. [Go. swinþs; Ger. geschwind.] — Cpd.: ðryð-.
- swiðe**, adv., (w. adj. or verb), *very, much, very much*; 597, 997, 1092, 1743, 1926, [2275]; swȳðe, 2170, 2187. Comp. swiðor, *more, rather*, 960, 1139; *more especially*, 1874, 2198. — Cpd.: un-.
- swið-ferhð**†, adj., *strong-minded, brave*; 826 (swȳð-); gsm. -es, 908;

npm. -e, 493; dpm. -um, 173.
swið-hicgende†, adj. (pres. ptc.),
strong-minded, valiant; 919; npm.,
 1016.
swið-mōd(†), adj., *strong-minded,*
stout-hearted; 1624.
swōgan, rd., *resound, roar*; pres. ptc.
 swōgende, 3145. [S O U G H; OS.
 swōgan, Go. ga-swōgjan.]
swōr, see *swerian*.
swulces, see *swylc*.
swurd, see *sweord*.
swutol, see *sweetol*.
swylc, pron., (1) demonstr., S U C H;
 178, 1940, 2541, 2708; gsn.
 swulces, 880; asn. swylc, 996,
 1583, 2708; gpm. swylcra, 582;
 gpn. ~, 2231; apm. swylce, 1347.
 — (2) relat., *such as, which (one)*;
 dsm. swylcum, 299 (n.); asf. (pl.?)
 swylce, 1797; asn. swylc, 72; apm.
 swylce, 1156 (?), see *swylce*. — (3)
 correl., *such . . . as*; nsm. swylc
 . . . ~, 1328, 1329; isn. swylce
 . . . ~, 1249^{a,b}; apf. swylce . . .
 ~, 3164^{a,b}. [Go. swa-leiks.]
swylce, I. adv., *likewise, also*; 113,
 293, 830, 854, 907, 920, 1146,
 1165, 1427, 1482, 2258 (gē ~),
 2767, 2824, 3150; swilce, 1152. —
 II. conj., (*such*) *as*; 757, 1156(?),
 2459, 2869; [*as if*, F. 36, w. opt.].
 — (Except in 2824, always at be-
 ginning of half-line.)
swylt†, mi., *death*; 1255, 1436.
 [sweltan; Go. swulta (-wafrþja).]
swylt-dæg†, m., D A Y of *death*; ds.
 -e, 2798.
swymman (swimman), III, S W I M;
 1624. — Cpd.: ofer-.
swȳn, see *swīn*.
swȳnsian (swinsian), w 2., *make a*
(pleasing or cheerful) sound; pret.
 3 sg. swȳnsode, 611. [swin(n).]
swȳrd, see *sweord*.
swȳrd-gifu†, f., G I V I N G of

S W O R D S; 2884. See *sweord*.
swȳð(e), see *swið(e)*.
sȳ, see *eom*.
syfan-wintre(†) +, adj. ja. (u.), S E V-
 E N *years old*; 2428. [Go. -win-
 trus.]
syfone, see *seofon*.
syl(l) (†) +, fjō., S I L L, *floor*; ds.
 sylle, 775. [Cp. Go. ga-suljan.]
sylf, see *self*.
syllan, see *sellan*.
syl-lic, see *sel-lic*.
symbel, n., *feast, banquet*; ds. sym-
 ble, 119, 2104; symle, 81, 489,
 1008; as. symbel, 564, 619, 1010,
 2431 (symbol); gp. symbla, 1232.
 [OS. ds. sumble, ON. sumbl. Fr.
 Lat. (Gr.) symbola(?); cf. *Beibl.*
 xiii 226; *Beitr.* xxxvi 99.]
symbel-wyn(n)†, fjō. (i.), *joy of*
feasting, delightful feast; as. sym-
 belwynne, 1782.
sym(b)le (sim(b)le), adv., *ever, al-*
ways, regularly; symble, 2450;
 symle, 2497, 2880. [Go. simlē.]
symle, ds., see *symbel*.
syn(n), fjō., S I N, *crime*; dp. syn-
 num, 975, 1255, 3071. — *wrong-*
doing, hostility; ns. synn, 2472.
 (Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 128.) [Holt.
 Et.; *Zfvgl. Spr.* lvi 106 ff.] —
 Cpd.: un-.
syn-bysig†, adj., *distressed by S I N,*
guilty; 2226. [B U S Y.]
syn-dolh (sin-)†, n., *very great*
wound; 817. See the sin-cpds.
syndon, see *eom*.
syn-gāles, see *sin-gāles*.
ge-syngian, w 2., S I N, *do wrong*; pp.
 gesyngad, 2441.
syn-scaða(†), wk.m., *malefactor,*
miscreant; as. -scaðan, 801. Cp.
 mǣn-.
syn-snæd†, fi., *huge morsel*; dp. -um,
 743. [snīðan.] See the sin-cpds.
synt, see *eom*.

syrce, wk.f., *shirt of mail*; IIII; np. syrcan, 226; ap. ~, 334. [SARK (Sc., North.); ON. serkr. Fr. Lat.? Cf. *P. Grdr.*² 1344; Stroebe L 9.45. 2.60 f.; Falk, *Altwestnord. Kleiderkunde* 144.] — Cpds.: beadu-, here-, hioro-, leoðo-, lic-.

syrwan, w 1., *plot, ambush*; pret. 3 sg. syrede, 161. [searo.] — Cpds.: be-.

syððan, see **siððan**.

tācen, n., **TOKEN**, *sign, evidence*; 833; ds. tācne, 141, 1654. [Go. taikns.] — Cpds.: luf-.

ge-tācan, w 1., *show, point out, assign*; pret. 3 sg. getāhte, 313, 2013. [TEACH; cp. tācen.]

talian, w 2., *suppose, consider* (s.b. or s.th. to be such and such); pres. 1 sg. talige, 532 (*claim, maintain*, cf. *MPh.* iii 261), 677, 1845; 2 sg. talast, 594; 3 sg. talað, 2027. Cp. tellan.

te, 2922, see **tō**.

tēar, m., **TEAR**; np. -as, 1872. [Go. tagr; OHG. zahar, Ger. Zähre.] — Cpds.: wollen-.

tela, adv., *well, properly*; 948, 1218, 1225, 1820, 2208, 2663, 2737. (Always at end of *b*-line; excepting 2663, always in type C.) [til.]

telge, see **tellan**.

tellan, w 1., *account, reckon, consider* (s.b. or s.th. to be such and such); pres. 1 sg. telge (Lang. § 23.5), 2067; pret. 1 sg. tealde, 1773; 3 sg. ~, 794, 1810, 1936, 2641; 3 pl. tealdon, 2184. Cp. talian. [TELL.]

teoh(h)†, f., *company, band*; ds. teohhe, 2938. [Cp. Ger. Zeche.]

teohhian, w 2., *appoint, assign*; pret. 1 sg. teohhode, 951; pp. geteohhod, 1300. [teoh(h).]

ge-tēon, I (II), †, *confer, bestow, grant*; imp. sg. (wearne) getēoh,

366; pret. 3 sg. (onweald) getēah, 1044, (ēst) ~, 2165. Cp. of-tēon. **tēon**, II, *draw*; tēon, 1036 (*lead*); pret. 3 sg. tēah, 553; pp. togen, 1288, 1439; *take (a course)*, i.e. *go (on a journey)*: pret. 3 sg. (-lāde) tēah, 1051, (-siðas) ~, 1332. [Cp. row, tug.] — Cpds.: ā-, þurh-.

ge-tēon, II, *draw*; pret. 3 sg. getēah, 1545, 2610; [3 pl. getugon, F. 15].

tēon, w 2. (or tēogan, Siev. § 414 n. 5; inf. unrecorded), *make, form*; pret. 3 sg. tēode, 1452; — *furnish, provide*, (dat., *with*); pret. 3 pl. tēodan, 43.

ge-tēon, w 2., *assign, allot*; pres. 3 sg. getēoð, 2526; pret. 3 sg. getēode, 2295 (n.).

tīd, fi., *time*; as., 147, 1915. [TIDE; Ger. Zeit.] — Cpds.: ān-, morgen-.

til(†), adj., *good*; 61, till 2721; nsf. tilu, 1250; nsn. til, 1304. [Go. gatlils. Cp. tela.]

tilian, w 2., w. gen., *strive after, earn*; 1823. [TILL; Go. -tilōn, Ger. zielen. Cp. til.]

timbran, w 1., *build*; pp. asn. timbred, 307. [TIMBER; Go. timrjan, Ger. zimmern.] — Cpds.: be-.

tīr†, m., *glory*; gs. -es, 1654. [Cp. Ger. Zier. Siev. § 58 n. 1.]

tīr-ēadig†, adj., *glorious, famous*; dsm. -ēadigum, 2189.

tīr-fæst†, adj., *glorious, famous*; 922.

tīr-lēas†, adj., *inglorious, vanquished*; gsm. -es, 843.

tīðian (tigðian), w 2., *grant*; w. dat. of pers. & gen. of thing: pp. nsn. (wæs) getīðad (impers.), 2284.

tō, I. prep. (1) w. dat.; motion, direction: **TO**, *towards*; 28, 124, 234, 270, 298, 313 (postpos.), 318, 323, 327, 360, 374, 383, [389], 438, 553, 604, 641 (ēode . . . sittan, 'by'),

720, 766, 919, 925, 1009, 1013, 1119, 1154, 1158, 1159, 1171, 1199, 1232, 1236, 1237, 1242 ('at'), 1251, 1279, 1295, 1310, 1374, 1506, 1507, 1561, 1578, 1623, 1639, 1640, 1654^b (postpos.), 1782, 1804, 1815, 1836, 1888, 1895, 1917, 1974, 1983, 2010, 2019, 2039, 2048, 2117, 2362, 2368, 2404, 2519, 2570, 2654, 2686, 2815, 2892, 2960, 2992, 3136, [F. 14, 20]; ((ge)sittan) *tō* (rūne), 172, ~ (sym(b)le): 489, 2104, (cp. below: aim, object); w. verb of thinking; 1138, 1139; w. verbs of expecting, desiring, seeking, etc. (*from, at, at the hands of*): 158, 188, 525, 601, 647, 1207, 1272, 1990, 2494^a, 2494^b, 2922 (te; cf. Lang. § 18.9), [F. 27], postpos.: 909, 1396, 3001; — aim, object: *to, for, as*; 14, 95, 379, 665, 971, 1021, 1186^a, 1186^b, 1472, 1654^a, 1830, 1834, 1961, 2448, 2639, 2804, 2941, 2998, 3016; — *weorðan tō*, (*turn to, become*, 460, 587, 906, 1262, 1330, 1707, 1709, 2079, 2203, 2384, 2502; si. 1711^a, 1711^b, 1712; — *tō sōðe*, 'for certain,' 'in truth,' 51, 590, 2325; — time: *at, in* (cf. A. I 110); 26; 933 (see *feorh*); 955, 2005, 2498 (see *ealdor*); 2432 (see *lif*). — (2) w. instr.; *tō hwan* (. . wearð), 2071; *tō þon*, *to that degree, so*, 1876; (*næs ðā long*) *tō ðon þæt*, *until*: 2591, 2845. — (3) w. gen.; *tō þæs*, *to that degree, so*, 1616; *tō þæs þe*, *to (the point) where*: 714, 1967, 2410; *to the point that, until, so that*: 1585. — (4) w. inf. 316, 2556; w. ger.: 174, 257, 473, 1003, 1419, 1724, 1731, 1805, 1851, 1922, 1941, 2093, 2416, 2445, 2452, 2562, 2644. (Cf. T.C. § 12.) — II. adv., (1) where a noun or

pron. governed by prep. might be supplied, cp. postpos. *tō*; *thereto*, etc.; (stressed:) 1422, 1755, 1785, 2648. — (2) *TOO*; *before adj. or adv.*: 133, 137, 191, 905, 969, 1336, 1742, 1748, 1930, 2093, 2289, 2461, 2468, 2684, 3085; si.: 694, 2882.

tō-, prefix, see the following verbs. [OHG. *zar-*, *zir-*, Ger. *zer-*.]

tō-brecan, IV, BREAK (*to pieces*), *shatter*; 780; pp. *tōbrocen*, 997. (Cp. Judges ix 53 (A.V.): *to(-) brake* (pret.).)

tō-drifan, I, DRIVE *asunder, separate*; pret. 3 sg. *tōdrāf*, 545.

tō-gædre, adv., TOGETHER (in connection w. verb of motion); 2630. See *æt-gædere*.

tō-gēanes, I. adv., *opposite (towards s.b.)*; 1501. II. prep., (w. dat. preceding it), *AGAINST, towards, to meet*; 666, 1542, 1626, 1893; *tōgēnes*, 3114. Cp. *on-gēan*.

togen, see *tēon*, II.

tō-glīdan, I, (GLIDE *asunder*), *split* (intr.); pret. 3 sg. *tōglād*, 2487.

tō-hlīdan, I, *crack, spring apart*; pp. npm. *tōhlidene*, 999. [Cp. *LID* fr. *hlid*.]

tō-lūcan, II, *pull asunder, destroy*; .. 781.

tō-middes, adv., *in the MIDDLE*; 3141.

torht(†), adj., *bright, resplendent*; asn., 313. [OS. *torht*, OHG. *zor(a)ht*.] — Cpds.: *heaðo-*, *wuldor-*.

torn(†), n., (1) *anger*; ds. -e, 2401. — (2) *grief, affliction, trouble*; as. *torn*, 147, 833; gp. *torna*, 2189. [Ger. *Zorn*.] — Cpds.: *lige-*.

torn†, adj., *grievous, bitter*; suppl. nsf. *tornost*, 2129.

torn-gemōt†, n., *hostile MEETING*; as., 1140.

tō-somne, adv., *Together* (in connection w. idea of motion); 2568, 3122. Cp. æt-somne.

tō-weccan†, w 1., (*WAKE up*), *stir up*; pret. 3 pl. tōwehton, 2948.

tredan, v, *TREAD*, *walk upon*, *traverse*; 1964, 3019; pret. 3 sg. træd, 1352, 1643, 1881.

treddian(†), w 2., *step*, *go*; pret. 3 sg. treddode, 725; tryddode, 922. [See tredan, trodu.]

trem(m) (†), m. or n., *step*, *space*; as. (fōtes) trem, 2525. (*Mald.* 247: fōtes trym. See B.-T.)

trēow, f., *TRUTH*, *good faith*, *fidelity*; gs. trēowe, 2922; as. ~, 1072. [Go. triggwa, OHG. triuwa.]

trēowan, w 1., w. dat., *trust*; pret. 3 sg. trēowde, 1166. [*TROW*.] See truwian.

trēow-loga†, wk.m., *one false to plighted faith* (*TROTH*), *traitor*; np. -logan, 2847. [lēogan.]

trodu(†)+, f., *track*, *footprint*; ap. (s.?), trode, 843. [tredan.]

trum, adj., *strong*; 1369.

truwian, w 2. (3.), w. dat. or gen., *trust*, *have faith in*; pret. 1 sg. truwode, 1993; 3 sg. ~, 669, 2370, 2953. Cp. trēowan. See T.C. § 10.

ge-truwian, w 2. (3.), w. dat. or gen., *trust*; pret. 3 sg. getruwode, 1533, 2322, 2540; — (w. acc.) *confirm*, *conclude* (a treaty); pret. 3 pl. getruwedon, 1095. See truwian.

tryddian, see treddian.

trýwe, adj.ja., *TRUE*, *faithful*; 1165. [Go. triggws, OHG. triuwi.] — Cpds.: ge-.

twā, see twēgen.

ge-twæfan†, w 1., *separate*, *part*, *put an end to*; pp. getwæfed, 1658; — w. acc. of pers. & gen. of thing: *hinder*, *restrain*, *deprive*; inf., 479; pres. 3 sg. getwæfeð, 1763; pret.

3 sg. getwæfde, 1433, 1908. [Cp. Go. tweifls.]

ge-twæman, w 1., *separate*, *hinder*; 968 (w. acc. of pers. & gen. of thing).

twēgen, m., twā, f.(n.), num., *TWAIN*, *TWO*; nm. twēgen, 1163; am. ~, 1347; gm. twēga, 2532; dm. twām, 1191; nf. twā, 1194; af. ~, 1095.

twelf, num., *TWELVE*; uninfl. (gm.): twelf (wintra), 147; nm. twelfe, 3170; am. twelfe, 1867; gm. twelfa, 2401. [Go. twa-lif.]

twēone, distrib. num., *TWO*, in dp.: be (sām) twēonum, *BETWEEN* (*the seas*, = *on earth*), 858, 1297, 1685, 1956. (Cf. *MLN.* xxxiii 221 n.) [Go. tweihnai.]

týdre, adj.ja., *weak*, *craven*; npm., 2847. [O.Fris. teddre, Du. teeder.]

tȳn, num., *TEN*; uninfl. (dm.): tȳn (dagum), 3159; nm. tȳne, 2847. [Go. tashun.] — Cpds.: fēower-, fif-tȳne.

þā,¹ I. adv., *then*, *thereupon*; at beginning of sentence 87 times, [& F. 13, 14, 28, 43, 46], exclus. of þā gýt, gēn combin., (at begin. of 'fit' 10 (11: l. 1050) times); þā (...) verb (...) subj. 60 times; (þā wæs 46 times, 53, 64, 126, 128, 138, 223, 467, 491, 607, etc.; þā ðær ..., 1280); þā (...) subj. (...) verb 27 times, 86, 331 (þā ðær), 461, 465, 518, etc., ðā ic ... gefrægn: 74, 2484, 2694, 2752, 2773; — second (s.t. third, in 1011 & 2192 fourth) word in sentence 99 times; (at opening of 'fit' 8 times; always in *a*-line, exc. 1168, 1263, 2192, 2209, 2591,

¹ On the distribution of þ and ð in the MS., see Intr. xcvi & n. 2.

2845, 3045); prec. by pers. pron. 10 times, 26, 28, 312, 340, 1263, 2135, 2468, 2720, 2788, 3137; prec. by verb 89 times, 34, 115, 118 (. . . *pā ðær inne*), 217, 234, 301, 327, etc. (& F. 2); — *ond ðā*, 615, 630, 1043, 1681, 1813, 2933, 2997; *ond . . . pā*, 1590, 2707; *nū ðā*, 426, 657; *pā gýt* (gít), *pā gēn*, *pā gēna*, see *gýt*, *gēn*, *gēna*. — **II. conj.** *pā* (only 11 times: *ðā*), *when*, *since*, *as*; nearly always in *b*-line; 140, 201, 323, 402, 419, 512, 539, 632, 706, 723, 733, 798, 967, 1068, 1078^a, 1103, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1467, 1506, 1539, 1621, 1665, 1681 (? *ond pā*), 1813^a (? *ond ðā*), 1988^a, 2204^a, [2230], 2287^a, 2362, 2372(??), 2428, 2471, 2550, 2567, 2624, 2676, 2690, 2756, 2872, 2876, 2883, 2926^a, 2944, 2978, 2983, 2992, 3066, 3088. (S.t. a slightly correl. use of *pā . . . pā* is found: 138-40, 723, 1506, 1665, 2623-24, 2756, 2982-83. — *pā* is regul. used w. pret. or pluperf. [*nū ðā* 426, w. pres.]) Cf. Schü. Sa. §§ 3, 12, 66.

pā, pron., see *sē*.

ge-pāgon, see *ge-picgan*.

pām, *pære*, *pæs*, see *sē*.

pær, I. dem. adv., THERE, also shading into *then*; 32, 157, 271, 284, 331, 400, 440, 493, 513, 550, 775, 794, 852, 913, 972, 977, 1099, 1123, 1165, 1190, 1243, 1269, 1280, 1365, 1470, 1499, 1613, 1837, 1907, 1951, 1972, 2009, 2095, 2199, 2235, 2238, 2297, 2314, 2369, 2385, 2459, 2522, 2573(? n.), 2866, 2961, 3008, 3038, 3039, 3050, 3070; *pær wæs*, 36, 89, 497, 611, 835, 847, 856, 1063, 1232, 2076, 2105, 2122, 2231, 2762, si. 2137; *ne wæs . . . pær*, 756, 1299, 2555, 2771; *pær*

is, 3011; *nis pær*, 2458. (S.t. *pær* appears rather expletive, e.g. 271, 2555; 1123, 2199. *pā ðær*: 331, 1280.) *pær inne*, *pær on innan*, see *inne*, *innan*. — **II. rel.**, *where*, *occas.* shading into *when*, *as*; 286, 420, 508, 522, 693, 777 (slightly correl. w. dem. *pær*), 866, 1007, 1079, 1279, 1359, 1378, 1394, 1514, 1923, 2003, 2023, 2050, 2276, 2355, 2486, 2633, 2698, 2787, 2893, 2916, 3082, 3167; *to (the place) where*, 356, 1163, 1313, 2851, 3108, perh. in: 1188, 1648, 1815, 2075; conj., *in case that*, *if*; 762, 797, 1835, 2573(?), 2730. — (Spelling *ðær* only 30 times.) Cf. Schü. Sa. §§ 30, 72. [Go. *þar*; OHG. *dār*, Ger. *da*.]

pæt, pron., see *sē*.

pæt (usually spelt *þ*), conj., TH A T; used 213 times; introd. consecutive clauses, *that*, *so that*; 22, 65, 567, 571, etc.; after verbs of motion, *until*, 221, 358, 404, 1318, 1911, 2716; s.t. used to indicate vaguely some other kind of relation, 1434, 2528, 2577, 2699, 2806; *provided that*: 1099; — purpose clauses, *that*, *in order that*; 2070, 2747, 2749; [F. 19]; — substantive clauses; 62, 68, 77, 84, 274, 300; etc., [F. 44]; semi-explanatory, w. refer. to an anticipatory pron. (hit, *pæt*) or noun of the governing clause; 88, 290, 379, 627, 681, 698, 701, 706, 735, 751, 779 (ref. to *pæs*), 812, 910, 1167, 1181, 1596, 1671, 1754, 2240, 2325, 2371, 2839, 3036, etc. — Cf. Schü. Sa. §§ 16, 17, 23. — *oð pæt*, see *oð*; *pæt ðe*, see *þætte*. *þætte* (= *pæt ðe*: 1846, 1850), conj., TH A T; 151, 858, 1256, 1942, 2924. *ðafian*, w. 2., *consent to*, *submit to*; 2963.

pāh, see **pēon**, I.

ge-pāh, see **ge-þicgan**.

pām, see **sē**.

panan, see **þonan**.

þanc, m., **THANKS**; w. gen. (*for*); 928, 1778; as., 1809, 1997, 2794; — *satisfaction, pleasure*; ds. (tō) **þance**, 379; — **THOUGHT**, in cpds.: fore-, ge-, hete-, inwit-, or-, searo-.

þanc-hycgende†, adj. (pres. ptc.), **THOUGHTFUL**; 2235.

þancian, w 2., **THANK**, w. dat. of pers. & gen. of thing (*for*); pret. 3 sg. **þancode**, 625, 1397; 3 pl. **þancedon**, 227, **þancodon** 1626.

þanon, see **þonan**.

þāra, see **sē**.

þē, pers. pron., see **þū**.

þē, isn., see **sē**.

þē, **þe** (spelling **ðe** 5 times), rel. particle (repres. any gender, number, and case), *who, which, that*, etc.; 15, 45, 138, 192, 238, 355, 500, 831, 941, 950, 993, 1271, 1334 (*in* or *by which*), 1482, 1654, 1858, 2135, 2182, 2364, 2400 (*on which, when*), 2468, 2490, 2606, 2635, 2712, 2735, 2796, 2866, 2982, 3001, 3009, 3086, [ðē, F. 9]; conj. *when*, 1000 (cf. Schü. Sa. 7; A. Adams, *The Temporal Clause in OE. Prose* [Yale Studies in English xxxii, 1907], pp. 26 ff.); *because*, 488, 1436^b, 2641; **þē** . . . *ne, that* . . . *not, lest*, 242. Cp. **þē**, isn. of dem. pron. See also **sē** (**þe**), **þætte**, **þēah** (**þe**). — Cf. L 6.13; Schü. Sa. §§ 14, 18a, 24-29, 31. [Cp. Go. þei.]

þēah, I. adv., *nevertheless, however*; swā **þēah**: 972, 1929, 2878, 2967 (**ðēh**); hwæðre ~, 2442. — II. conj., w. opt. or, rarely, ind. (several cases doubtful), **THOUGH**; 203, 526, 587, 589, 680 (**þēah** . .

eal, cp. A L **THOUGH**), 1102, 1660, 2031, 2161, 2467 (ind.), 2855; **þēh**, 1613 (ind.); **þēah** **þe**, 682, 1130 (*if?*, see note), 1167, 1368, 1716, 1831, 1927, 1941, 2218, 2344, 2481, 2619, 2642, 2838, 2976. [Go. þauh, Ger. doch; ON. *þóh > MnE. though.]

ge-þeah, see **ge-þicgan**.

þearf, f., *need, want, distress, difficulty, trouble*; 201, 1250, 1835, 2493, 2637, 2876; ds. -e, 1456 (as.?), 1477, 1525, 2694, 2709, 2849; as. -e, 1797 (pl.?), 2579, 2801. [Go. þarba.] — Cpds.: **fyren-**, **nearo-**.

þearf, vb., see **þurfan**.

þearfa, wk.m., adj., *needy, lacking* (w. gen.); 2225.

ge-þearfian(†), w 2., *†necessitate, impose necessity*; pp. **geþearfod**, 1103.

þearle, adv., *severely, hard*; 560.

þēaw, m., *custom, usage, manner*; 178, 1246, 1940; as., 359; dp. **þēawum** ('in good customs'), 2144. [**THEW**(s); OS. thau.] — Cp. **ge-þýwe**.

þec, see **þū**.

þeccan, w 1., *cover, enfold*; 3015 (see B.-T.); pret. 2 pl. **þehton**, 513. [Cp. **THATCH**; Ger. decken; Holt. Et.: **þeccan** 2.]

þegn, m., **THANE**, *follower, attendant, retainer, warrior*; 194, 235, 494, 867, 1574, 2059, 2709, 2721, 2977, [F. 13]; gs. -es, 1797; ds. -e, 1085, 1341, 1419, 2810; as. **ðegn**, 1871; np. -as, 1230; gp. -a, 123, 400, 1627, 1644, 1673, 1829, 2033; dp. -um, 2869; ap. -as, 1081, 3121. [**THANE** (Sc. spelling); OHG. degan.] — Cpds.: **eal-** **dor-**, **heal-**, **mago-**, **ombiht-**, **sele-**.

þegn-sorg†, f., **SORROW** for **THANES**; as. -e, 131.

pēgon, -un, see **þicgan**

pēh, see **þeah**.

þehton, see **þecccean**.

pencan, w I., **THINK**; abs.: pres. 3 sg. **penceð**, 289, 2601; w. **þæt**-clause: pret. 3 sg. **þōhte**, 691; w. **tō** (*be intent on*): ~, 1139; — w. inf., *mean, intend*; pres. 3 sg. **penceð**, 355, 448, 1535; pret. 1 sg. **þōhte**, 964; 3 sg. ~, 739; 1 pl. **þōhton**, 541; 3 pl. ~, 800. — Cpds.: **ā-**.

ge-þencan, w I., **THINK**, *remember*; imp. sg. **geþenc**, 1474; w. acc., *conceive*; inf. **geþencean**, 1734.

penden, I. conj., *while, as long as*; ~ lifde 57, si. 1224; ~ . . wēold 30, si. 1859, 2038; ~ . . mōte 1177, si. (2038), 3100; 284, 2499, 2649, 3027. II. adv., *meanwhile, then*; 1019, 2418, 2985. [Go. **þandē**.]

þengel†, m., *prince*; as., 1507. [þēon, 1; ON. **þengill**.]

þēnian, w 2., *serve*; pret. 1 sg. **þēnode**, 560. [þegn.]

þēod, f., *people, nation, troop of warriors*; 643, 1230, 1250, 1691; ðiōd, 2219; gp. **þēoda**, 1705. [Go. **þiuda**.] — Cpds.: **sige-**, **wer-**; **Swēo-**; **el-þēodig**.

þēod-cyning(†), m., **KING** of a *people*; 2963, 2970; ðiōd-, 2579; ðēod-kyning, 2144; gs. -cyninges, 2694; as. -cynig, 3008, [3086]; gp. -cyninga, 2.

þēoden(†), m., *chief, lord, prince, king*; 15 times w. **mære**, see **mære**; 7 times w. gp. (*Scyldinga*, etc.); 129, 1046, 1209, 1715, 1871, 2131, 2869, 3037; þiōden, 2336, 2810; gs. **þēodnes**, 797, 910, 1085, 1627, 1837, 2174, 2656; ds. **þēodne**, 345, 1525, 1992, 2032, 2572, 2709; as. **þēoden**, 34, 201, 353, 1598, 2384, 2721, 2786, 2883, 3079, 3141; þiōden, 2788; vs. **þēoden** (mīn);

365, 2095; ~ (**Hrōðgār**), 417; ~ (*Scyldinga*), 1675; np. **þēodnas**, 3070. [þēod; Go. **þiudans**.]

ðēoden-lēas†, adj., *lord-L E S S*, *deprived of one's chief*; npm. -e, 1103.

þēod-gestrēon†, n., *people's treasure, great treasure*; gp. -a, 1218; dp. -um, 44.

ðēod-kyning, see **þēod-cyning**.

þēod-sceaða, wk.m., *people's foe or spoiler*; 2278, 2688. (Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 251.)

þēod-þrēa†, fwō., wk.m. (Siev. §§ 259 n., 277 n. 2 & 3), *distress of the people, great calamity*; dp. -þrēaum, 178.

þeof, m., **THIEF**; gs. -es, 2219.

þēon, I, *thrive, prosper*; pret. 3 sg. **þāh**, 8, 2836 (n.), 3058 (*turn to profit*); pp. nsf. **geþungen**, *excellent*, 624. [Go. **þeihan**.] — Cpds.: **on-**; **wēl-þungen**.

ge-þēon, I, *prosper, flourish*; 910; **geþēon**, 25; imp. sg. **geþēoh**, 1218.

þēon, w I., see **þýwan**.

þēos, see **þēs**.

þēostre, adj.ja. (Lang. § 16.1), *dark, gloomy*; dp. (m.n.) **þēostrum**, 2332. [Ger. **düster**.]

þēow, m., *servant, slave*; þ[ēow], 2223. — (Cpds.: **Ecg-**, **Ongen-**, **Wealh-**.)

þēs, **þēos**, **þis**, dem. pron. (adj., exc. 290), **THIS**; þes, 432, 1702, [F. 7], þæs (Lang. § 7.1), 411; nsf. **þēos**, 484; nsn. **þis**, 290, 2499, [F. 3]; gsm. **ðisses**, 1216; gsf. **ðisse**, 928, [F. 4]; gsn. **þisses**, 1217, **þysses** 197, 790, 806; dsm. **ðyssum**, 2639; dsf. **þisse**, 638; dsn. **þissum**, 1169; asm. **þisne**, 75, [F. 9], **þysne** 1771; asf. **þās**, 1622, 1681; asn. **þis**, 1723, 2155, 2251, 2643; isn. **ðýs**, 1395; dpm. **ðyssum**, 1062, 1219; apm. **ðās**, 2635,

- 2640, 2732; apn. ~, 1652. (Al-liter.: 197, 790, 806; 1395.)
- picgan**, v, *receive, take, partake of (food, drink)*; 1010; ðicgean, 736; pret. 1 pl. þēgun, 2633; 3 pl. þēgon, 563. [OS. thiggian.]
- ge-picgan**, v, *receive, partake of, drink*; pret. 3 sg. geþeah, 618, 628; geþah (Lang. § 23.3), 1024; 3 pl. gepægon, 1014.
- þin**, poss. pron., **THY (THINE)**; 459, 490, 593, 954, 1705, 1853, 2048; nsn., 589; gsf. -re, 1823; gsn. -es, 1761; dsm. -um, 346, 592; dsf. -re, 1477; asm. -ne, 267, 353, 1848; asn. þin, 1849; isn. -e, 2131; gpm. -ra, 367, 1672, 1673; dpm. -um, 587, 1178, 1708; apm. -e, 2095.
- þincean**, see **þyncan**.
- þing**, n., **THING, affair**, 409 (n.); — *meeting (judicial assembly)*; as, 426 (n.); — gp. in: ænige þinga, *in any way, by any means*: 791, 2374, 2905. — See **ge-þinge**.
- ge-þingan**(†), w 1., *determine, appoint, purpose*; pp. geþinged, 647 (n.), 1938; w. refl. dat., *determine (to go to, tō)*; pres. 3 sg. geþingeð, 1837 (n.).
- þingian**, w 2., *compound, settle*; (fēa) ~, 156; pret. 1 sg. (fēo) þingode, 470; — †*speak, make an address*; inf., 1843.
- ðiod**(-), **þiōden**, see **þeod**(-), **þeōden**.
- þis**, see **þēs**.
- þolian**, w 2., *suffer, endure*; 832; pres. 3 sg. þolað, 284; pret. 3 sg. þolode, 131, 1525; — intr., *hold out*; pres. 3 sg. þolað, 2499. [**THOLE** (arch., North.); **Go. þulan**.]
- ge-þolian**, w 2., *suffer, endure*; ger. gepolianne, 1419; pret. 3 sg. gepolode, 87, 147; — intr., *abide, remain*; inf., 3109.

þon, see **sē**.

þon, 44, see **þonne**, II, 2.

þonan, adv., in many cases (marked*) at the end of the line, **THENCE** (motion [accord. to modern notions s.t. redundant], origin: *from him* III, 1265, 1960); þonan, 819*, 2061*, 2099*, 2140*, 2359, 2545*, 2956*; ðonon, 520, 1373, 1601*, 1632 (at the end of the *a*-line), 1960, 2408*; þanon, III, 123, 224, 463, 691, 763*, 844*, 853, 1265, 1292*, 1805*, 1921*; þanan, 1668*, 1880*.

pone, see **sē**.

þonne (ðonne only 15 times), adv., conj. (used mostly 'where the time of an action is indefinite, and is found w. the future, the indefinite present and the indefinite past,' B.-T.), **I. adv.**, **THEN**; (time); 1484, 1741, 1745, 2032, 2041, 2063, 2446, 2460, 3062, 3107; 1106 (*in that case*); — (succession in narrative:) *then, further*; 377, 1455, 3051; — (conclusion:) *then, therefore*; 435, 525, 1671, 1822 (2063); — (contrast:) *however, on the other hand*; (gyf) þonne: 1104, 1836; ðonne, 484 (*but then*). — **II. conj.** (1) *when, at such times as, whenever*; 23, 485, 573, 880, 934, 1033, 1040, 1042, 1066, 1121, 1143, 1179, 1285, 1326, 1327, 1374, 1485, 1487 (*while*), 1535, 1580, 1609, 2034, 2114, 2447, 2453, 2544, 2634, 2686, 2742, 2867 (þonne... oft, cp. *Wand.* 39 f.), 2880, 3064, 3106, 3117, 3176. (Correl. þonne (adv.)... þonne (conj.): 484 f., 1484 f., 2032-34, 2446 f., 3062-64; gyf þonne... þonne, 1104-06.) — (2) **THAN** (after comp.); without foll. clause: 469, 505, 534, 678, 1139, 1182, 1353, 1579, 2433,

- 2891; with foll. clause: 70, 248, (cp. 678), 1385, 1560, 1824, 2572, 2579, [F. 40]; þon, 44 (n.).
- þonon**, see **þonan**.
- þorfte**, see **þurfan**.
- þrāg**, f., *time*; as. (longe) *þrāge*: 54, 114, 1257; — *evil time, hardship, distress*; ns., 2883; as. *þrāge*, 87. (Cf. *MPh.* iii 254.) [Cp. *Go. þragjan?*] — Cpd.: *earfoð-*.
- þrēa-nēdla†**, wk.m., *sore stress, distress*; ds. -nēdlan, 2223. See *nȳd*.
- þrēa-nȳd†**, fi., *distress, sad necessity*; as., 284; dp. -um, 832.
- ðrēat**, m., *crowd, troop, company*; ds. -e, 2406; dp. -um, 4. [*NED.*: THREAT, sb.] — Cpd.: *iren-*.
- þrēatian**, w 2., *press, harass*; pret. 3 pl. *þrēatedon*, 560. [*NED.*: THREAT, vb., THREATEN. Cp. *þrēat.*]
- þrec-wudu†**, mu., (*might-wood*), *spear*; 1246. Cp. *mægen-*. See *geþræc*.
- þrēo**, num., n., THREE; a. *þrēo*, 2278; *þrīo*, 2174.
- þreottēoða**, num., THIRTEENTH; 2406.
- þrida**, num., THIRD; dsm. *þridan*, 2688.
- þringan**, III, intr., THROG, *press forward*; pret. 3 sg. *þrong*, 2883; 3 pl. *þrungon*, 2960. [Ger. *dringen.*] — Cpd.: *for-*.
- ge-þringan**, III, intr., *press (forward)*; pret. 3 sg. *geþrang*, 1912.
- þrīo**, see *þrēo*.
- þrist-hȳdig†**, adj., *bold-minded, brave*; 2810. [Ger. *dreist.*]
- þrītig**, num., n., w. partit. gen., THIRTY; as., 123, 2361; gs. -es, 379.
- þrōwian**, w 2., *suffer*; 2605, 2658; pret. 3 sg. *þrōwade*, 1589, 1721; *ðrōwode*, 2594.
- ge-þrūen†**, pp., *†forged, hammered*; 1285 (MS. *geþuren*). Cp. *geþrūen* (MS. *geþ^uruen*), *Met. Bt.* 20.134; *geþuren* (MS.), *Rid.* 91.1; *Siev.* §§ 385 n. 1, 390 n. 1. [Cp. (ge-)þweran, see *ge-þwære*; *ZföG.* lix 345?]
- þrȳd-lic**, see *þrȳð-lic*.
- ðrym(m)**, mja.(?), *might, force*; 1918; dp. *þrymmum* (semi-adv.), 235; — *greatness, glory*; as. *þrym*, 2. [Cp. ON. *þrymr.*] — Cpd.: *hige-*.
- þrym-lic**, adj., *mighty, magnificent*; 1246.
- þrȳð†**, fi., (pl.), *might, strength*; dp. -um, 494. [ON. -þrúðr, þrúð-.] See Proper Names: *Mōd-þrȳðo*.
- ðrȳp-ærn†**, n., *mighty house, splendid hall*; as., 657.
- þrȳð-lic(†)** (+), adj., *mighty, splendid*; 400, 1627. Supl. acc. *þrȳdli-cost*, 2869 (n.).
- ðrȳð-swȳð** (-swið)†, adj., *strong, mighty*; 131, 736. (Conjectured by Grein Spr. [?], Hold., Earle to be a noun, 'great pain,' w. ref. to ON. *sviði* 'smart from burning'; unconvincing.)
- þrȳð-word†**, n., *strong (brave, noble) word* (s); 643.
- þū**, pers. pron., THOU; þū 43 times, ðū 19 times [& F. 27]; ds. *þē* 24 times, ðē 9 times [& F. 26]; as. *þec* (ðec), 946, 955, 1219, 1763, 1768, 1827, 1828, 2151; *þē* (ðē), 417, 426, 517, 1221, 1722, 1833, 1994, 1998; dual *git*, 508, 512, 513, 516; g. *incer*, 584; d. *inc*, 510; plur. *gē*, 237, 245, 252, 254, 333, 338, 393, 395, 2529, 2866, 3096, 3104; gp. *ēower*, 248, 392(?), 596; dp. *ēow*, 292, 391, 1344, 1987, 2865, 3103; ap. *ēowic*, 317, 3095.
- þūhte**, see *þyncan*.
- ge-þungen**, see *þēon*, 1.

þunian, w 2., (THUNDER), *creak*, *groan*; pret. 3 sg. þunede, 1906.

***þurfan**, prp., (in negat. clauses), *need*, *have good cause or reason*; pres. 2 sg. þearft, 445, 450, 1674; 3 sg. þearf, 595, 2006, 2741; opt. 3 sg. þurfe, 2495; pret. 3 sg. þorfte, 157, 1026, 1071, 2874, 2995; 3 pl. þorft[on], 2363. [Go. þaúrban.]

þurh, prep., w. acc., THROUGH; local: 2661; means, instrument: 276(?), 558, 699, 940, 1693, 1695, 1979, 2045, 2405; cause, motive, *through, from, because of*: 267, 278, 1726(?), 1101(?), 3068; state, manner, accompanying circumstances, *in, with, by way of*: 184 (n.), 276, 1335, 2454; 267(?), 278(?), 1101, 1726.

þurh-brecan(†), IV, BREAK THROUGH; pret. 3 sg. -bræc, 2792.

þurh-dúfan(†), II, (DIVE) swim THROUGH; pret. 3 sg. -dēaf, 1619.

þurh-etan(†), V, EAT THROUGH; pp. np. þurhetone (cf. Lang. § 18.6), 3049.

ðurh-fōn(†), rd., *penetrate*; 1504.

þurh-tēon, II, *bring about, effect*; 1140.

þurh-wadan(†), VI, go THROUGH, *penetrate*; pret. 3 sg. -wōd, 890, 1567.

þus, adv., THUS, so; 238, 337, 430.

þūsend, n., THOUSAND; as., 3050; ap. (seofan) þūsendo, 2195 (n.); þūsenda (Lang. § 18.2), 1829; (hund) þūsenda, 2994 (n.).

þȳ, see sē.

þyder (þider), adv., THITHER; þyder, 379, 2970, 3086.

þȳhtig(†), adj., *strong, firm*; asn., 1558. [þēon, 1.] — Cpd.: hige-.

þyle(†) (+), mi., *orator, spokesman, official entertainer* (see Notes, p. 149); 1165, 1456. [ON. þulr.]

þyncan, w 1., *seem, appear*; impers. (marked*), w. dat., METHINKS, etc.; þincean, 1341*; pres. 3 sg. þynceð, 2653*, þinceð 1748; 3 pl. þinceað, 368; opt. 3 sg. þince, 687*; pret. 3 sg. þūhte, 842, 2461, 3057*; 3 pl. þūhton, 866. [Go. þugkjan. Cp. þencan.] — Cpd.: of-.

þȳrs, mi., *giant, demon*; ds. -e, 426. [ON. þurs.]

þȳs-lic, adj., *such*; nsf. þȳslicu, 2635. [þus.]

þȳs, þȳsne, þȳsses, þȳssum, see þēs. **þȳstru**, wk.f., *darkness*; dp. þȳstrum, 87. [þēostre.]

þȳwan, þēon, w 1., *oppress, threaten*; ðēon, 2736; pres. 3 pl. þȳwað, 1827. (Siev. §§ 117.2 & n., 408 n. 12 & 18.)

ufan, adv., *from above*; 330 (n.), 1500.

ufera, ufara, (†) +, comp., (*higher*), *later*; dpn. uferan (dōgrum), 2392, ufan (∼), 2200.

ufor, adv. comp., *higher up, farther away*; 2951.

ūhta or **ūhte**, wk.m. or n. (Siev. § 280 n. 2), *time just before daybreak, dawn*; ds. (on) ūhtan, 126. [Go. ūhtwō, wk.f.] (Cf. Tupper, *Publ. MLAS*. x 146 ff.)

ūht-floga†, wk.m., (*dawn-* or) *night-flier*; gs. -flogan, 2760.

ūht-hlem(m)†, mja.(?), *din* or *crash at (dawn) night*; as. -hlem, 2007.

ūht-sceaða†, wk.m., *depredator at (dawn) night*; 2271.

umbor-wesende†, adj. (pres. ptc.), *being a child*; dsm. umborwesendum, 1187; asm. umborwesende, 46. Cp. cniht-; T.C. § 6. (umbor also *Gnom. Ex.* 31.) [*umb, cp. ymb(e), see Bright, *MLN.* xxxi 82 f.; other etymologies: *ib.*;

Grimm D.M. 322 (389); Simrock L 3.21.170 f.; also H. Schröder, *Ablautstudien* (1910), p. 46; Grienb., *ZföG*. lix 345: cp. wamb.]
un-bliðe, adj. (i.) ja., *joyless, sorrowful*; 130, 2268; npm., 3031.
un-byrnende(†), adj. (pres. ptc.), *without BURNING*; 2548.
unc, see **ic**.
uncer, pers. pron., see **ic**.
uncer, poss. pron., *of us two*; dpm. uncran, 1185.
un-cūð, adj., *unknown*; nsf., 2214; — *strange, forbidding, awful*; gsn. -es, 876 (*unknown?*); asm. -ne, 276; asn. uncūð, 1410; *uncanny* (*foe*), gsm. -es 960. (Cf. Schü. Bd. 42-4.) [UNCOUTH.]
under, I. prep., (1) w. dat., (position:) UNDER; under (wolcnum, heofenum, roderum, swegle): 8, 52, 310, 505, 651, 714, 1078, 1197, 1631, 1770, [F. 8]; 1656, 2411, 2415, 2967, 3060, 3103; under (helme, 'covered by'): 342, 404, 2539, si.: 396, 1163, 1204, 1209, 2049, 2203, 2605; si. 1302; *at the lower part (foot) of*, 211, 710, 2559; *within*, 1928, cp. 3060, 3103; (attending circumstances:) *with*, 738 (n.). — (2) w. acc., (motion, cf. *MPh.* iii 256 f.): *under* (also *to the lower part of*); 403, 820, 836, 887, 1360, 1361, 1469, 1551, 1745, 2128, 2540, 2553, 2675, 2744, 2755, 3031, 3123; (*to the*) *inside (of)*, 707 (n.), 1037, 2957, 3090; (extension:) *under*; under (heofones hwealf): 576, 2015, si. 414, 860, 1773. — II. adv., *beneath*; 1416, 2213.
undern-mæl(†) (+), n., *morning-time*; as., 1428. (undern, orig.: '3rd hour,' 'mid-forenoon.' Cf. Tupper, *Publ. MLAss.* x 160 ff.) [UNDERN (obs., dial.), UN-

DERMEAL (obs.), Chaucer, *C.T.*, D 875; Go. undaúrni-]
un-dyrne, -derne, adj. ja., *not hidden, manifest*; undyrne, 127; under[ne], 2911; nsn. undyrne, 2000; in: undyrne cūð, 150, 410 (*hardly adv.*; see note on 398; *Angl.* xxviii 440, Kock² 104).
un-fæcne(†) +, adj. ja., *without deceit, sincere*; as. (f. or m.), 2068.
un-fæge(†), adj. ja., *undoomed, not fated to die*; 2291; asm. unfægne, 573.
un-fæger(†) +, adj., UNFAIR, *horrible*; nsn., 727.
un-flitme(?) †, *undisputed* (?), 1097 (n.).
un-forht, adj., *fearless, brave*; 287.
un-forhte(†), adv., *fearlessly, without hesitation*; 444.
un-frōd(†), adj., *not old, young*; dsm. -um, 2821.
un-from†, adj., *inactive, feeble*; 2188.
un-geāra, adv., (1) *not long ago, recently*; 932. — (2) *erelong, soon*; 602 (~ nū). See geāra.
un-gedēfe-lice(†), adv., UNfittingly; 2435.
un-gemete, adv. (†), *without measure, exceedingly*; 2420, 2721, 2728. [metan. Cp. OS.; *Hildebr.* 25: um'met.]
un-igmetes (= un-gemetes, Lang. §18.8), adv. (†), *without measure, exceedingly*; 1792.
un-gyfeðe (-gifeðe)†, adj. ja., *not granted, denied*; nsf., 2921.
un-hælo(†) +, wk.f., *evil, destruction*; gs., 120. [hāl.]
un-hēore, -hiore, -hýre, adj. ja., *awful, frightful, monstrous*; -hiore, 2413; nsf. -hēoru, 987; nsn. -hýre, 2120.
un-hlitme(?)†, 1129, see note.
un-lēof†, adj., *not loved*; apm. -e,

2863. (Schü. Bd. 8 n.: 'faithless'?)
- un-lifigende, -lyfigende**, adj. (pres. ptc.), *not* L I V I N G, *dead*; -lifigende, 468; gsm. -lyfigendes, 744; dsm. -lifigendum, 1389, -lifigendum 2908; asm. -lyfigendne, 1308.
- un-lýtél**, adj., *not* L I T T L E, *great*; 885; nsf., 498; asn., 833.
- un-murn-lice†**, adv., *ruthlessly*, 449 (cp. 136); *recklessly*, 1756. [murnan.]
- unnan**, prp., *not begrudge, wish* (s.b. to have s.th.), *grant*; w. dat. of pers. & gen. of thing: pres. 1 sg. an, 1225; w. dat. of pers. & þæt-clause: pret. 3 sg. ūðe, 2874; — *like, wish*; abs.: pret. opt. 3 sg. ūðe, 2855; w. þæt-clause: pret. 1 sg. ūþe, 960 (opt.?). 3 sg. ~, 503. [OS. OHG. unnan.]
- ge-unnan**, prp., *grant*; w. dat. of pers. & þæt-clause; 346; pret. 3 sg. geūðe, 1661. [OHG. gi-unnan, Ger. gönnen.]
- un-nyt(t)**, adj.ja., *useless*; 413; nsn., 3168.
- un-riht, n.**, *wrong*; as., 1254; (on) ~ (*wrongfully*), 2739.
- un-rihte**, adv. (or ds. of unriht, n.), *wrongfully*; 3059.
- un-rīm, n.**, *countless number*; 1238, 3135; as., 2624.
- un-rīme**, adj.ja., *countless*; nsn., 3012.
- un-rōt**, adj., *sad, depressed*; npm. -e, 3148.
- un-slāw**, adj. wa., *not* S L O W, (†) *not blunt, sharp*; asn., 2564 (n.).
- un-snyttru**, wk.f., U N W I S D O M, *folly*; dp. unsnyttrum, 1734.
- un-sōfte**, adv., (U N S O F T L Y), *hardly, with difficulty*; 1655, 2140.
- un-swīðe(†)**, adv., *not strongly*; comp. unswīðor, *less strongly*, 2578, 2881.
- un-synnig(†)+**, adj., *guiltless*; asm. -ne, 2089. [syn(n).]
- un-synnum†**, adv. (dp.), *guiltlessly*; 1072. See syn(n).
- un-tæle(†)+**, adj.ja., *blameless*; apm., 1865.
- un-týdre†**, mja., *evil progeny, evil brood*; np. -týdras, 111. [tūdor.]
- un-wāc-lic(†)**, adj., *not* (WEAK) *mean, splendid*; asm. -ne, 3138.
- un-wearnum†**, adv. (dp.), *without hindrance, irresistibly*; or: *eagerly, greedily* (Schuchardt L 6.14.2.14); 741. See wearn.
- un-wrecen(†)+**, adj. (pp.), U N - *avenged*; 2443.
- up**, adv., U P (*wards*); 128, 224, 519, 782, 1373, 1619, 1912, 1920, 2575, 2893.
- up-lang**, adj., U P R I G H T; 759. See and-long. (Cp. upp-riht.)
- uppe**, adv., U P, *above*; 566.
- upp-riht(†)+**, adj., U P R I G H T; 2092.
- ūre**, pers. pron., see ic.
- ūre**, poss. pron., O U R; 2647; gsn. ūsses, 2813; dsm. ūssum, 2634; asm. ūserne, 3002, 3107.
- ūrum, ūs, ūser**, see ic.
- ūserne**, see ūre.
- ūsic**, see ic.
- ūsses, ūssum**, see ūre.
- ūt**, adv., O U T (*motion*); 215, 537, 663, 1292, 1583, 2081, 2515, 2545, 2551, 2557, 3092, 3106, 3130. [Go. ūt.]
- ūtan**, adv., *from witho U T, outside*; 774, 1031, 1503, 2334. [Go. ūtana.]
- ūtan-weard(†)+**, adj., O U T S I D E; asm. -ne, 2297.
- ūt-fūs†**, adj., *ready (eager) to set* O U T; 33.
- uton**, see wutun.
- ūt-weard(†)+**, adj., *turning* O U T-

W A R D S, *striving to escape*; 761.
 [Cp. weorðan.]
 ūþe, see **unnan**.
 ūð-geŋge, adj. ja., *departing*; wæs
 .. ūðgeŋge, w. dat., *departed*
from, 2123. [Go. unþa-. Cp. oð-.]
 wā, adv., *W O E, ill*; 183. [Go. wai.]
 wacian, w 2., *keep WATCH*; imp. sg.
 waca, 660. See wæccan.
 wada, -o, -u, see **wæd**.
 wadan, vi, *go, advance*; pret. 3 sg.
 wōd, 714, 2661. [W A D E.] —
 Cpd.: on-, þurh-.
 ge-wadan, vi, *go, advance* (to a cer-
 tain point); pp. gewaden, 220.
 wæccan, w 3. 2. (Siev. § 416 n. 10),
 W A T C H, *be awake*; pres. ptc.
 wæccende, 708; asm., uninfl. 2841,
 wæccendne, 1268. See wacian.
 wæcnan(†), vi, w 1. (Siev. § 392 n.
 2), W A K E N, *arise, spring, be*
born; 85; pret. 3 sg. wōc, 1265,
 1960; 3 pl. wōcun, 60. [Go.
 wakan, -waknan.] — Cpd.: on-.
 wæd†, n., *water, sea*; (pl. w. sg.
 meaning); np. wadu, 581, wado
 546; gp. wada, 508. [Cp. wadan.]
 wæfre†, adj. ja., *restless*; 2420; nsn.,
 1150; *wandering*, nsm., 1331 (cf.
Angl. xxxv 256).
 wæg-bora†, wk.m., *wave-roamer*;
 1440. [See wæg; beran. (borian?)]
 (Etymological meanings pro-
 posed: 'wave-bearer, -bringer,
 -traveler, -piercer, -disturber,'
 'offspring of the waves.' Cf.
 Grein Spr.; Schröer, *Angl.* xiii
 335; Siev., *Angl.* xiv 135; Aant.
 24; Holt., *Beibl.* xiv 49, xxi 300;
 Grienb., *Beitr.* xxxvi 99; Siev., *ib.*
 431; Hoops 171. See Varr.)
 wæge(†), nja., *cup, flagon*; as.,
 [2216], (fæted) wæge: 2253, 2282.
 [OS. wēgi. Cf. Th. Kross, *Die*
Namen der Gefässe bei den Ags.

(1911), pp. 26, 129 f.] — Cpd.:
 ealo-, līð-.
 wæg-holm†, m., (*billowy*) *sea*; as.,
 217.
 wæg-līðend(e)†, mc. (pres. ptc.)
 [pl.], *seafarer*; dp. -līðendum,
 3158.
 wæg-sweord†, n., *SWORD with*
wavy ornamentation; as., 1489.
 (Cf. Hoops 174.)
 wæl, n., *those slain in battle* (collect.),
corpse(?); as., 448 (n.), 1212,
 3027; np. walu, 1042; — *slaugh-*
ter, field of battle; ds. wæle, 1113;
 as. wæl, 635. [Cp. wöl. *Valhalla.*]
 — Cpd.: Frēs-.
 wæl-bed(d)†, nja., *BED of death*;
 ds. bedde, 964.
 wæl-bend†, fjō., *deadly BOND*; ap. -e,
 1936.
 wæl-blēat†, adj., *deadly, mortal*; asf.
 -e, 2725. See blēate.
 wæl-dēað†, m., *murderous DEATH*;
 695.
 wæl-drēor†, m. or n., *blood of slaugh-*
ter; ds. -e, 1631.
 wæl-fæhð†, f., *deadly FEUD*; gp. -a,
 2028.
 wæl-fāg†, adj., *slaughter-stained* (?);
 asm. -ne, 1128 (n.).
 wæl-feal(l) (†), m., *slaughter*; ds.
 -fealle, 1711. See wæl-fyl(l).
 wæl-fūs†, adj., *ready for death*; 2420.
 wæl-fyl(l), mi., *slaughter*; gp. -fylla,
 3154. See wæl-feal(l).
 wæl-fyllo†, wk.f., *abundance of slain*,
FILL of slaughter; ds. -fylle, 125.
 [full.]
 wæl-fȳr†, n., *murderous FIRE*; ds.
 -e, 2582; *funeral fire*; gp. -a, 1119.
 wæl-gæst†, mi., *murderous sp̄rite*;
 1331; as., 1995. See gæst.
 wæl-hlem(m)†, mja.(?), *slaughter-*
blow, onslaught; as. -hlem, 2969.
 wæll-seax†, n., *battle-knife*; ds. -e,
 2703.

wælm, see wylm.

wæl-nið†, m., *deadly hate, hostility*; 3000; ds. -e, 85; np. -as, 2065.

wæl-ræs†, m., *murderous onslaught, bloody conflict*; 2947; ds. -e, 824, 2531; as. -ræs, 2101.

wæl-rāp†, m., *water-fetter (ice)*; ap. -as, 1610. [wæl 'deep pool,' 'stream,' see *Dial. D.*: WHEEL, sb.†; ROPÉ.] (Kock, Kl. Misc. 19: wæl-rāpas, 'quelling chains.')

wæl-rēaf, n., *spoil of battle*; as., 1205.

wæl-rēc†, mi., *deadly (REEK) fumes*; as., 2661.

wæl-rēow, adj., *fierce in battle*; 629.

wæl-rest†, fjō.(?), *bed of slaughter*; as. -e, 2902.

wæl-sceaft†, m., *battle-(SHAFT, i.e.) spear*; ap. -as, 398.

wæl-steng†, mi., *battle-pole, shaft of spear*; ds. -e, 1638.

wæl-stōw, f., *battle-field*; ds. (or gs.) -e, 2051, 2984. [Cp. Ger. Wa(h)lstatt.]

wæn (wægn), m., *WAGON*; as., 3134. [WAIN.]

wæpen, n., *WEAPON*; 1660; gs. wæpnes, 1467; ds. wæpne, 2965, 1664 (is.); as. wæpen, 685, 1573, 2519, 2687; gp. wæpna, 434, 1045, 1452, 1509, 1559; dp. wæpnum, 250, 331, 2038, 2395; ap. wæpen, 292. [Go. wēpn.] — Cpds.: hilde-, sige-.

wæpned-mon(n), mc., *MAN*; ds. -men, 1284. [WEAPONED, i.e. male.]

wær, f., *agreement, treaty*; as. -e, 1100; — *protection, keeping*; ds. -e, 3109; as. -e, 27. [OHG. wāra, cp. OS. OHG. wār.] — Cpds.: frioðo-.

wære, wæran, -on, wæs, see eom.

wæstm, m., *growth, stature, form*; dp. -um, 1352. [weaxan.] — Cpds.: here-.

wæter, n., *WATER, sea*; 93, 1416, 1514, 1631; gs. wæteres, 471, 516, 1693, 2791; ds. wætere, 1425, 1656, 2722, wætre 2854; as. wæter, 509, 1364, 1619, 1904, 1989, 2473. wæter-egesa†, wk.m., *WATER-terror, dreadful water*; as. -egesan, 1260.

wæter-ȳð†, fjō., *wave of the sea*; dp. -um, 2242.

wāg, m., *wall*; ds. -e, 1662; dp. -um, 995. [Go. -waddjus, OS. wēg.]

wala(†), wk.m. (or mu.?), †*rounded projection on helmet, rim, roll*; 1031 (n.) (see Varr.). [Cp. walu 'mark of blow,' 'ridge' > WALE; Go. walus 'staff'; Hoops 129.]

Waldend, see Wealdend.

wald-swapu†, f. (or -swæp, n.), *forest-track, -path*; dp. -swapum, 1403. [WOLD; see swaðu.]

walu, pl., see wæl.

wan, adj., see won(n).

wang, see wong.

wanian, w 2., (1) intr., *WANE, diminish, waste away*; 1607. — (2) trans., *diminish, lessen*; pret. 3 sg. wanode, 1337; pp. gewanod, 477. [Cp. won-.]

wānigean, w 2., *bewail*; 787. [OHG. weinōn, Ger. weinen.]

warian, w 2., †*guard, occupy, inhabit*; pres. 3 sg. warað, 2277; 3 pl. warigeað, 1358; pret. 3 sg. warode, 1253, 1265. [OS. warōn, Ger. wahren.]

waroð, m., *shore*; ds. -e, 234; ap. -as, 1965. [OHG. werid; Ger. Werder. Cf. MLN. xxxii 223; Pal. cxlvii 67 ff.]

wāst, wāt, see witan.

wē, see ic.

wēa, wk.m., *WOE, misery, trouble*; 936; as. wēan, 191, 423, 1206, 1991, 2292, 2937; gp. wēana, 148, 933, 1150, 1396, [F. 25]. Cp. wā.

weal(l), m., WALL (artificial or natural; of building, cave, rock, elevated shore [229, 572, 1224]); gs. wealles, 2323; ds. wealle, 229, 785, 891, 1573, 2307, 2526, 2542, 2716, 2759, 3060, 3103, 3161; as. weal, 326; ap. weallas, 572, 1224. [Fr. Lat. vallum.]—Cpds.: bord-eorð-, sǣ-, scild-.

wēa-lāf(†), f., survivors of calamity; as. -e, 1084, 1098. (So *Met. Bt.* 1.22; *Wulfst.* 133.13.)

wealdan, rd., control, have power over, rule, WIELD, possess; w. dat. (instr.); 2038, 2390, 2574 (instr. (n.)), 2827, 2984 (gen.?) ; pret. 1 sg. wēold, 465; 3 sg. ~, 30, 1057, 2379, 2595; 3 pl. wēoldon, 2051 (gen.?) ;—w. gen.; pres. 1 sg. wealde, 1859; pret. 1 sg. wēold, 1770; 3 sg. ~, 702;—abs.; inf., 2574(?); 442^b: gif hē wealdan (*manage*) mōt (a set expression, see *Gen.* 2786^b, *Hel.* 220^b; B.-T.: wealdan, V, d.).

ge-wealdan, rd., control, WIELD; w. dat.; pret. 3 sg. gewēold, 2703;—w. gen.; inf., 1509;—w. acc.; pret. 3 sg. gewēold, 1554 (*bring about*, cf. *Lang.* § 20.4); pp. apm. gewealdene (*subject*), 1732 (cp. Lat. 'subditum facere').

Wealdend, mc., ruler, the Lord; abs., Waldend, 1693; gs. Wealdendes, 2857, Waldendes 2292, 3109; ds. Wealdende, 2329;—w. gen. (wuldres, ylda, etc.); ns. Wealdend, 17, Waldend 1661, 1752, 2741, 2875; as. ~, 183.

weallan, rd., WELL, surge, boil; pres. ptc. nsn. weallende, 847, npn. ~, 546, weallendu 581; pret. 3 sg. wēol, 515, 849, 1131, 1422, wēoll 2138, 2593, 2693, 2714, 2882;—fig., of emotions; (subject: hreðer, brēost,) pret. 3 sg. wēoll, 2113,

2331, 2599 (~ sefa wið sorgum); (subject: wælnīðas,) pres. 3 pl. weallað, 2065; pres. ptc. asf. (sorge) weallinde, 2464.

weall-cliff†, n., CLIFF (see weal(l)); as., 3132.

weard, m., GUARDIAN, watchman, keeper, lord, possessor; 229, 286, 921, 1741, 2239, 2413, 2513, 2580, 3060; as. ~, 2524, 2841, 3066; vs. ~, 1390. [Go. (daúra-)wards.]—Cpds.: bāt-, eorð-, ēpel-, gold-, hord-, hȳð-, land-, ren-, sele-, yrfe-, hlāford; or-wearde.

weard, f., WARD, watch; as. -e, 319. —Cpds.: æg-, eoton-, ferh-, hēa-fod-.

weardian, w 2., (WARD), GUARD, (†)occupy; pret. 3 sg. weardode, 105, 1237; 1 pl. weardodon, 2075;—lāst weardian: (1) follow; pret. 3 sg. weardode, 2164 (w. dat.). (2) remain behind; inf., 971; so: swaðe weardian; pret. 3 sg. weardode, 2098 (w. dat.).

wearn, f., (hindrance), refusal; as. wearne (getēoh, refuse, cp. forwyrnan), 366. —Cpd.: un-wearnum.

wēa-spel(l)†, n., tidings of WOE; ds. -spelle, 1315.

weaxan, rd., WAX, grow, increase, flourish; 3115 (n.); pres. 3 sg. weaxeð, 1741; pret. 3 sg. wēox, 8.

ge-weaxan, rd., WAX, increase; pret. 3 sg. gewēox, 66; develop (so as to bring sth. about, tō): ~, 1711.

web(b) (†)+, nja., WEB, tapestry; np. web, 995. —Cp. freoðuwebbe, ge-wif.

weccan, w 1., WAKE, rouse, stir up; weccan, 2046, 3024; weccan, 3144 (kindle); pret. 3 sg. wehte, 2854 (n.). [Go. (us-)wakjan. See wæccan, wæcnan.] —Cpd.: tō-

wæd(d), nja., *pledge*; ds. wedde, 2998. [Go. wadi; weddian > WED.]

weder, n., WEATHER; np., 1136; gp. -a, 546.

weg, m., WAY; as. in on weg, AWA Y, 264, 763, 844, 1382, 1430, 2096; [on wæg, F. 43]. [Go. wigs.] — Cpds.: feor-, fold-, forð-, wid-.

wēg (wæg) (†), m., *wave*; as., 3132. [Go. wēgs, Ger. Woge.]

wegan, v, *carry, wear, have* (feelings); 3015; pres. 3 sg. wigeð, 599; opt. 3 sg. wege, 2252; pret. 1 sg. wæg, 1777; 3 sg. ~, 152 (*carry on*), 1207, 1931, 2464, 2704, 2780. [WEIGH; Go. (ga-)wigan.] — Cpds.: æt-.

ge-wegan†, v, *fight*; 2400. [ON. vega; cp. wigan. Cf. *Beitr.* xii 178 f.; Falk-Torp: *veie* II; *JEGPh.* xx 22 ff.; Hoops 256.]

wēg-flota (wæg-)†, wk.m., *wave-fLOATER, ship*; as. -flotan, 1907.

wehte, see weccan.

wēl, well, adv. (always stressed), WELL, *very much, rightly*; wēl, 186, 289, 639, 1045, 1792, 1821, 1833, 1854, 2570, 2601, 2855; well, 1951, 2162, 2812. [WELL, dial. WHEEL; Go. waila. Cf. *Beibl.* xiii 16 ff., *IF.* xvi 503 f., but also *Bülb.* § 284, Wright § 145; *ESt.* xliv 326; *Beitr.* li 304 f.]

wēl-hwylc(†), pron., *every (one)*; adj.: gpm. -ra, 1344; — subst., nsm. wēlhwylc, 266; asn. (*everything*) ~, 874.

welig, adj., WEALTHY, *rich*; asm. -ne, 2607.

wēl-hungen(†), adj. (pp.), *accomplished, excellent*; nsf., 1927 (or: wēl hungen?). [See *þēon*, I.]

wēn, fi., *expectation*; 734, 1873, 2323,

2910; as., 383, 1845 (*s.th. to be expected, likely*), [3000]; dp. wēnum, 2895. [Ger. Wahn.] — Cp. or-wēna.

wēnan, w I., WEEN, *expect, think*; w. inf.: pret. 1 sg. wēnde, 933; w. þæt-clause: pres. 1 sg. wēn' ic (T.C. § 25), 338, 442, wēne (ic) 1184; pret. 3 sg. wēnde, 2329; 3 pl. wēndon, 937, 1604, 2187; — (*expect*;) w. gen.: pres. 1 sg. wēne, 272 (*think*), 2522; w. gen. & inf.: inf., 185; w. gen. & tō (*from*): inf., 157; pres. 1 sg. wēne (ic), 525, wēne 2923; 3 sg. wēneþ, 600; w. gen. & þæt-clause: pret. 3 sg. wēnde, 2239; 3 pl. wēndon, 778, 1596; w. tō: pres. 1 sg. wēne, 1396.

wendan, w I., *turn*; pres. 3 sg. wendeð, 1739 (intr.). [WEND; windan; Go. wandjan.] — Cpds.: on-.

ge-wendan, w I., *turn* (trans.); pret. 3 sg. gewende, 315; *change* (trans.), inf. 186.

wennan, w I., (*accustom, attach to oneself*), †entertain, present; pret. opt. 3 sg. wenede, 1091. [ON. venja.] Cf. Rooth, *Språkvetensk. Sällskap. i Uppsala Förhandl.*, 1922-24, pp. 93 ff. — Cpds.: be-.

weora, gp., see wer.

weorc, n., WORK, *deed*; (see word); gs. weorces, 2299; ds. weorce, 1569; as. weorc, 74, 1656; gp. worca, 289; dp. weorcum, 1833, 2096; worcum, 1100; — *labor, difficulty, distress*; as. weorc, 1721; dp. weorcum, 1638. — weorce (is.), adv., in: weorce wesán, *be painful, grievous*; 1418. — Cpds.: ellen-, heaðo-, niht-, ge-weorc.

weorod, see werod.

weorod-rædend†, mc., *ruler of the host, king*; ds. -e, 1142 (n.).

weorpan, III, *throw*; w. acc., pret. 3

- sg. wearp, 1531; w. instr. (*throw out*), ~ 2582; — †w. acc. of pers. & (instr.) gen. of thing (*wæteres*), *sprinkle*; inf., 2791 (cf. Bu. Zs. 218; Aant. 38). [Go. wairpan; WARP.] — Cpds.: for-, ofer-.
- weorð**, adj., *valued, dear, honored*; 1814; comp. weorþra, 1902. [Go. wairþs; WORTH.] See wyrðe, weorðian.
- weorð**, n., WORTH, *price, treasure*; ds. -e, 2496. [Go. wairþ(s).]
- weorðan**, III, *happen, come to pass, arise*; 2526; 3068; pret. 3 sg. wearð, 767, 1280, 1302, 2003; pp. geworden, 1304, 3078. — w. tō & dat., (*turn to*), *become, prove a source of*; inf., 1707; pret. 1 sg. wearð, 2501; 3 sg. ~, 460, 905, 1261, 1330, 1709 (si.), 2071, 2078, 2384; 3 pl. wurdon, 2203; opt.(?) 2 sg. wurde, 587; — w. pred. adj. or noun, *become*; inf., wurðan, 807; pres. 3 sg. weorðeð, 2913; 3 pl. weorðað, 2066, wurðap 282; pret. 3 sg. wearð, 77, 149, 409, 555, 753, 816, 818, 913, 1255, 1269, 1775, 2378, 2392, 2482, 2612; 3 pl. wurdon, 228; opt. 3 sg. wurde, 2731; si. pret. 3 sg.: on fylle wearð ('fell'), 1544; — *auxiliary*, w. pp. of trans. verbs; inf. weorðan, 3177; pres. 3 sg. weorþeð, 414; pret. 3 sg. wearð, 6, 902, 1072, 1239, 1437, 1947, 2310, 2692, 2842, 2961, 2983; opt. 3 sg. [wur]de, 2218; w. pp. of intr. verbs: pret. 3 sg. wearð, 823, 1234. [Go. wairþan, Ger. werden; cp. Lat. *vertere*; woe WORTH the day, Ezek. xxx 2.]
- ge-weorðan**, III, *auxiliary*, w. pp. of trans. verb: pret. 3 sg. gewearð, 3061. — *impers.*, w. acc. of pers. & gen. of thing, *suit, seem good*, (pers.): *agree upon, decide*; (w. foll. þæt-clause:) pret. 3 sg. ge-wearð, 1598 (transl.: *agree in thinking*); pp. ([h]afað) geworden, 2026; (*agree upon*), *settle*, inf. 1996. (Cf. JEGPh. xvii 119 ff., xviii 264 ff.)
- weorð-ful(l)** (†) +, adj., WORTHY, *illustrious*; suppl. -fullost, 3099.
- weorðian**, w 2., *honor, exalt, adorn*; pret. 1 sg. weorðode, 2096; opt. 3 sg. weorþode, 1090; pp. geweorðad, 250, 1450; geweorðod, 1959, 2176; gewurþad, 331, 1038, 1645. [weorð.] — Cpds.: wig-geweorþad.
- weorð-lice**, adv., WORTHILY, *splendidly*; suppl. -licost, 3161; [comp. wurþlicor, F. 37].
- weorð-mynd**, f.n.(m.) i., *honor, glory*; 65; as., 1559 (wigena ~, i.e. 'sword'; cf. Arch. cxxvi 354: Lat. 'decus,' 'gloria'); gp. -a, 1752; dp. -um, 8, worðmyndum 1186.
- weotena**, see wita.
- weotian** (witian), w 2., in weotod, pp., *appointed, ordained, assured, destined*; apf. -e, 1936; [witod, F. 26]. [OS. witod, pp.; Go. witōþ 'law.'] — Cp. be-witian.
- wer**, m., *man*; 105; gs. weres, 1352 (*male person*); as. wer, 1268, 3172; np. werað, 216, 1222, 1233, 1440, 1650; gp. wera, 120, 993 (~ ond wifa), 1731, 3000, [F. 37], weora 2947; dp. werum, 1356. [Cf. Angl. xxxi 261.]
- wered** (†), n., *sweet drink*; as., 496. (Elsewhere adj., 'sweet.')
- werga** (wērga?), wk.adj., *accursed, evil*; gsm. wergan (gāstes): 133 (n.), 1747. See werhðo.
- wērgē**, -um, see wērig.
- wergend**, mc. (pres. ptc.), *defender*; gp. -ra, 2882. See werian.
- (ge-)wērgian, w 2., WEARY, *fa-*

- ligue*; pp. gewērgad, 2852. [wērig.]
- werhōð(†)**, f., *damnation, punishment in hell*; as., 589. [Go. war-gīpa.] See heoro-wearh, grund-wyr-gen.
- werian**, w. i., *defend, protect*; 541; pres. 3 sg. wereð, 453; pret. 3 sg. werede, 1205, 1448; 1 pl. weredon, 1327; pp. npm. (byrnum) werede: 238, 2529. See wergend. [Go. warjan.] — Cpds.: be-.
- wērig**, adj., WEARY; w. gen. (*from*); (sīpes) wērig, 579; dsm. (∼) wērgum, 1794; w. dat., *exhausted (by)*; asf. wēрге, 2937. [OS. (sīð-)wōrig.] — Cpds.: dēað-, fyl-, gūð-.
- wērig-mōð†**, adj., WEARY, *disheartened*; 844, 1543.
- werod**, n., *band, host, company*; 651; weorod, 290, 2014, 3030; gs. we-rodēs, 259; ds. werede, 1215, weorode 1011, 2346; as. (or ap.) werod, 319; gp. weoroda, 60. [wer 'man'? See Holt. Et.] — Cpds.: eorl-, flet-.
- wer-pēod(†)**, f., *people, nation*; ap. (ofer) werpēode, 899 (cp. 1705).
- wesan**, see eom.
- wēste**, adj. ja., *waste, deserted*; asm. wēstne, 2456. [OS. wōsti.]
- wēsten(n)**, nja., *waste, desert, wilderness*; as. wēsten, 1265; fjō. (Siev. § 248 n. 3), ds. wēstenne, 2298.
- wīc**, n., *dwelling-place, abode*; (pl. freq. w. sg. meaning); gp. wīca, 125, 1125; dp. wīcum, 1612, 3083, wīcum 1304; ap. (as.?) wīc, 821, 2589. [Fr. Lat. vicus; WICK.] — Cpds.: dēað-, hrēa-.
- ge-wīcan(†)**, I, *give way, fail*; pret. 3 sg. gewāc, 2577, 2629. [Cp. un-wāc-lic; Ger. weichen.]
- wicg(†)**, nja., *horse*; 1400; ds. wicge, 234, 286; as. wicg, 315; gp. wicga, 1045; ap. wicg, 2174.
- wīc-stede†**, mī., *dwelling-place, home*; 2462; as., 2607.
- wīd**, adj., WIDE, *extended, spacious*, gsn.wk.wīdan, 1859; asn. wīd, 2473; apm. wīde, 877, 1965; (of time,) ds.wk. wīdan, 933, asm.wk. ∼, 2014 (see feorh). — Comp. asn. wīdre, 763, see ge-wīdan.
- wīd-cūþ(†) +**, adj., WIDELY known, *famous*; [390]; nsn., 1256; gsm. -es, 1042; asm. -ne, 1489, 1991.
- wīde**, adv., WIDELY, *far and wide, far*; 74, 79, 898, 1959, 2261, 2913; wīde geond eorþan: 266, 3099; wīde sprang: 18, 1588, (si.) 2582; wīde gesýne: 1403, 2316, 2947, 3158; wīde cūð: 2135, 2923, [F. 25].
- wīde-ferhð(†)**, m. n., in: as., adv., *for a long time, for ever, ever*; 702, 937, 1222.
- wīd-floga†**, wk.m., *far-FLIER*; 2830; as. -flogan, 2346.
- wīd-scofen†**, adj. (pp.), *pushed far, far-reaching, great*; 936. [scūfan.] (Cf. ESt. xlii 326.)
- wīd-wegas†**, m.p., WIDE-stretched WAYS (Gummere), *distant or far-extending regions*; ap. (geond) ∼, 840, 1704.
- wīf**, n., *woman, lady*; 615, 2120; gs. wīfes, 1284; ds. wīfe, 639, 2028 (is.); as. wīf, 1158; gp. wīfa, 993. [WIFE.] — Cpds.: āglæc-, mere-.
- wīf-lufu (-lufe)†**, wk.f., *love for a woman (or WIFE)*; np. -lufan, 2065.
- wīg**, n. (or m.), *war, fight, warfare*; 23, 1080, 2316, 2872; gs. wīges, 65, 886, 1268, 2298; ds. wīge, 1084, 1337, 2629; wīgge 1656, 1770; as. wīg, 685, 1083, 1247; — *fighting force, valor*; ns. wīg, 350,

- 1042; gs. wiges, 2323; as. wīg, 2348. — Cpd.: fēðe-.
- wiga**, wk.m., *warrior*; 629; gp. wigena, 1543, 1559, 3115; dp. wigum, 2395. [Sc. WIE, WY (E), see Jamieson, *Etym. Dict.*] — Cpds.: æsc-, byrn-, gār-, gūð-, lind-, rand-, scyld-.
- wigan**(†), 1, *fight*; 2509. [Go. wei-han.] See wigend; ge-wegan.
- wig-bealu**†, nwa., *war-B A L E*, *war*; as., 2046.
- wig-bil**(1)†, n., *battle-sword*; -bil, 1607.
- wig-bord**†, n., *battle-shield*; as., 2339.
- wig-cræft**(†)+, m., *prowess*; as., 2953.
- wig-cræftig**†, adj., *strong in battle*; asm. -ne, 1811.
- wigend**(†), mc., *warrior*; 3099; gs. [wigen]des, 3154; np. wigend, 1125, 1814, 3144, [F. 47]; gp. wigendra, 429, 899, 1972, 2337; ap. wigend, 3024; [vp. ~, F. 10]. — Cpd.: gār-.
- wigeð**, see wegan.
- wig-freca**†, wk.m., *warrior*; as. -frecan, 2496; np. ~, 1212.
- wig-fruma**†, wk.m., *war-chief*; 664; ds. -fruman, 2261.
- wigge**, see wīg.
- wig-getāwa**†, fwō.p., *war-equipments*; dp. -getāwum, 368. [Cp. Go. tēwa. Siev. § 43 n. 4; Keller 116 f.] See gūð-getāwa, ēored-, gryre-, hilde-geatwe.
- wig-geweorpad**(†), adj. (pp.), *distinguished in battle*; 1783. See weorðian.
- wig-gryre**†, mi., *war-horror, martial power*; 1284.
- wig-heafola**†, wk.m., *war-head*, i.e. *helmet*; as. -heafolan, 2661.
- wig-hēap**†, m., *band of warriors*; 477.
- wig-hete**†, mi., (*war-HATE*), *war*; 2120.
- wig-hryre**†, mi., *fall in fight*; as., 1619.
- wig-sigor**†, (nc.)m., (*war-*) *victory*; as. (or ds., cf. Lang. § 20.4), 1554.
- wig-spēd**†, fi., *success in war, victory*; gp. -a, 697. [S P E E D.]
- wigtig**, see wītig.
- wig-weorþung**†, f., *honor to idols, sacrifice*; ap. -a, 176. [wih, wēoh, 'idol'; cp. Go. weih's 'holy.']
- wiht**, fni. (Siev. § 267 b & n. 3), (1) W I G H T, *creature, being*; 120; as., 3038 (fem.). (2) *anything* (in negat. clauses); ns. wiht, 2601; as. ~, 581, 1660, 2348, 2857; — ds. wihte used adverbially, *in any way, at all*, in negat. clauses: 186, 1514, 1995, 2277, 2464, 2687, 2923, in interr. clause: 1991; as. wiht used adverbially (in negat. clauses), *at all*, 541, 862, 1083, 1735, 2854. [W I G H T, W H I T (?); Go. waihts.] — Cpds.: āht, æl-, ð-wiht.
- wil-cuma**, wk.m., *welcOME per-son*, also used like adj.; np. -cuman, 388, 394, 1894. [willa.]
- wildēor** [wild-dēor], n., W I L D *beast*; ap., 1430. [D E E R. Cf. Siev. § 289.]
- wil-geofa**†, wk.m., *joy-G I V E R, lord*; 2900. [willa.]
- wil-gesip**†, m., *dear companion*; np. -gesipas, 23. [willa.]
- willa**, wk.m., W I L L, *wish, desire*; ds. (ānes) willan ('for the sake of one'), 3077; as. willan, 635 (*good will*); on ~, 1739; ofer ('against') ~, 2409, 2589; gp. wilna, 1344(?); dp. (sylfes) willum ('of his own will'), 2222, 2639; — *gratification, pleasure, delight, joy*; ns., 626, 824; ds. willan, 1186, 1711;

- as. ~, 2307; dp. willum ('delightfully'), 1821; — *desirable* or *good thing*; gp. wilna, 660, 950, 1344.
- willan**, anv., W I L L, *wish, desire, be about to*; (1) w. inf.; pres. 1 sg. wille, 344, 351, 427; wyllē, 947, 2148, 2512; neg.: nelle, 679, 2524; 2 sg. wylt, 1852; 3 sg. wille, 442, 1184; wile, 346, 446, 1049, 1181, 1832; wyle, 2864; 1 pl. wyllað, 1818; [3 pl. willað, F. 9]; opt. [2 sg. wyllē, F. 27]; 3 sg. wille, 979, 1314; pret. 1 sg. wolde, 2497; 3 sg. ~, 68, 154, 200, 645, 664, 738, 755, 796, 880, 1010, 1041, 1094 (opt.?), 1277, 1292, 1339, 1494, 1546, 1576, 1791, 1805, 2083, 2090, 2160, 2186, 2294, 2305, 2308, 2315, 2588, 2858, 2940, [F. 21, opt.?]; neg.: nolde, 791, 803, 812, 1523; 3 pl. woldon, 3171; opt. 1 sg. wolde, 2729; neg.: nolde, 2518; 2 sg. wolde, 1175; 3 sg. ~, 988, 990, 2376; 1 pl. woldon, 2636; 3 pl. ~, 482. — (2) without inf.; w. omission of verb of motion: pres. 1 sg. wille, 318; opt. 3 sg. ~, 1371; pret. 1 sg. wolde, 543, cp. 2497 (wesan understood); w. inf. understood fr. prec. verb: pres. 3 sg. (fremme sē þe) wille, 1003, si.: 1394, 2766 (wyllē); pret. 3 sg. wolde, 1055, 3055; neg., abs.: (þā Metod) nolde ('willed it not'), 706, 967.
- wilnian**, w 2., *desire, ask for* (gen.); w. tō (from, at); 188.
- wil-sið(†)**, m., *wished-for journey*; as., 216. [willa.]
- wīn**, n., W I N E; ds. wine, 1467; as. wīn, 1162, 1233. [Fr. Lat. vinum.]
- wīn-ærn(†)†**, n., W I N E-hall; gs. -es, 654.
- wind**, m., W I N D; 1374, 1907; ds. -e, 217, 1132. — Cpds.: norþan-wīn-dæg(†), m., D A Y of labor or *strife*; dp. windagum, 1062 (cf. Angl. xxxv 460 f.). See winnan, ge-win(n).
- windan**, III, (1) intr., W I N D, *fly, curl, eddy*; pret. 3 sg. wand, 1119; 3 pl. wundon, 212. — (2) trans., *twist*; pp. wunden (gold, 'made into rings'), 1193, 3134; dsn. wundnum (golde), 1382. — Cpds.: æt-, be-, on-.
- ge-windan** III, *go, turn*; pret. 3 sg. (on flēam) gewand, 1001; — inf. (widre) gewindan, *reach by flight* (a more remote place), 763 (cf. MPh. iii 263).
- wind-blond†**, n., *tumult of WINDS*; 3146.
- wind-geard†**, m., *home of the WINDS*; 1224 (n.).
- windig**, adj., W I N D Y; asf. windge, 2456; apm. windige, 572, 1358.
- wine(†)**, m., *friend, (friendly) lord*; 30, 148, 2101; gs. wines, 3096; ds. wine, 170; as. ~, 350, 376, 2026; vs. ~, 1183, wine (mīn): 457, 530, 1704, (mīn) wine 2047; gp. winigea, 1664; — applied to retainers (cp. māgas): gp. winia 2567, dp. winum 1418. [OS. wini, ON. vinr, Dan. ven.] — Cpds.: frēa-, frēo-, gold-, gūð-, mæg-, Ing-.
- wine-drihten†**, m., *(friendly) lord*; ds. -drihtne, 360; as. -drihten, 862, 1604; -dryhten, 2722, 3175.
- wine-geōmor†**, adj., *mourning one's friends*; 2239.
- wine-lēas†**, adj., *friendLESS* (ref. to exile); dsm. -um, 2613.
- wine-mæg†**, m., *friend and kinsman, retainer*; np. -māgas, 65. See Antiq. § 2.
- winia**, winigea, see wine.
- winnan**, III, *contend, fight*; [imp. pl. winnað, F. 12]; pret. 2 sg. wunne, 506; 3 sg. wan, 144, 151, won

1132; 3 pl. wunnon, 113, 777.
 [(ge-)winnan > WIN.]
win-reced†, n., WINE-hall; as.,
 714, 993.
win-sele†, m., WINE-hall; 771;
 ds., 695; as., 2456.
winter, m., (1) WINTER; 1132
 (winter), 1136; gs. wintrys, 516;
 as. winter, 1128. (2) pl. (in reck-
 oning), years; gp. wintra, 147,
 264, 1927, 2209, 2278, 2733, 3050;
 dp. wintrum (fröd), 1724, 2114,
 2277. — Cp. syfan-wintre.
Wirt†, m., WIRE, metal band, orna-
 ment; gp. -a, 2413; dp. -um, 1031.
 (Cf. Stjer. 2 f., 143.)
wis, adj., WISE; 1845, 3094 (sound
 in mind, see note); nsf., 1927;
 nsm. wk. wisa, 1400, 1698, 2329;
 asm. wk. wisan, 1318; gpm. wisra,
 1413.
wisa†, wk.m., leader; 259. [Cp.
 wisian.] — Cpds.: brim-, here-,
 hilde-.
wiscan (wýscan), w I., WISE; pret.
 3 pl. wiston, 1604 (n.).
wis-döm, m., WISDOM; 350; ds.
 -e, 1959.
wise, wk.f., WISE, way, manner;
 as. ealde wisan (semi-adv.), 'after
 the old fashion,' 1865. (Cp.
 Blickl. Hom. 177.33: öðre wisan.)
wis-fæst(†), adj., WISE; nsf., 626.
wis-hygcende†, adj. (pres. ptc.),
 WISE in thought; 2716.
wisian, w 2., show the way, guide,
 direct, lead; abs.: pret. 3 sg. wi-
 sode, 402; w. dat. of pers.: pres. 1
 sg. wisige, 292, 3103; pret. 3 sg.
 wisode, 329, 1663; wisade (w.
 adv. of motion): 370, 1795; — w.
 acc., show or lead the way to (a
 place); inf., 2409; pret. 3 sg.
 wisade, 208.
wisse, -on, see witan.
wist, fi., (sustenance), feast(ing),

abundance, prosperity; ds. -e, 128,
 1735. [wesan.]
wiste, -on, see witan.
wist-fyllo†, wk.f., FILL of feasting,
 plentiful meal; gs. -fyllle, 734.
wiston, see wiscan.
wit(t), nja., WIT, intelligence; wit,
 589. — Cpds.: fyr-, ge-.
wit, pers. pron., see ic.
wita, wk.m., wise man, counselor;
 np. witan, 778; gp. witenā, 157,
 266, 936; weotena, 1098. [witan.]
 — Cpds.: fyrn-, rün-.
witan, prp., know; witan, 252, 288;
 pres. 1 sg. wāt, 1331, 1830, 1863,
 2656; neg. (ic) nāt (hwylc, cp.
 nāthwylc), 274; 2 sg. wāst, 272; 3
 sg. wāt, 2650; neg. nāt, 681; opt.
 3 sg. wite, 1367; pret. 3 sg. wisse,
 169 (n.), 715, 1309, 2339, 2410,
 2725; wiste, 646, 764 (n.), 821; 2
 pl. wisson, 246; 3 pl. wiston, 181,
 798, 878; opt. 1 sg. wiste, 2519.
 [(to) WIT, WOT, WIST.]
ge-witan, prp., know, ascertain;
 1350.
witan, I, w. dat. of pers. & acc. of
 thing, lay to (s.b.'s) charge; 2741.
 — Cpds.: æt-, oð-.
ge-witan, I, depart, go; in many in-
 stances (marked*) followed by
 verb of motion; freq. w. reflex.
 pron.; 42; pres. 3 sg. gewiteð,
 1360, 2460; imp. pl. gewitaþ,
 291*; pret. 3 sg. gewāt, 26*, 115*,
 123*, 210, 217, 234*, 662, 1236,
 1263*, 1274*, 1601, 1903*, 1963*,
 2387*, 2401*, 2471, 2569*, 2624
 (of ealdre ~), 2819*, 2949*,
 3044*, [F. 43*]; 3 pl. gewiton,
 301*, 853*, 1125*. See forð-
 gewiten, wutun.
witig(†), adj., wise; witig (God):
 685, 1056; ~ (Drihten), 1554;
 wigtig (~), 1841.

witnian, w 2., *punish, torment*; pp. gewitnad, 3073. [wite.]

witod, see weotian.

wið, prep., w. dat. & w. acc. (marked*); basic meaning *against*; (motion:) *against, opposite, near, towards*; 213, 326*, 749* (n.), 1977*, 1978, 2013*, 2560, 2566*, 2673* (*as far as*), 2925*, 3049 (*in*); (w. fōn, grāpian, wiðgripan:) 439, 1566, 2520, 2521; — (opposition, fighting, defense, protection:) *against*, WITH; 113, 144, 145, 152*, 174, 178, 294*, 319*, 384 (*?), 440, 506(*?), 540*, 550, 660, 827, 1132, 1549^a*, 1549^a*, (1997*), 2341, 2371, 2400, 2839, 2914*, 3004; — (mutual relation, behavior:) *towards, with*; 155*, 811*, 1173*, 1864^a*, 1864^a*, 1954*; (conversation, transaction:) *with*, 365, 424*, 425, 426, cp. 1997* (agreement); (si.:) 523, 2528*; — (association, sharing:) *with*; 1088*, 2534(*?), 3027*; — (mingling, close contact:) 1880 (*within*, cf. *ZfdPh.* xxi 363, Aant. 33), 2600 (*with*); — (separation:) *from*, 733, 2423. — (Note interchange of acc. & dat.: 424–25 f.; 1977–78.) [Cp. Dan. ved, Swed. vid.]

wiðer-ræhtes†, adv., *opposite*; 3039. [wið; Go. wipra; riht (Lang. § 7.5); cf. *Beitr.* xxxvi 432.]

wið-fōn†, rd., w. dat., *lay hold on*; pret. 3 sg. -fēng, 760.

wið-gripan†, I, *grapple WITH*; 2521.

wið-habban, w 3., w. dat., *hold out against*, WITH stand; pret. 3 sg. -hæfde, 772.

wiðre†, nja., *resistance*; gs. wiðres, 2953.

wlanc, see wlonc.

wlātian†, w 2., *gaze, look out for* (w. gen., cf. *Beitr.* xii 97); pret. 3 sg.

wlātode, 1916. [wlitan; Go. wlaitōn.]

wlenco, wk.f., *pride, high spirit, daring*; ds. (for) wlenco: 338, 1206, (~) wlence, 508. [wlonc.]

wlitan†, I, *look, gaze*; pret. 3 sg. wlāt, 1572; 3 pl. wliton, 1592, wlitan 2852. — Cp.d.: giوند.

wlite, mi., *countenance, appearance, beauty*; 250. [Go. wlits; wlitan.]

wlite-beorht†, adj., *beautiful*; asm. -ne, 93.

wlite-sēon†, fi., *sight, spectacle*; 1650. Cp. wundor-sion.

wlitig, adj., *beautiful*; asn., 1662.

wlonc, adj., *proud, high-spirited, bold*; 331; wlanc, 341; gs. wlonces, 2953; *proud of, glorying in*, w. gen.: wlonc 2833, w. dat.: wlanc 1332. — Cp.d.: gold-.

wōc, see wæcnan.

wōh, adj., *crooked, perverse*; dpn. wōm, 1747. [Go. (un-)wāhs; *IF.* xli 333 ff.]

wōh-bogen†, adj. (pp.), *bent, coiled*; 2827. [būgan.]

wolcen, n., *cloud*; pl. *clouds, sky*, WELKIN; dp. (tō) wolcnum: 1119, 1374; (under) wolcnum: 8, 651, 714, 1631, 1770 (in 8 & 1770 = 'on earth'); [F. 8].

wolde, see willan.

wollen-tēart†, adj., *with gushing TEARS*; npn. -e, 3032. [pp. of *wellan, ON. vella; cp. weallan.]

wōm, see wōh.

wom(m), m., *stain, blot, evil*; dp. womum, 3073 (perh. semi-adv., *grievously*). [Go. wamm, or wamms; *IF.* xli 46 ff.]

won, pret., see winnan.

won(n), adj., *dark, black*; nsn. won, 1374; wk.m. wonna, 3024, 3115; dsf. wanre, 702; npn. wan, 651. [W A N.]

wong(†), m., *plain, field, land, coun-*

- try, place*; ds. *wonge*, 2242, 3039, *wange* 2003; as. *wong*, 1413, 2409, 3073, *wang* 93, 225; np. *wongas*, 2462. [Go. *waggs*.] — Cpds.: *freoðo-*, *grund-*, *meodo-*, *sæ-*.
- wong-stede**†, *mi.*, *place*; ds., 2786.
- won-hȳd** (-hygd)†, *fni.*, *recklessness*; dp. -um, 434. [Cp. *wana*; Go. *wans*; *WANT*.]
- won-sæli** (-sælig)†, *adj.*, *unhappy*; 105.
- won-sceaf**(†), *fi.*, *misery*; as., 120.
- wōp**, *m.*, *weeping, lamentation*; 128; ds. *wōpe*, 3146; as. *wōp*, 785.
- worc**, see *weorc*.
- word**, *n.*, *WORD*; 2817; *gs.* -es, 79, 2791; ds. (*is.*) -e, 2156; as. *word*, 315, 341, 390, 654, 2046, 2551; np. ~, 612, 639; gp. *worda*, 289 (~ *ond worca*), 398, 2246, 2662, 3030 (*wyrda nē ~*); dp. *wordum*, 30, 176, 366, 388, 626, 874, 1172, 1193, 1318, 1492, 1811, 1980, 2058, 2669, 2795, 3175; ~ (*nē worcum*), 1100, ~ (*ond ~*), 1833; ap. *word*, 870. — Cpds.: *bēot-*, *gylp-*, *lēafnes-*, *meþel-*, *brȳð-*.
- word-cwide**(†), *mi.*, *WORDS, speech*; gp. -cwida, 1845; dp. -cwȳdum, 2753; ap. -cwȳdas, 1841. [cweðan.]
- word-gyð(d)**†, *nja.*, *lay, elegy*; as. -gyð, 3172.
- word-hord**†, *n.*, *WORD-HOARD, store of words*; as., 259.
- word-riht**†, *n.*, (*WORD-RIGHT*), *right word, censure*; gp. -a, 2631.
- worhte**, see *wyrcan*.
- worn**, *m.*, *large number, great quantity*; freq. *w.* *partit. gen.*; as., 264, 870, 2114 (*many things*), 3154; — combined *w. eall*: as. *worn eall*, 3094 (*a great many things*), *w. fela*: ns. *worn fela*, 1783; as., 530, cp. 870; — gp. (*partit. gen. de-* *pend. on fela*): *worna fela*, 2003, 2542 (cp. Go. *manageins filu*).
- worold**, *f.*, *WORLD*; (*eal*) *worold*, 1738 ('everything'); *gs.* *worolde*, 950, 1062 (~ *brūceð*, cp. Lat. *mundo uti*, 'live'), 1080, 1387, 1732; *worulde*, 2343, 3068, *worlde* 2711; as. *worold*, 60, 1183, 1681. [OHG. *weralt*, Ger. *Welt*.]
- worold-ār**(†) +, *f.*, *WORLDLY honor* (*Angl.* xxxv 116); as. -e, 17.
- worold-cȳning**†, *m.*, (*earthly*) *KING*; gp. -a, 1684, *wyruldcȳning*[a], 3180.
- wordig**, *m.*, *enclosed homestead, precinct(s)*; as., 1972. (Cf. *Middendorff, Ae. Flurnamenbuch*, pp. 148 f.; Holt., *Beibl.* xxxiv 349; Hoops, *Pal.* cxlvii 72 f.)
- worð-mynd**, see *weorð-mynd*.
- woruld-candel**†, *f.*, *WORLD-CANDLE (sun)*; 1965.
- woruld-ende**†, *mja.*, *END of the WORLD*; ds., 3083.
- wracu**, *f.*, *revenge, punishment*; as. *wræce*, 2336. [*wrecan*; Go. *wraka*.] — Cpds.: *gyrn-*, *nȳd-*.
- wræc**, *n.* (*f.?*, see B.-T.), *misery, distress*; 170; as., 3078. [Cp. *WRACK, WRECK*; *wrecan*; Go. *wrækei*.]
- wræcca**, see *wrecca*.
- wræce**, see *wracu*.
- wræc-lāst** (*wræc-?*)†, *m.*, *track or path of exile*; ap. -as, 1352.
- wræc-mæcg** (*wræc-?*)†, *mja.*, *banished man, outcast*; np. -as, 2379. See *mago*.
- wræc-sið** (*wræc-?*), *m.*, *exile, misery*; as., 2292; dp. -um, 338. [OS. *wrak-sið*.]
- wræt(t)**†, *f.*, *ornament, work of art*; gp. *wrætta*, 2413; dp. *wrætum*, 1531; ap. *wræte*, 2771, 3060. [Holt., *Beibl.* xxxv 253: **wraitipū*, cp. *writan*.]
- wræt-lic**(†), *adj.*, *ornamental, splen-*

- did*, wondrous; nsf., 1650; asm. -ne, 891, 2173; asn. -lic, 1489, 2339.
- wrāð**, adj., *hostile* (subst.: *foe*), *fierce*; dsm. wrāþum, 660, 708; asn. (or p.) wrāð, 319; gp. wrāðra, 1619. [WROTTH; OS. wrēð; cp. wriþan.]
- wrāðe**, adv., *grievously*; 2872.
- wrāð-lice**(†), adv., *cruelly, severely*; 3062.
- wrecan**, v, *drive, force*; pp. wrecen, 2962; *drive out*; pret. 3 sg. wræc, 2706; — *recite, utter*; inf., 873, 3172; pres. opt. 3 sg. wrece, 2446; pret. 3 sg. wræc, 2154; pp. wrecen, 1065; — *avenge*; inf., 1278, 1339, 1546; pres. opt. 3 sg. wrece, 1385; pret. 1 sg. wræc, 423, 1669; 3 sg. ~, 1333. [WREACK.] — Cpds.: ā-, for-; un-wrecen. See wrecend.
- ge-wrecan**, v, *avenge, punish*; pret. 1 sg. gewræc, 2005; 3 sg. ~, 107, 2121, 2395, 2875; 3 pl. gewræcan, 2479; pp. gewrecen, 3062.
- wrecca**, wk.m., *exile, adventurer, hero* (cf. *Beitr.* xxxv 483); 1137; [wrecca, F. 25]; ds. wræcca[n], 2613; gp. wreccena, 898. [WRETCH; OS. wrekkio, Ger. Recke. Cp. wrecan.]
- wrecend**, mc., *avenger*; 1256.
- wreopen-hilt**†, adj., *with twisted HILT*; nsn., 1698. [wriþan.] (Cf. Stjer. 23 f.)
- wriðian**, w 2., *grow, flourish*; pres. 3 sg. wriðað, 1741.
- writan**, 1, *cut, engrave* (WRI TE); pp. writen, 1688. — Cpds.: for-.
- wriþan**, 1, (*twist*), *bind*; 964; — *bind up*; pret. 3 pl. wriðon, 2982. [WRI THE.] — Cp. hand-gewriþen; bēah-wriða.
- wrixl**, f., *exchange*; ds. -e, 2969. [Cp. Ger. Wechsel.]
- wrixlan**, w 1., w. dat., *change, vary*, *exchange*; (wordum) wrixlan: 366, 874.
- wrōht**, f., (*accusation*), *quarrel, strife*; 2287, 2473, 2913. [Cp. wrēgan; Go. wrōhs.]
- wudu**, mu., WOOD; *tree(s)*; ns., 1364; as., 1416; — *spear*; as. (or p.), 398; — *ship*; ns., 298; as., 216, 1919. — Cpds.: bæl-, bord-, gomen-, heal-, holt-, mægen-, sæ-, sund-, þrec-; Hrefna-.
- wudu-rēc**†, mi., WOOD-SMOKE; 3144. [REEK.]
- wuldor**, n., *glory, heaven* (cp. Lat. 'gloria'); gs. wuldres, 17, 183, 931, 1752. [Go. wulþrs, cp. wulþus.] — Cpds.: Kyning-.
- wuldor-torht**†, adj., *gloriously bright*; npn. wk. wuldortorhtan, 1136.
- Wuldur-cyning**(†), m., KING of *glory*; ds. -e, 2795. (Cf. *Angl.* xxxv 124 f.)
- wulf**, m., WOLF; as., 3027. [Go. wulfs.]
- wulf-hliþ**†, n., WOLF-SLOPE, *retreat of wolves*; ap. -hleopu, 1358. (Cf. *JEGPh.* xxxiv 20-23.)
- wund**, f., WOUND; 2711, 2976; as. -e, 2531, 2725, 2906; dp. -um, 1113, 2830, 2937; [ap. -a, F. 47]. — Cpds.: feorh-.
- wund**, adj., WOUNDED; 2746, [F. 43]; dsm. -um, 2753; npm. -e, 565, 1075. [Go. wunds.]
- wunden-feax**†, adj., *with* (WOUND) *braided hair, or with curly mane*; nsn., 1400. (Cp. wundenloc(c); *Siev.* xxxvi 432 f., *Tupper's Riddles*, pp. 125 f.)
- wunden-hals**†, adj., *with* (WOUND) *curved* (neck, i.e.) *prow*; 298.
- wunden-mæl**†, n., *sword with* (WOUND) *curved markings* (ornaments); as., 1531. See brogden-mæl.
- wunden-stefna**†, wk.m., *ship with*

(WOUND) *curved* (STEM) *prow*; 220.
wunder-fæt†, n., WONDERful *ves-sel*; dp. *wunderfatum*, 1162. [VAT.]
wundur, n., WONDER, *wonderful thing*; 771, 1724, *wundur* 3062 (n.); ds. *wundre*, 931; as. *wundor*, 840; *wunder*, 931; *wundur*, 2759 (?), 3032, 3103 (?); gp. *wundra*, 1509 (*strange beings, monsters*), 1607; dp. (adv.) *wundrum, wonderfully*, 1452, 2687; ap. *wundur*, 2759, 3103. — Cpds.: *hond-, nīð-, searo-*.
wundur-bebod†, n., *strange or mysterious command (advice)*; dp. *wundurbebodum*, 1747 (n.).
wundur-deað†, m., WONDRous DEATH; ds. *wundurdeaðe*, 3037.
wundur-lic, adj., WONDERful, *strange*; 1440 (*wundur-*).
wundur-sion†, fi., WONDRous sight; gp. *wundorsiona*, 995.
wundur-smiþ†, m., WONDER-SMITH, i.e. *smith who makes wonderful things, or who works by wondrous art* (B.-T.); gp. *wundorsmiþa*, 1681. (Cf. Earle's note; *Angl.* xxxv 260 n. 4.)
wundur-māððum†, m., WONDRous jewel; as. *wundurmāððum*, 2173.
wunian, w 2., *dwelt, live, remain, continue, be situated*; 3083 (w. dat. [instr.]: *wicum*), 3128; pres. 3 sg. *wunað*, 284, 1735, 1923; pret. 3 sg. *wunode*, 1128, 2242; — w. acc., (†) *inhabit, occupy*; inf., 1260; pres. 3 sg. *wunað*, 2902. [WON (Sc., obs.), WONT; Ger. *wohnen*.]
ge-wunian, w 2., w. acc., † *remain with, stand by (s.b.)*; pres. opt. 3 pl. *gewunigen*, 22.
wurð-, see *weorð-*.
wutun, uton, w. inf., introd. ad-

hortative clause, let us; *wutun*, 2648; *uton*, 1390, 3101. [OS. *wita*; cp. *ge-witan*.]
wyl(l)e, wyllað, wylt, see *willan*.
wylm, mi., WELLing, *surging, flood*; 1764, 2269, *wælm* 2546; gs. *wælmes*, 2135 (*surging water*); as. *wylm*, 1693; dp. *wylm[um]*, 516; ap. *wylmas*, 2507. [weallan.] — Cpds.: *brēost-, brim-, bryne-, cear-, fȳr-, heaðo-, holm-, sǣ-, sorh-*.
wyn(n), fjō.(i.), *joy, delight, pleasure*; *wyn*, 2262; ds. *wynne*, 2014; as. ~, 1080, 1730, 1801 (*heofones ~, 'sun'*), 2107, 2727; dp. *wynnum*, 1716, 1887. [See *wyn-sum*; Ger. *Wonne*.] — Cpds.: *ēðel-, hord-, lif-, lyft-, symbol-*.
wyn-lēas†, adj., JOYLESS; asm. -ne, 1416; ap.(s.?)n. -lēas, 821.
wyn-sum, adj., *joyous, pleasant, fair*; asm.wk. -an, 1919; npn. -e, 612. [WINSOME.]
wyrcean, w 1., WORK, *do, make*; 930; pret. 3 sg. *worhte*, 92, 1452; w. gen., *acquire, endeavor to win*: pres. opt. 3 sg. *wyrce*, 1387 (cp. 1491). [Go. *waŕkjan*.] — Cpds.: *be-*.
ge-wyrcean, w 1., *make, perform, carry out, accomplish, achieve*; 1660; *gewyrcean*, 69, 2337, 2802, 2906; pres. 1 sg. *gewyrce*, 1491; pret. 3 sg. *geworhte*, 1578, 2712; 3 pl. *geworhton*, 3156; opt. 1 sg. *geworhte*, 635 ('gain'); 2 pl. *geworhton*, 3096; pp. *geworht*, 1696; apm. (*fæste*) *geworhte* ('disposed'), 1864 (cf. Aant. 28, *MPh.* iii 461); w. *þæt*-clause, *bring (it) about (that)*: inf. *gewyrcean*, 20.
wyrd, fi., *fate, destiny*; 455, 477, 572, 734 (*destined*), 1205, 2420, 2525, 2574, 2814; as., 1056, 1233; *event*,

- fact*, gp. -a, 3030. [WEIRD; weorðan.] (Cf. Intr. xlviii f.)
- wyrdan**, w I., *injure, destroy*; pret. 3 sg. *wyrde*, 1337. [Go. (fra-)ward-*jan*; weorðan.] Cpds.: ā-
- wyrm**, mī., *serpent*; ap. -as, 1430; (*dragon*;) ns., 897, 2287, 2343, 2567, 2629, 2669, 2745, 2827; gs. *wyrmes*, 2316, 2348, 2759, 2771, 2902; ds. *wyrme*, 2307, 2400, 2519; as. *wyrm*, 886, 891, 2705, 3039, 3132. [WORM.] — See *draca*.
- wyrm-cyn(n)**, nja., *race of serpents*; gs. -cynnes, 1425.
- wyrm-fāh†**, adj., *with serpentine ornamentation*; nsn., 1698. (Cf. Stjer. 22, 29.)
- wyrm-hord†**, n., *dragon's HOARD*; as., 2221.
- wyrt**, fjō., *change (for the better)*; as. -e, 1315. [weorpan.]
- ge-wyrpan**, w I., refl., *recover*; pret. 3 sg. (hyne) *gewyrpte*, 2976. [See *wyrt*.]
- wyrsa**, compar. (cp. posit. *yfel*), WORSE; gsn. (or p.) *wyrsan*, 525 (n.); dsf. ~, 2969; asn. *wyrse*, 1739; *inferior* (applied to foreigners, enemies): asm. *wyrsan* (*wig-frecan*), 2496; npm. ~ (~), 1212.
- wyrt**, fl., *root*; dp. -um, 1364. [WORT.]
- wyrðe**, adj. ja., w. gen., WORTHY of, *fit for*; npm., 368; comp. nsm. *wyrðra*, 861; — *entitled to, possessed of*; asm. *wyrðne* (*gedōn*), 2185 (n.). [weorð.] — Cpds.: *fyrð*-, *hord*-.
- wyruлд-**, see *worold*-.
- yfel**, n., EVIL; gp. *yfla*, 2094. [Go. *ubils*.]
- ylca**, pron., (the) *same*; gsn. (wk.) *ylcan*, 2239. [IL K.]
- yldan**, w I., *delay* (trans.); 739. [eald.]
- ylde†**, mī.p., *men*; gp. *ylda*, 1661, *ylda* (bearn): 150, 605, *yldo* (~), 70 (n.); dp. *yldum*, 77, 705, 2117; eldum, 2214, 2314, 2611, 3168. [eald; OS. eldi.]
- yldesta**, see *eald*.
- yldo**, wk.f., *age, old age*; 1736, 1766, 1886; ds. *ylde*, 22; *eldo*, 2111. [ELD; eald.]
- yldra**, see *eald*.
- ylfe**, mī.p., ELVES; 112. (Cf. Grimm D.M. 365 ff. [442 ff.]; R.-L. i 551 ff.) See *Ælf*-here.
- ymb**, *ymbe*, prep., w. acc.; (place:) *about, around, near*; *ymb*, 399, 568, 668, 689 (postpos., stressed), 838, 1012, 1030, 2477; *ymbe*, 2883, 3169, [F. 33]; postpos., stressed, w. dat. (semi-adv.): 2597; — (time:) *after* (cf. Siev. xxix 323 ff.); *ymb*, 135, 219; — (fig.): *about, concerning*; *ymb*, 353, 439, 450, 507, 531, 1536, 1595, 2509, 3172; *ymbe*, 2070, 2618. [OS. OHG. *umbi*. See T.C. § 13.]
- ymb-beorgan†**, III, *protect (round about)*; pret. 3 sg. -*bearh*, 1503.
- ymb-fōn**, rd., *clasp, enclose*; pret. 3 sg. -*fēng*, 2691.
- ymb-hweorfan**, III, *move* (intr.) *about* (w. acc.); pret. 3 sg. -*hwearf*, 2296.
- ymb-ēode**, anv., pret. (see *gān*), *went round* (w. acc.); 3 sg., 620.
- ymb-sittan**, v, SIT round (w. acc.); pret. 3 pl. -*sæton*, 564.
- ymb(e)-sittend†**, mc.p., *neighboring peoples (those living [SITTING] about, or on the borders)*; np. *ymb-sittend*, 1827; gp. *ymb-sittendra*, 9; *ymbesittendra*, 2734.
- yppe(†)**+, wk.f., *raised floor, high seat*; ds. *yppan*, 1815. [up, uppe.]

yrfe, nja., *heritage*; 3051. [Go. arbi.]
 yrfe-lāf†, f., *heirloom*; ds. -e, 1903;
 as. -e, 1053.
 yrfe-weard, m., (*GUARDIAN of an inheritance*), *heir*; 2731; gs. -as, 2453.
 yrmþ(u), f., *misery*; as. yrmþe, 1259;
 gp. ~, 2005 (n.). [earm.]
 yrre, nja., *anger*; ds., 2092; as., 711.
 yrre, adj.ja., *angry*; 1532, 1575, 2073, 2669; gsm. eorres, 1447; npm. yrre, 769. [Go. afzreis.]
 yrre-mōd†, adj., *angry (of MOOD)*; 726.
 yringa, adv., *angrily*; 1565, 2964.
 ys, see eom.
 yð, fjō., *wave*; np. yþa, 548; gp. ~, 464, 848, 1208, 1469, 1918; dp. yðum, 210, 421, 515, 534, 1437, 1907, 2693; ap. yðe, 46, 1132, 1909. [OS. ūðia.] — Cpds.: flōd-, lig-, wæter-.
 yðan, w 1., *destroy*; pret. 1 sg. yðde, 421. [Go. auþs, Ger. öde.]

yðe, adj., see ēaðe.
 yðe-lice, adv., *easily*; 1556.
 yð-geblond†, n., *tossing waves, surge, surging water*; 1373, 1593; np. -gebland, 1620. [blandan.]
 yþ-gesēne, see ēþ-gesýne.
 yð-gewin(n)†, n., *wave-strife; swimming*, gs. -es, 1434; *tossing water*, ds. -e, 2412.
 yþ-lād†, f., *way across the waves, voyage*; np. -e, 228. [liðan.]
 yð-lāf†, f., *LEAVING of waves, (sand on) shore*; ds. -e, 566. (Cf. Aant. 11 f.; Hoops 81, St. 98 f.)
 yð-lida†, wk.m., *wave-traverser, ship*; as. -lidan, 198. [liðan.]
 ywan, w 1., *show, manifest*; pres. 3 sg. ēaweð, 276; ēoweð, 1738; pret. 3 sg. ywde, 2834.
 ge-ywan, w 1., *show, present, bestow*; (ēstum) geýwan, 2149; pp. (~) geēawed 1194.

PROPER NAMES

[Note the abbreviation, Schönf. = L 4.79.4.]

Åbel, m., *biblical person*; as., 108.
Elf-here, mja., *kinsman of Wiglāf*;
 gs. -es, 2604. [ælf- 'elf,' cf. Lang.
 § 7 n. 3; here 'army.'] (Cf. Bu.
 51.)

Æsc-here, mja., *a counselor and
 warrior of Hrōðgār's*; 1323, 1329;
 gs. -es, 1420; ds. -e, 2122. [æsc
 (ON. askr), ('ash'-) 'spear'
 (Scand. 'boat'; see *Mald.* 69).]

År-Scyldingas, see *Scyldingas*.

Bēan-stān, m., *father of Breca*; gs.
 -es, 524. [Icel. bauni 'shark,'
 'dogfish' (or OE. bēan 'bean')].
 Cf. *ZfdA.* vii 421; *MLN.* xviii
 118, xx 64; Varr.: 524; Notes, p.
 148, n. 4.]

Beorht-Dene, see *Dene*.

Bēowulf, m., *Danish king, son of
 Scyld*; 18, 53. [Prob. for Bēow, cf.
 bēow 'barley'; see Intr. xxvi,
 xxviii; Björkman L 4.82 a, & *ESL.*
 lii 145 ff.]

Bēowulf, Biowulf, m., (Bēowulf
Gēata 676, 1191), *the hero of the
 poem*. (The *io* form is confined to
 the second part of the MS., in
 which it is regularly used with the
 exception of ll. 1971, 2207, 2510;
 cf. Lang. § 17.1 b, Intr. xc.) —
 ns., 343 (Bēowulf is mīn nama),
 405, 506, 529, 631, 676, 957, 1024,
 1191, 1299, 1310, 1383, 1441,
 1473, 1651, 1817, 1880, 1999,
 2359, 2425, 2510, 2724; gs. -es,
 501, 795, 856, 872 & 1971 (sið
 Bēowulfes), 2194, 2681, 2807
 (Biowulfes biorh); ds. -e, 609,
 623, 818, 1020, 1043, 1051, 2207,

2324, 2842, 2907, 3066, [3151]; as.
 -, 364, 653, 2389; vs. -, 946; wine
 mīn B.: 457, 1704; B. lēofa: 1216,
 1758; lēofa B.: 1854, 1987, 2663.
 — Note: Bēowulf maðelode: 405,
 2510, 2724; Bēowulf maþelode,
 bearn Ecgbēowes: 529, 631, 957,
 1383, 1473, 1651, 1817, 1999,
 2425. — ['bee-wolf'; see Intr.
 xxx ff.]

Breca, wk.m., *chief of the Brondin-
 gas*; 583; d.(a.?)s. Brecan, 506;
 as. ~, 531. [Cf. brecan ofer
 bæðweg, *El.* 244, *Andr.* 223, 513;
 Björkman, *Beibl.* xxx 170 ff.:
 perh. brecan = 'rush', 'storm';
 ON. breki, 'breaker.']

Brondingas, m.p., *tribal name*; gp.
 -a, 521. [brond 'sword?'; ON.
 brandr, 'ship's beak (prow)'. Cf.
 Cha. Wid. 111; Björkman, *Beibl.*
 xxx 174 ff.]

Brōsinga (gp.) mene, 1199, see
 Notes, p. 178. [Etym. of ON.
 Brisinga (men), brisingr: Bu. 75;
R.-L. i 314.] (Müllenhoff, *ZfdA.*
 xii 304: Breosingas, = Brisingas.)

Cāin, m., *biblical person*; 1261 (MS.
 camp); gs. Cāines (altered fr.
 comes), 107.

Dæg-hrefn, m., *a warrior of the Hū-
 gas*; ds. Dæghrefne, 2501 (n.).
 [dæg 'day'; hrefn 'raven'; see
 1801 f.]

Dene, m.p., *Danes (national and
 geographical designation)*; np.,
 2050; gp. Dena, Denig(e)a, Denia,
 155, 498, 657, 1670, 2035; land

- ~, 242, 253, si. 1904; folce(s) ~, 465, 1582; ~ lēode (-um), 389, 599, 696, 1323, 1712, 2125; wine ~, 350; aldor ~, 668; ~ frēan, 271, 359, 1680; dp. Denum, 767, 823, 1158, 1417, 1720, 1814, 2068; ap. Dene, 1090. [ON. Danir. Cf. OE. denu 'valley'? See Much, *R.-L.* i 388; Noreen, *Spridda Studier* ii 138 ff.; Zachrisson, *Acta philol. Scandinavica* i 284 ff., and *Studier tillägnade Axel Kock* (1929) 494 ff.: 'woodlanders'; O. Scand. dan, cp. OE. dæn(n).] — Cpsds.: a) **Beorht-Dene**; gp. -a, 427, 609. [beorht 'bright.'] **Gār-Dene**; gp. -a, 1; dp. -um, 601, 1856, 2494. [gār 'spear'; for names of persons compounded w. gār, see Sweet, *Oldest Engl. Texts*, p. 586; Keller 140; cp. Garmund (l. 1962), Hrōðgār.] **Hring-Dene**; np., 116, 1279; gp. -a, 1769. [hring 'corslet.'] — b) **Ēast-Dene**; gp. -a, 392, 616; dp. -um, 828. **Norð-Dene**; dp. -um, 783. **Sūð-Dene**; gp. -a, 463; ap. -e, 1996. **West-Dene**; dp. -um, 383, 1578. — Cp. Healf-Dene. — See Scyldingas, Ingwine.
- Ēad-gils**, m., *Swedish prince, son of Öthhere*; ds. -e, 2392. [ēad 'wealth'; gis(e)l 'hostage.']
- Eafor**, see **Eofor**.
- Ēan-mund**, m., *Swedish prince, son of Öthhere*; gs. -es, 2611.
- Earna-næs**, m., *a promontory in the land of the Geats, near the scene of the dragon fight*; as., 3031. [earn 'eagle.']
- Ēast-Dene**, see **Dene**.
- Ecg-lāf**, m., *a Dane, father of Unferð*; gs. Ecglāfes: ~ bearn, 499; sunu ~, 590, 980, 1808; mago ~, 1465. [ecg 'sword?; lāf 'remnant.']
- Ecg-þēow**, mwa., *father of Bēowulf*; 263, 373 (Ecgþēo); gs. Ecgþēowes: bearn ~, 529, 631, 957, 1383, 1473, 1651, 1817, 1999 (-ðioes), 2177, 2425; sunu ~, 1550, 2367, 2398 (-ðioes); maga ~, 2587. [ecg 'sword'; þēow 'servant.' Cf. ON. Eggþér.]
- Ecg-wela**, wk.m., (*unknown*) *Danish king*; gs. -an, 1710 (n.). [ecg 'sword'; wela 'wealth'; L5.71.5?]]
- Eofor**, m., *a Geat, the slayer of Ongenþēow*; gs. Eofores 2486, Eafores 2964; ds. Iofore, 2993, 2997. [eo-for 'boar.']
- Ēo-mēr**, m., *son of the Angle king Offa*; 1960. [eoh 'horse'; mære 'famous.'] (Baeda, *H.E.* ii, c. 9: Eumer, *O.E. Bede* 122.9: Ēomær.)
- Eormen-ric**, m., *king of the East Goths*; gs. -es, 1201. [eormen 'immense'; rice 'powerful,' cf. Go. reiks 'ruler.'] (Baeda, *H.E.* ii, c. 5: Irminricus; Sweet, *Oldest English Texts*, p. 171: Iurmenric.)
- Ēotan**, wk.m.p., '*Jutes*'; *the people of Finn, the Frisian king*; gp. Ēotena, 1072, 1088, 1141; dp. Ēotenum, 1145; — *Jutes*: dp. ~, 902. (Cf. *Introd. to The Fight at Finnsburg*, p. 233; Zfvgl. *Spr.* 1 142; *Beitr.* li 10 f.)
- Fin(n)**, m., *king of the East Frisians*; Fin, 1096, 1152; gs. Finnes, 1068, 1081, 1156; ds. Finne, 1128; as. Fin, 1146.
- Finnas**, m.p., *Finns (Lapps)*; gp. -a, 580. See Notes, p. 148. [Cf. Schönf, 275 f.]
- Fitela**, wk.m., *nephew (and son) of Sigemund*; 879, 889. [Etym. of Fitela, ON. Sinfjötli, OHG. Sintarfizzilo: Grimm, *ZfdA.* i 2-6;

- Raszmann, *Die deutsche Helden-sage* i 66; Müllenhoff, *ZfdA.* xxiii 161-163; *P. Grdr.*¹ ii^a 185,² ii^a 87; *ESl.* xvi 433 f.; *Beitr.* xvi 363-66, 509 f., xxx 97 f.; Koegel *L* 4.8. i^a 173, i^b 200; — Gering *L* 10.1.2. 183 n.; *Beitr.* xviii 182 n. 2; *ZfdPh.* xl 392 ff.; — *Beitr.* xxxv 265. Björk. Eig. 27 ff.; Much, *ZfdA.* lxvi 15 ff. (kenning for 'wolf'; Fitela shortened from the compound form as found in OHG. and ON.).]
- Folc-walda**, wk.m., *father of Finn*; gs. -an, 1089. [Cf. 2595.]
- Francan**, wk.m.p., *Franks*; gp. Francna, 1210; dp. Froncum, 2912. ['spear-men' (cf. OE. franca 'spear')? Or 'freemen'? Or 'bold ones'? Cf. Schönf. 91; Cha. Wid. 195 f.; Much, *R.-L.* ii 83; Björkman, *Beibl.* xxx 177.]
- Frēa-warū**, f., *daughter of Hrōðgār*; as. -e, 2022. [warū 'watchful care,' wær '(a)ware.'] (Cp. *Liber Vitae*: Berct-, Ecg-, Hroth-, Sig-warū.)
- Frēsan, Frýsan**, wk.m.p., *Frisians*; *West Frisians* (Intr. xxxix): gp. Frēsna, 2915; dp. Frýsum, 1207, 2912; — *East Frisians* (Introd. to *The Fight at Finnsburg*, p. 233): gp. Frēsena, 1093, Frýsna 1104. [Schönf. 95 f.; Much, *R.-L.* ii 101.]
- Frēs-cyning**, m., *king of the (West) Frisians*; ds. -[e], 2503.
- Frēs-lond**, n., *Friesland*; *land of the West Frisians*: dp. Frēslandum, 2357; — *land of the East Frisians*: as. Frýsland, 1126.
- Frēs-wæl**, n., *Frisian battle-field*; ds. -e, 1070.
- Frōða**, wk.m., *Heaðo-Bard chief, father of Ingeld*; gs. -an, 2025. [frōd 'wise' ('old').]
- Froncan**, see **Francan**.
- Frýsan, Frýs-land**, see **Frēsan, Frēs-lond**.
- Gār-Dene**, see **Dene**.
- Gār-mund**, m., *father of the Angle king Offa*; gs. -es, 1962. [gār 'spear'; mund 'hand,' 'protection.']
- Gēatas**, m.p., *Scandinavian tribe in South 'Sweden,' = ON. Gautar* (see Intr. xlvii ff.); gp. Gēata, 374, 378, 601, 676, 1191, 1202, 1551, 1642, 1836, 1911, 2184, 2327, 2472, 2658, 2946; ~ lēode (-a, -um), 205, 260, 362, 443 (Gēotena, cf. Lang. § 16.2), 1213, 1856, 1930, 2318, 2927, 3137, 3178; ~ lēod, 625, 669, 1432; ~ dryhten (cyn-ing, goldwine), 1484, 1831, 2356, 2402, 2419, 2483, 2560, 2576, 2584, 2901, 2991; dp. Gēatum, 195, 1171, 2192, 2390, 2623; ap. Gēatas, 1173. Gēat (i.e. Bēowulf), ns., 1785; gs. Gēates, 640; ds. Gēate, 1301; as. Gēat, 1792. — [Ablaut form: Gotan 'Goths.' Schönf. 104 f. ON. Gautar derived from Gautland, the land near the river Gautelfr; cp. ON. gjóta, OE. gēotan. Cf. Tamm, *Etym. Ordbok*, s.v. Göte; von Grienberger, *ZfdA.* xlvii 158; Noreen, *Spridda Studier* ii 91, 139.] — Cpds.: Gūð-Gēatas; gp. -a, 1538. [gūð 'war.'] Sæ-Gēatas; np., 1850; gp. -a, 1986. [sæ 'sea.'] Weder-Gēatas; gp. -a, 1492, 1612, 2551; dp. -um, 2379. [weder 'weather.'] — See **Wederas**; **Hrēðlingas**.
- Gēat-mæcgas**, m.j.p., *men of the Geats*; gp. -mecga, 829; dp. -mæcgum, 491.
- Gēotena**, see **Gēatas**.
- Gifðas**, m.p., *East Germanic tribe*; dp. -um, 2494 (n.). (*Wids.* 60:

- Gefþas, Lat. form *Gepidae*.) [Schönf. 109 f.; Much, *R.-L.* ii 157; Malone, *MLR.* xxviii 315 ff.]
- Grendel**, m., *monster slain by Bēowulf*; 102, 151, 474, 591, 678, 711, 819, 1054, 1253, 1266, 1775, 2078; gs. Grendles, 127, 195, 384, 409, 478, 483, 527, 836, 927, 1258, 1282, 1391, 1538, 1639, 1648, 2002; Grendeles, 2006, 2118, 2139, 2353; ds. Grendle, 666, 930, 1577, 2521; as. Grendel, 424, 1334, 1354, 1586, 1997, 2070. [*grandil, fr. *grand, 'sand,' 'bottom (ground) of a body of water'; see Intr. xxviii f.]
- Gūð-Gēatas**, see *Gēatas*.
- Gūð-lāf**, m., *a Danish warrior*; 1148. [gūð 'war'; lāf 'remnant.']
- Gūð-Scilfingas**, see *Scylfingas*.
- Hæreð**, m., *father of Hygd*; gs. Hæreþes 1929, Hæreðes 1981. [Binz 162 f.; J. Köpke, *Altnord. Personennamen bei den Ags.* (Berlin Diss., 1909), pp. 26 f.; Björk. Eig. 49 ff.]
- Hæðcyn**, -cen, m., *Geatish prince, second son of Hrēðel*; Hæðcyn, 2434, 2437; ds. Hæðcynne, 2482; as. Hæðcen, 2925. [h(e)aðu- 'war'; Björkman, *ESt.* liv 24 ff.: ON. *Haðu-kuniR. Cf. Lang. § 18.7 n.; Binz 165; *ESt.* xxxii 348; but also: Bu.Tid. 289; *ZföG.* lvi 758; Gering L 3.26.117.]
- Hālga**, wk.m., *Danish prince, younger brother of Hrōðgār*; Hālga til, 61. [ON. Helgi, from ON. heilagr, OE. hālig, i.e. 'consecrated,' 'inviolable.']
- Hāma**, wk.m., *a person of the Gothic cycle of legends*; 1198; see Notes, pp. 177 f.
- Healf-Dene**, mi., *king of the Danes*; hēah ~, 57; gs. -es, 1064; maga ~, 189, 1474, 2143; mago ~, 1867, 2011; sunu ~, 268, 344, 645, 1040, 1652, 1699, 2147; ~ sunu, 1009; bearn ~, 469, 1020. [O. (West) N. Hālfðan(r), O. Dan. Haldan (Lat. Haldanus). See Intr. xxxiii f.]
- Healf-Dene**, mi.p., '*Half-Danes, tribe (of the Finnsburg story) to which Hōc, Hnæf, Hildeburh belong*'; gp. -Dena, 1069. See note on 82-85. [Named after the king, 57.]
- Heard-rēd**, m., *Geatish king, son of Hygelāc*; 2388; ds. -e, 2202, 2375.
- Heaðo-Beardan**, wk.m.p., *a Germanic tribe* (see Intr. xxv f., *R.-L.* iii 123-25); gp. -Beardna 2032; (MS. bearna:) 2037 (Heaða-), 2067. [heaðo- 'war.']
- Heaþo-lāf**, m., *a man of the Wylfing tribe*; ds. -e, 460. [heaþo- 'war'; lāf 'remnant.']
- Heaþo-Rāemas**, m.p., *a people living in southern Norway (Romerike)*; ap. -Rāemes, 519. (*Wids.* 63: Heaþo-Rēamum, dp.; ON. Rau-mar.) See Notes, p. 148.
- Heaðo-Scilfingas**, see *Scylfingas*.
- Helmingas**, m.p., *the family to which Wealhþēow belongs*; gp. -a, 620. (*Wids.* 29: Helm. Cf. Cha. Wid. 198.)
- Hemming**, m., *a kinsman of Offa and of Eōmēr*; gs. -es, 1944 (n.), 1961.
- Hengest**, m., *leader of the (Half-) Danes*; 1127; gs. -es, 1091; ds. -e, 1083, 1096. [hengest 'horse.']
- Heoro-gār**, m., *Danish king, elder brother of Hrōðgār*; 61; Hioro-, 2158; Here-, 467. [heoro 'sword,' here 'army'; gār 'spear.'] (Cp. hioro-serce 2539: here-syrce 1511.)
- Heorot**, m., *the famous hall of the Danish king Hrōðgār (corresponding to the royal seat of Hleiðr*

- (Zealand) in Norse tradition, cf. Intr. xxxvii); 1017, 1176, Heort 991; gs. Heorotes, 403; ds. Heorote, 475, 497, 593, 1267, 1279, 1302, 1330, 1588, 1671, Heorute 766, Hiorote 1990, Hiorthe 2099; as. Heorot 166, 432, Heort 78. [heorot 'hart'; see note on 78.]
- Heoro-weard**, m., son of *Heorogār*; ds. -e, 2161.
- Here-beald**, m., *Geatish prince, eldest son of Hrēðel*; 2434; ds. -e, 2463. [here 'army'; beald 'bold.']
- Here-gār**, see *Heoro-gār*.
- Here-mōd**, m., a king of the Danes; 1709; gs. -es, 901. [here 'army'; mōd 'mind,' 'courage.'] See Notes, pp. 162 ff.
- Here-ric**, m., (prob.) uncle of *Heard-rēd* (i.e. brother of *Hygd*, cf. Seebohm L 9.17.69); gs. -es, 2206. [here 'army'; rīce 'powerful.']
- Here-Scyldingas**, see *Scyldingas*.
- Het-ware**, m.p., a Frankish people on the lower Rhine (see Intr. xxxix f.); 2363, 2916. (*Wids.* 33: Hætwerum, dp.) [hæt(t) 'hat' (perh. 'helmet')?; -ware 'inhabitants.' Cf. Lat. forms Chatti: Chattuarii; Much, *R.-L.* i 371 f.; Schönf. 130 f.]
- Hige-lāc**, see *Hyge-lāc*.
- Hilde-burh**, f., wife of the Frisian king Finn; 1071, 1114. [hild 'battle'; burg 'fortified place.']
- Hiorot**, see *Heorot*.
- Hnæf**, m., chief of the (Half-) Danes, 1069; gs. -es, 1114. [Cf. *ZfdA.* xii 285.]
- Hōc**, m., father of *Hildeburh* (and of *Hnæf*); gs. -es, 1076. [Cf. Bu. Zs. 204; Much, *ZfdA.* lxii 133 f.: cp. OE. hēcen, 'kid.']
- Hond-sciōh**, m., a Geat warrior, one of the comrades of *Bēowulf*; ds. -sciō, 2076. [Cf. Ger. Handschuh, 'glove.'] (First recognized as a proper name by Gru. See Holtzm. 496; Bu. Zs. 209 f. For the ON. name Vottr, i.e. 'glove,' see Par. § 5: *Skáldsk.*, ch. 41, Par. § 6: *Ynglingas.*, ch. 27.)
- Hrædian**, **Hrædles**, see *Hrēðel*.
- Hrefna-wudu**, mu., a forest in Sweden ('Ravenswood'); as. (or ds.?), 2925.
- Hrefnes-holt**, n., a forest in Sweden ('Ravenswood'); as., 2935.
- Hrēosna-beorh**, m., a hill in Geatland; as., 2477.
- Hrēðel** (-æ-, *Hrædla*), m., king of the Geats, father of *Hygelāc*, grandfather of *Bēowulf*; 374 (*Hrēþel Gēata*), 2430 (*Hrēðel cyning*), 2474; gs. *Hrēþles*, 1847, 2191, 2358, 2992; *Hrædles*, 1485; *Hrædian*, 454. [For the interchange of *Hrēð*- and *Hræð*-, see Binz 164; Cha. Wid. 252 f.; Intr. xxxii n. 5; Lang. § 9.3; note on 2869 f.]
- Hrēð-men**, mc., a name for the Geats; gp. -manna, 445 (n.).
- Hrēþling**, m., son of *Hrēþel*; as., 1923 (*Higelāc*), 2925 (*Hæðcen*).
- Hrēðlingas**, m.p., Geat people, 2960.
- Hrēð-ric**, m., a son of *Hrōðgār*; 1189, 1836. [hrōð-: hrēð 'glory,' see Sievers, *Beitr.* xxvii 207. Cp. Roderick.]
- Hring-Dene**, see *Dene*.
- Hrones-næs(s)**, m., a headland on the coast of Geatland; ds. -næsse, 2805, 3136. [hron 'whale.']
- Hrōð-gār**, m., king of the Danes; 61, 356, 371, 456, 653, 662, 925, 1017, 1236, 1321, 1687, 1840, 2155; gs. -es, 235, 335, 613, 717, 826, 1066, 1456, 1580, 1884, 1899, 2020, 2351; ds. -e, 64, 1296, 1399, 1407, 1592, 1990, 2129; as. -, 152, 277.

- 339, 396, 863, 1646, 1816, 2010; vs., 367, 407, 417 (þēoden H.), 1483. — Note: Hrōðgār maple-lode: 925, 1687, 1840; Hrōðgār maplelode, helm Scyldinga: 371, 456, 1321. — [hrōðor, hrēð (see Olrik i 25; Intr. xxxii); gār. Cf. ON. Hrōðgeirr, MHG. Rüedegēr, Anglo-Norman Roger (see *OE. Chronicle*, A.D. 1075).]
- Hrōð-mund**, m., *a son of Hrōðgār*; 1189. [mund 'hand,' 'protection.']
- Hrōp-ulf**, m., *son of Hālga*; 1017; as., 1181. [wulf. ON. Hrólfr, ME. Rolf. Cf. Ralph.]
- Hrunting**, m., *Unferð's sword*; 1457; ds. -e, 1490, 1659; as., 1807. [Cf. ON. Hrotti, sword-name; ON. (OE.) hrinda(n) 'thrust.' See Noreen, *Urgerm. Lautlehre*, p. 188; also Falk L 9.44.52.]
- Hugas**, m.p., *a name applied to the Franks*; gp. -a, 2502; ap. -as, 2914. [Cf. Intr. xxxix f.; Schönf. 132.]
- Hün-lāfing**, m., (*son of Hünlāf*), *a warrior in Hengest's band*; 1143 (n.). [*hün- 'high,' see Hoops in *Germ. Abhandlungen für H. Paul* (1902), pp. 167 ff.; Schönf. 143; Holt. Et.]
- Hygd**, f., *wife of Hygelāc*; 1926, 2369; ds. -e, 2172. [ge-hygd 'thought,' 'deliberation.'] (Cf. Schönf. 142?)
- Hyge-lāc**, **Hige-lāc**, (**Hylāc**(es) 1530 pointing to the form Hyglāc, see Siev. R. 463, Lang. §§ 18.10, 19.1; the form Hyge- occurs only betw. 2001 and 2434, besides 813, 2943), m., *king of the Geats*; 435, 1202, 1983, 2201, 2372, 2434, 2914; gs. -es, 261, 342, 2386, 2943, 2952, 2958; ~ þegn, 194, 1574, 2977; mæg ~, 737, 758, 813, 914, 1530, (si.) 407; ds. -e, 452, 1483, 1830, 1970, 2169, 2988; as. -, 1820, 1923, 2355; vs., 2000 (dryhten H.), 2151. [Cf. ON. Hugleikr.]
- In-geld**, m., *prince of the Heaðo-Bards, son of Frōða*; ds. -e, 2064. [Schönf. 146 f.; Björk. Eig. 77 ff.: *Ing-geld.]
- Ing-wine**, m.p., (*Ing's friends*), *Danes*; gp.: (eodor) Ingwina, 1044, (frēan) ~, 1319. [Schönf. 147; Intr. xxxvii & n. 6; Holt. Et. (and Suppl.).]
- Iofor**, see **Eofor**.
- Mere-wioing**, m., *Merovingian* (i.e. *king of the Franks*); gs. -as, 2921. [Schönf. 139, 167 f., 12; Holt., *ESt.* liv 89; cp. Öswio. As to the patronymic ending -ing, cp. Scylding.]
- Mōd-þrýðo**, f., *wife of the Angle king Offa*; 1931 (n.). [þrýð 'strength.'] See notes, pp. 195 ff.
- Nægling**, m., *Bēowulf's sword*; 2680. [nægl, see 2023; cp. sword-names Nagelrinc, -ring, Nagelung in *Þidrekssaga* & MHG. epics; Falk L 9.44.31 & 57.]
- Norð-Dene**, see **Dene**.
- Offa**, wk.m., *king of the (continental) Angles*; 1957; gs. Offan, 1949. [Ekwall, *ESt.* liv 310: cp. Wulf-? (Saxo: Uffo).]
- Öht**-(h)ere, mja., *son of the Swedish king Ongenþēow*; gs. Öhteres, 2380, 2394, 2612; Öhteres, 2928, 2932. [öht 'pursuit' (or 'terror')?; here 'army'; ON. Öttarr. Cf. Björkman L 4.31.4.104; Sarrazin, *ESt.* xlii 17.]
- Onela**, wk.m., *king of the Swedes, son of Ongenþēow*; 2616; gs. Onelan,

62, 2932. [ON. Áli. Cf. Björk. Eig. 85 f.]
Ongen-þēow, mwa., *king of the Swedes*; 2486, -ðio, 2924, 2951, -ðioſw 2961; gs. -þēoēs, 1968, On-genðioes, 2387; -ðeowes, 2475; ds. -ðio, 2986. [þēow 'servant.' Cf. ON. Angantýr.]
Ös-lāf, m., *a Danish warrior*; 1148. [ös, ON. áss 'god.' Cf. Krappe, Beitr. lvi 1 ff.]

Sæ-Gēatas, see **Gēatas**.

Scede-land (=Sceden-), n., see **Sceden-ig**; dp. -landum, 19.

Sceden-ig, fjō., *name of the southernmost part of the Scandinavian peninsula (Skåne), applied to the Danish realm*; ds. -igge, 1686. [ON. Skán-ey, Lat. Sca(n)dinavia, mod. Swed. Skåne, see Intr. xxxvii; Gloss.: ēg-strēam. Cf. Müllenhoff, *Deutsche Altertums-kunde* ii 359 ff.; Much, *ZfdA.* xxxvi 126 ff.; Bugge, *Beitr.* xxi 424; Schrader in *Philol. Studien, Festgabe für E. Sievers* (1896), pp. 2-5; Holt., *Beibl.* xxix 256; but also Lindroth, *Namn och Bygd* iii 10 ff. (connection of 'Scadinavia' and 'Skåne'denied); Björkman L 4.31.8; Much, *R.-L.* iv 87 f.; Kretschmer, *Glotta* xvii 148-51; Malone, *Eng. Studies* xv 149.]

Scēfiſg, m., *appellation of Scyld*; 4. [scēaf, MnE. sheaf; see Notes, p. 123; Lang. § 10.4.]

Scyld, m., *mythical Danish king*; 4, 26; gs. -es, 19. [scyld 'shield'; see Notes, pp. 121 ff.]

Scyldingas (Scild-, 229, 351, 1183, 2101, 2105), m.p., (*descendants of Scyld, members of Danish dynasty*), *Danes* (poet. name); np. hwate ~, 1601, 2052 (Scyldungas); gp. Scyldinga, 53, 229, 913,

1069, 1154, 1168, 1563; wine ~, 30, 148, 170, 1183, 2026, 2101 (Scildunga); frēan ~, 291, 351, 500, 1166; helm ~, 371, 456, 1321; eodor ~, 428, 663; þēoden ~, 1675, 1871; lēod ~, 1653, 2159 (Scyldunga); witan ~, 778; winum ~, 1418; dp. Scyldingum, 274; ap. Scyldingas, 58. **Scylding**, ns.: gamela ~ (i.e. Hrōðgār), 1792, 2105. [scyld, Scyld; ON. Skjöldungar; see Notes, p. 121.] — Cpds.: **Ār-Scyldingas**; gp. -a, 464; dp. -um, 1710. [ār 'honor.'] **Here-Scyldingas**; gp. -a, 1108. [here 'army.'] **Sige-Scyldingas**; gp. -a, 597; dp. -um, 2004. [sige 'victory.'] **þēod-Scyldingas**; np., 1019. [þēod 'people.'] — See **Dene**.

Scylfiſgas (Scilf-), m.p., (*Swedish dynasty*), *Swedes*; gp. Scylfiſga: helm ~, 2381, lēod ~, 2603. **Scylfiſg**, ns.: gomela ~ (i.e. On-genþēow), 2487, 2968 (Scilfiſg). [ON. Skilfiſg(a)r, see Par. § 4: *Hyndl.* 11; ON. -skjálfr, OE. scielf, scylf, 'peak, crag, pinnacle'; cf. MHG. (*Nibel.*) Schilbunc (-ung). See Bu. 12; Björk. Eig. 100 ff.; Hoops 255.] — Cpds.: **Gūð-Scilfiſgas**; ap. 2927. **Heaðo-Scilfiſgas**; np. 2205; **Heaðo-Scilfiſg**; gs. -as, 63 (i.e. Onela). — See **Swēon**.

Sige-mund, m., *son of Wals, uncle (and father) of Fitela*; gs. -es, 875; ds. -e, 884. [sige 'victory'; mund 'hand,' 'protection.']

Sige-Scyldingas, see **Scyldingas**.

Sūð-Dene, see **Dene**.

Swēon, wk.m.p., *Swedes*; i.e. *inhabitants of the east central part of the present Sweden (northeast of Lakes Vänern and Vättern)*; gp. Swēona, 2472, 2946 (n.); ~ lēodum (-e),

- 2958, 3001. [O. Icel. Svíar, O. Swed. Swēar, Swíar. Cf. Go. swēs, OE. swæs 'one's own'; Nooreen, *Altschwed. Gram.* § 169 n.; Wadstein, *Fornvännan*, 1930, pp. 193 ff.] — See Scyldingas.
- Swēo-ðeod**, f., *the Swedish people*; ds. -e, 2922. [ON. Sví-þjóð; cf. *Leges Edwardi Confessoris* 32E: Suetheida, 'Sweden.'] See Swio-ricē.
- Swerting**, m., (*maternal*) *uncle* (Seebohm L 9.17.69) or *grandfather* (?) of *Hygelāc*; gs. -es, 1203. [swear't 'black'; ON. Svertingr.]
- Swio-ricē**, nja., *Sweden*; ds., 2383, 2495. [Mn.Swed. Sverige.] (Cf. Langenfelt, *Neuphilol. Mitteilungen* xxxiii 92 ff.)
- þeod-Scyldingas**, see *Scyldingas*.
- Un-ferð**, m., *courtier* (*þyle*) of *Hrēð-gar*; 499, 1165; as., 1488; vs., 530. (MS.: Hun-) [Cf. Notes, pp. 148 f.]
- Wæg-mundingas**, m.p. *the family to which Wihstān, Wiglāf, and Bēowulf belong*; gp. -a, 2607, 2814.
- Wæls**, m., *father of Sigemund*; gs. -es, 897. [Cf. Goth. walis, *γῡλσιος*, 'genuine,' 'legitimate.' See also Björk. Eig. 114 f.]
- Wælsing**, m., *son of Wæls* (i.e. *Sigemund*); gs. -es, 877. [Cf. ON. Volsungr.]
- Wealh-þeo(w)** (the form with final *w* in 612 only), str. & wk.f., *Hrēð-gār's queen*; 612, 1162, 1215, 2173; ds. -þeōn, 629; as. -þeo, 664. [wealh 'Celtic,' 'foreign'; þeow = 'captive' (carried off in war). See Intr. xxxiii & n. 2; Björkman, *Beibl.* xxx 177 ff.; Wessén L 4.31.9. 110 ff.]
- Wederas**, m.p., = *Weder-Gēatas* (cf. Hrēðas, *El.* 58 = Hrēð-Gotan, *ib.* 20); gp. Wedera, and (in the second part of the MS., except 2186 & 2336, regularly:) Wedra (cf. Lang. § 18.10 n.); 423, 461, 498, 2120, 2186; ~ lēode (-a, -um), 225, 697, 1894, 2900, 3156; ~ lēod, 341; ~ þioden (helm), 2336, 2462, 2656, 2705, 2786, 3037.
- Weder-Gēatas**, see *Gēatas*.
- Weder-mearc**, f., *land of the (Weder-) Geats*; ds. -e, 298. (Cf. (Den-)mark.)
- Weland**, m., *famous smith of Germanic legend*; gs. -es, 455. [Cf. ON. vél 'artifice' (Grimm)?; High Ger. Wielant(d), ON. Völundr (Jiriczek L 4.116.7; Heusler, *ZfdA.* lii 97 f.); MnE. Wayland (dial. pronunc., cf. Förster, *Arch.* cxix 106).] See Notes, p. 145.
- Wendlas** (or *Wendle*), m.p., *Vandals* (?) (cp. *Greg. Dial.* 179.14: Wandale, Var.: Wendle, 182.11: Wændla, etc.), or *inhabitants of Vendel in Uppland, Sweden, or inhabitants of Vendill in North Jutland (mod. Vendsyssel)*; gp. Wendla, 348. (See Intr. xxx, xlv, xlviii; Müll. 89 f., Cha. Wid. 208.)
- Wēoh-stān** (Wēox-), see *Wih-stān*.
- West-Dene**, see *Dene*.
- Wig-lāf**, m., *a Wægmunding, kinsman of Bēowulf*; 2602, 2631, 2862, 2906, 3076; vs., 2745; as. Wilāf, 2852.
- Wih-stān**, Wēoh-stān, m., *father of Wiglāf*; Wēohstān, 2613; gs. Wihstānes (sunu): 2752, 3076, 3120, 2862 (Wēoh-), 2602 (Wēox-); (byre) Wihstānes: 2907, 3110. [wīg, wēoh (see wīg-weorþung), cp. Alewih, *Wids.* 35; ON. Vésteinn, see Par. § 5: *Kálfsvísa*.]
- Wilfingas**, see *Wylfingas*.

Wiðer-gyld, m., a *Heaðo-Bard* warrior; 2051 (n.).

Won-rêd, m., a *Geat*, father of *Wulf* and *Eofor*; gs. -es, 2971. [won 'wanting,' 'void of.']

Won-rêding, m., son of *Wonrêd* (i.e. *Wulf*); 2965.

Wulf, m., a *Geat* (warrior); 2965; ds. -e, 2993.

Wulf-gâr, m., an official at the court of *Hrôðgâr*; 348, 360.

Wylfingas, m.p., a *Germanic* tribe (prob. south of the *Baltic* sea); dp.

Wylfingum, 471, *Wilfingum* 461.

[wulf; ON. *Ylfingar*.] (Cf. *Müllenhoff*, *ZfdA.* xi 282, xxiii 128, 169 f.; *Jiriczek* L 4.116.273, 291 f.; *Bugge* L 4.84.175; *Cha. Wid.* 198; *Heusler*, *R.-L.* iv 572.)

Yrmen-lâf, m., a *Dane*; gs. -es. 1324. [Cf. *Eormen-(r)ic*.]

GLOSSARY OF THE FIGHT AT FINNSBURG

Only the words not occurring in *Beowulf* are listed here. References to the others have been incorporated in the Glossary of *Beowulf*.

ā-nyman (-niman) (†)+, IV, *take away*; 21.

bān-helm†, m., BONE-HELMET (or -protection), i.e. *shield*(?); 30. (Dickins: 'helmet decorated w. horns,' cf. Stjer. 8.)

buruh-ðelu†, f., *castle-floor*; 30.

cellod, 29, see note.

dagian(†)+, w 2., DAWN; pres. 3 sg. *dagað*, 3. [dæg; NED.: DAW, v.¹ (obs., Sc.)]

ðeor-mōd†, adj., *bold, brave*; 23.

driht-gesīð†, m., *retainer, comrade*; gp. -a, 42.

eorð-būend(e) (†), mc. (pres. ptc.) [pl.], (EARTH-dweller), *man, native*; gp. -ra, 32. (Cp. *Jud.* 226, 315: *landbūend(e)* = 'land-dwellers,' i.e., 'natives.')

feohtan, III, FIGHT; pret. 3 pl. *fuhton*, 41.

fȳren, adj., FIERY, *on fire*; nsf. *fȳrenu*, 36.

ge-hlyn(n) (†), nja., *loud sound, din*; 28.

gold-hladen†, adj. (pp.), (LADEN) *adorned with GOLD*; 13.

græg-hama†, wk.m. (adj.), the GREY-coated one; 6 (n.).

gūð-wudu†, mu., *battle-WOOD*, *spear*; 6.

gyllan(†), III, YELL, *cry out, resound*; pres. 3 sg. *gylleð*, 6.

heapo-geong†, adj., YOUNG (*in war*); 2.

here-sceorp†, n., *war-dress, armor*; 45.

hlēoprian, w 2., *speak, exclaim*; pret. 3 sg. *hlēoprode*, 2.

hwearf-líc(†), adj., *active*(?), *trusty*(?); gpm. -ra, 34 (n.).

on-cweðan, v, *answer*; pres. 3 sg. *oncwyð*, 7.

on-wacnian, w 2., A WAKE (intr.); imp. pl. *onwacnigeað*, 10.

sealo-brūn†, adj., [SALLOW- or] *dark-BROWN*; 35.

sige-beorn†, m., *victorious warrior*; gp. -a, 38.

sixtig, num., SIXTY; as., 38.

stýran, w 1., w. dat., (STEER), *restrain*; pret. 3 sg. *stýrde*, 18.

swæper(†)+ (=swā hwæper), pron., *whichever of two*; asn., 27. (Cp. *Beow.* 686.)

swān(†)+, m., *young man* (in prose: 'herdsman'); ap. -as, 39. [Cp. SWAIN, from ON. sveinn.]

swurd-lēoma†, wk.m., SWORD-light; 35.

ðȳrel, adj., *pierced through*; ðȳr[ell], 45. [þurh.]

un-dearninga, adv., *without con-*

- cealment, openly*; 22. [Cp. undyrne, *Beow.*]
un-hrōr(†) (+), adj., *weak, (made) useless*; nsn., 45. (Nonce meaning.) (Another conjectural meaning, 'firm' [orig. 'not stirring'] is mentioned by Chambers.)
wæl-sliht, m., *SLAUGHTER*; gp. -a, 28. [slēan; ON. *slahtr > slaughter.]
wandrian, w 2., *WANDER, rove, circle*; pret. 3 sg. wandrode, 34.
wāðol†, adj., *wandering*; 8. [Cp. MHG. wadel, OHG. wadalōn, wallōn, OE. weallian, see *IF.* iv 337, *Beitr.* xxx 132, xxxvi 99 f., 431.] (B.-T., Cl. Hall [Dict.], Mackie: wāðol, from wāð, f., 'wandering.')
wēa-dæd†, f., *DEED of WOE*; np. -a. 8.

PROPER NAMES

- Ēaha**, wk.m., *a Danish warrior*; 15.
Finns-buruh, fc., *Finn's castle*; 36.
Gār-ulf, m., *a Frisian warrior*; 31; ds. -e, 18. [gār; wulf.]
Gūð-ere, mja., *a Frisian warrior*; 18. [gūð; here.]
Gūþ-lāf, m., 1) *a Danish warrior*; 16. 2) *a Frisian warrior*; gs. -es, 33.
Hengest, m., *a leading Danish warrior*; 17. [hengest 'horse.']
Hnæf, m., *Danish chief*; 2; ds. -e, 40.
Ord-lāf, m., *a Danish warrior*; 16.
Secgan, wk.m.p., *a Germanic (coast) tribe*; gp. Secgena, 24. [secg 'sword'; Cf. seax; Seaxe.]
Sige-ferð, m., *one of Hnæf's warriors (of the tribe of the Secgan)*; 15, 24. [ferð = frið(u).]

SUPPLEMENT

This supplement makes available to students the additions to the Bibliography, Introduction, Notes, and Glossary which the author deems desirable to bring the book up to date. For latest additions see pp. 460-461.

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LANGUAGE. STYLE. VERSIFICATION

(L 6.12.4.) Hans Kuhn, "Zur Wortstellung und -betonung im Altger-

¹ For the reference (under L 5.51, also on p. 170, note on 1066-70), to 'L F. 4.41' read: 'L F. 4.33.'

manischen." *Beitr.* lvii (1933), 1-109. R.: G. Neckel, *Anz. fdA.* lii (1933), 161-163; K. Jost, *Beibl.* xlvii (1936), 225-31.

(L 6.12.5.) S. O. Andrew, "Some Principles of Old English Word-Order." *Medium Ævum* iii (1934), 167-88; *id.*, "Relative and Demonstrative Pronouns in Old English." *Language* xii (1936), 283-93. [Unacceptable.]

(L 6.24a.) Bruce Dickinson, "English Names and English Heathenism." *Essays and Studies by Members of the English Association* xix (1934), 148-60. Cf. Philippon, L 4.42. n. (10).

(L 7.25d 1.) Hertha Marquardt, *Die altenglischen Kenningar. Ein Beitrag zur Stilkunde altgermanischer Dichtung.* Halle, 1938. 4to, 238 pp. [A thorough study.] R.: Fr. Klaeber, *Beibl.* xlix (1938), 321-26; J. W. Rankin, *JEGPh.* xxxviii (1939), 282-85; K. Malone, *MLN.* lv (1940), 73 f. — *id.*, "Fürsten- und Kriegerkenning im Beowulf," *A.* lx (1936), 390-95. [Discussion of a few terms.]

(L 7.25g 1.) Gudmund Schütte, "Ethnische Prunknamen." *ZfdA.* lxvii (1930), 129-39. [Such compound names (e.g., *Gār-Dene*) are used to mark ethnic rank, importance of a person, or significance of a situation.]

(L 7.25l.) Adeline C. Bartlett, *The Larger Rhetorical Patterns in Anglo-Saxon Poetry.* New York, 1935. 130 pp. [Suggestive observations on the rhetorical building up of long passages.]

(L 7.25m.) C. C. Batchelor, "The Style of the *Beowulf*: a Study of the Composition of the Poem." *Speculum* xii (1937), 330-42. [Arrives at the familiar conclusion that *Beowulf* is essentially Christian.]

(L 7.25n.) Frederick Bracher, "Understatement in Old English Poetry." *PMLA.* lii (1937), 915-34. (Cf. *MPh.* iii, 248 f.) See also Lee M. Hollander, "Litotes in Old Norse," *PMLA.* liii (1938), 1-33.

(L 7.25o.) Joan Blomfield, "The Style and Structure of *Beowulf*." *RES.* xiv (1938), 396-403. [A stimulating essay.] Cf. Tolkien, L 4.66b 10. Su. 271 ff.; also Bartlett, L 7.25l. Su.

(L 8.5.) A revised edition of Bright's *Anglo-Saxon Reader* (with its account of "Anglo-Saxon versification") by J. R. Hulbert. New York, 1935.

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(L 9.14.3.) Rudolf Much, *Die Germania des Tacitus erläutert.* Heidelberg, 1937. 464 pp. R.: H. Rosenfeld, *Arch.* clxxiii (1938), 74-78.

(L 9.24.) A German translation of Grønbech's work, entitled *Kultur und Religion der Germanen*, Hamburg, 1937, 1939.

(L 9.28e 1.) Suse Pfeilstücker, *Spätantikes und germanisches Kunstgut in der frühangelsächsischen Kunst.* Berlin, 1936. 244 pp.

(L 9.28g.) R. H. Hodgkin, *A History of the Anglo-Saxons.* Oxford, 1935. (2 vols.) 748 pp. With numerous plates and text figures. Pp. 201-44: 'Heathen Society.' Cf. also Charles Oman, *England before the Norman Conquest*, London, 5th ed., 1921.

(L 9.34a.) Haakon Shetelig and Hjalmar Falk, *Scandinavian Archaeology.* Translated by E. V. Gordon. Oxford, 1937. 458 pp. [A helpful handbook.]

(Ch. 21 'Seafaring,' cf. L 9.48; ch. 22 'Weapons,' cf. L 9.44.) R.: Joan Blomfield, *RES.* xiv (1938), 333-37.

(L 9.34b.) Haakon Shetelig, *Préhistoire de la Norvège*. Oslo, 1926. 280 pp.

(L 9.40a.) Stephen J. Herben, Jr., "A Note on the Helm in Beowulf." *MLN.* lii (1937), 34-36. [On recent illustrative finds in Sweden.]

(L 10.1.) *The Elder Edda*: G. Neckel's 3d ed., 1936; Vol. ii, 2d ed., 1936. — *Codex Regius of the Elder Edda MS. No. 2365, 4 to, in the Old Royal Collection in the Royal Library of Copenhagen*. [Facsimile.] Introd. by A. Heusler. Copenhagen, 1937.

(L 10.6.) A French translation of the *Grettissaga*, with introduction and notes, by F. Mossé, Paris, 1933. lxxvi, 272 pp.

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(L F.3.) A translation (alliterating) of the Fragment and the Episode into Frisian, with brief comment, by D. Kalma in his *Kening Finn (Frisia-Rige, No. 3, 1937, Snits (Sneek))*.

Note. The Finnsburg Story, supplemented by miscellaneous Beowulfian material and combined with the Hengest-Horsa tradition, has been cleverly treated as fiction in John O. Beaty's *Swords in the Dawn: a Story of the First Englishmen*. New York, 1937; London, 1938.

(L F. 4.37a.) George Sanderlin, "A Note on *Beowulf* 1142." *MLN.* liii (1938), 501-03. [Supports Malone.]

(L F. 4.39c.) Fr. Klaeber, *ES.* lxx (1936), 334 f. (A note on Gārulf.)

(L F. 4.43.) A. C. Bouman, "The Heroes of the Fight at Finnsburh." *Acta Philol. Scand.* x (1935), 130-44. [*Ēotan*, Jutes, i.e., 'Danes' (by annexation or assimilation).] See A. lxiii, 415.

NOTES ON THE INTRODUCTION

Page xix, n. 1. The importance of the *Hrólfs saga* has been elaborated again by Berendsohn, L. 4.40a, L. 4.141.3. Su.

Page xxvii. Girvan, L 4.22e. Su. (ch. 3) endeavors to vindicate the historicity of Béowulf.

Page xxix, n. 3. The importance of basic historical elements in the formation of Germanic heroic legends is strongly urged and exemplified by Schütte, see esp. L 4.79.6. Su. (*Gotthiod und Utgard*).

Page xxxv, n. 2. The complete text of Alcuin's letter to bishop Higbald (Speratus): *Monumenta Alcuiniana* ed. Wattenbach et Duenmmler (Berlin, 1873), Epistolae, No. 81.

Page xxxvi, n. 1. and n. 3. *Heaðo-Bards* (Langobards): see Malone, *Widsith*, pp. 155 ff., 174; *Myrgingas: ib.*, pp. 176 ff.

Page xxxvii. As to the original seat of Danish power, see also Schütte, L 4.79.6. Su. (*Our Forefathers*, ii, 353 ff.); Malone, *Widsith*, p. 132.

Page xli. On the tradition of Hygelāc in Scandinavian sources (*Ynglinga-saga*, Saxo), see Malone, L 4.92k. Su.

Page xlv. The *Wægmundingas* are best considered simply Geats (L 4.97e. Su., see note on *læd Scylfinga* 2603, below). Wulfgār most likely came from the Vendel district in Jutland. (Cf. n. 1.)

Page xlvi, n. 1. On the question of Geatish immigration to Jutland, see also Schütte, L 4.79.6. Su. (*Our Forefathers*, ii, 382 ff., *Gotthiod*, i, 172 f.) Cf. also note on l. 445^a, below.

Page l, n. 1. On the nicely differentiated use of the Christian elements, see Tolkien, L 4.66b. 10. Su. 284 f. Cf. also *A.* xxxv, 471 ff.

Page li. Chambers's felicitous term ' [almost] a Christian knight ' (L 4.22b) might well be accepted as an apt description of the hero. — The prevalent view of the strange weakness of the main plot is vigorously opposed in Tolkien's brilliant study. Cf. also p. cxx, n. 2.

Page lxiii. Girvan (ch. 2) stresses the Anglo-Saxon background of the poem. See also note on *stānbogan* 2718, below.

Page lxiv, n. 5. The entire passage, 2444-62, may be viewed as an extended comparison.

Page lxxiii, Language, § 3. The interchange of *Frēsan* and *Frȳsan* (i.e., *ī*) has been explained from an original Ablaut (*Beitr.* xvii, 150, lx, 374; see Glossary). Malone regards it as an instance of an OE. raising of close *ē* to *ī* (*Jesp. Misc.* 49).

Page lxxviii, Language, § 11. Anglian smoothing of *īu* to *ī* (*Bülb.*, § 195): *lixan* 311, 485, 1570.

Page ciii, below. " the more primitive ballads "; i.e., not ballads in a strict technical sense.

Page cix, n. 5. Further criticism of Morsbach's tests: Girvan, pp. 19 ff.

Page cxiii, n. 1. Carleton Brown (L 5.85. Su.) argues for Beowulfian influence on *Maldon*. (He also recognizes such influence in the 17th *Blickling Homily*, see note on ll. 1357 ff., below.) — n. 4. Girvan would place *Beowulf* about A.D. 680-700 (and in Northumbria).

Page cxiv, below. As to the old spear-warrior's speech, 2047 ff., we may venture to guess that it represents an approximation to the basic verse material (of a short lay), especially as the end-stopt line arrangement (*Zeilenstil*) is strikingly carried out here. By the same token, the opening lines of the *comitatus* speech, 2633 ff. may be taken as a survival of ancient traditional verses; cf. also p. lvi. See further *A.* lxiii, 422.

Page cxv. The fact of a direct intercourse in the 5th and 6th centuries between England and Scandinavian countries has been established by archaeological evidence. (Shetelig, L 9.34b. Su. 177; Shetelig and Falk, L 9.34a. Su. 261, 267.) — n. 3. A similar suggestion by Girvan, p. 80. A clever guess by Sedgfield, L 5.51. Su.

Page cxix, n. 1. The description of the chambered tomb (see note on 2718, below) possibly points to the southern part of Scotland which from the 7th to the 10th century was under Northumbrian rule.

Page cxx, n. 2. A hazardous theory: L 4.78b 2. Su. A political purpose in the writing of *Beowulf* was suggested by Brandl, L 4.129e 1. Su., L 4.146d 1. Su. Also Tolkien's thoughtful lecture is to be remembered.

Page cxxii, n. 1. Note the thorough study by Ingeborg Schröbler, *Beowulf und Homer*, L 4.129i. Su.

Page cxxiii, n. 4. 'Pointed parallels' from English history are cited by Girvan, pp. 48 f. (Brandl, L 4.146d 1. Su.)

NOTES ON THE TEXT

4-52 (p. 122, n. 5). A burial ship apparently dating from the 7th century has been dug up in East Suffolk, see *Antiquity* xiii (September, 1939), 260.

62 f. The name of Healfdene's daughter (conjecturally *Yrse*) in our poem does not alliterate with that of her father and brothers. (It may be remembered that the true name of Hrōðgār's daughter has been conjectured [by Malone] to be not Fréawaru, but Hrūt.) Henry B. Woolf, "The Naming of Women in Old English Times," *MPh.* xxxvi, 113-20, has found abundant illustration of father-daughter alliteration and variation in historical monuments; "49 out of 60 father-daughter pairs in the OE. royal families are marked by alliteration, and 18 such pairs are joined by variation." Which, however, seems to show that alliteration was indeed the rule, but not an absolute law. (Note also *Niðhād*, *Beadohild*. Absence of father-son alliteration, e.g., *Frōda*, *Ingeld*; *Gārmund* [*Wærmund*], *Offa*.) (Beibl. I, 330.)¹

83 ff. *ne was hit lenge þā gēn*, etc., 'the time was not yet come.' Similarly the reader is advised that a tragic event which may be feared for the future has not yet come to pass, 1018 f. *nalles fācenstafas / þēod-Scyldingas þenden fremedon*; 1164 f. — As to the burning of Heorot, see L 5.71.8. Su.

159 f. *ēhtende was*. Cf. Fernand Mossé, *Histoire de la forme périphrastique être+participe présent en Germanique*, 2 vols., Paris, 1938 (note Beibl. L, 261-66).

168 f. *nō hē þone gīfstōl grētan mōste*. Grendel was imagined in the (impossible) rôle of a retainer. Note also *healðegn* 142, *renweard* 770.

172-74. *rād eahtedon*, / *hwæt swiðferhðum sēlest wære / wið fārgryrum tō gefremmanne*. Cp., e.g., OE. *Bede* 50. 9 ff. *þā gesomnedon hī gemōt ond beahtedon ond rāddon, hwæt him tō dōnne wære* (= I, c. 14 *initium . . . est consilium, quid agendum esset*), and similar instances; see A. lxiii, 404. In these Beowulfian lines we recognize a scholar's hand.

194. *Higelāces begn*. His name *Bēowulf* is not mentioned before l. 343. The same device, ll. 86: 102, 331: 348, 1294: 1323; also 12: 18. Thus, e.g., also *Helgakv. Hund.* i, 17 *Hogna dóttir*: 30 *Sigrún*; *Nibel.* (ed. Bartsch) 326.1 *ein küneginne*: 329.2 (ze) *Prünkilde*. A similar practice is found in Vergil and

¹ Also in a number of the following notes use has been made of the papers, L 5.35.22 and 24. Su.

Homer (see Schücking, *Heldenstolz und Würde im Angelsächsischen*, pp. 29 f.). The origin of such epic usage invites speculation. Cf. *Introd.*, p. lxxv; (notes on ll. 100, 314).

305 f. Carleton Brown (*PMLA*. liii, 910 f.), in combining certain emendations suggested by Cosijn (Lübke, Trautmann) and Holthausen, proposes to read: *færwearde hēold / gūþmōd gummon*, 'a warlike man held boat-watch.' If we follow Brown in understanding by *gūþmōd gummon* not the chief coast-guard himself, but one of his young men (see l. 293), the text thus improved makes perfectly smooth reading. Stylistically, the entire passage, 301-319, illustrates the typical forward-backward movement (Heinzel's ABA, etc.). It is, of course, to be borne in mind that we have to pay for the agreeable result by two textual changes and a rather odd sequence of words, *gummon*, *guman*.

389^b-390^a. A more likely reading would be: [*pā tō* (or *wið*) *dura efste* (cp. 386^a) / *wīdcūð haleð*.] (Carleton Brown, *l.c.*, 911 f. called attention to the fact that *ēode* in *Beowulf* never stands at the end of a half-line, and *ēodon* only once, 493).

403. An improved reading: [*herewisa* (cp. 259, 370) *gēong*.]. Previous emendations, *hygerōf ēode*, *heapōrinc ēode*, are rendered doubtful (as observed by Sedgefield,³ p. 110) by the fact that this particular variety of the metrical type A is generally avoided in the second half-line, only one case, 3065, being found out of 21 instances; see also note on 389^b-390^a, above.

443. The unique form *Gēotena* — though it might be explained as a permissible variant of *Gēata*, *Language*, § 16.2 — looks like a blending of *Gēata* and *Ēotena*. Could this temporary confusion have led to the unique use of *Hrēðmen* 445?

445^a (p. 144). A critical note on the 'Alfredian' *Gēata*, *Gēatum*: *A*. lxiii, 403 f.

455^a (p. 145, n. 5). See also G. Baesecke, *Beitr.* lxi (1937), 368-78.

457. Hoops (*ESl.* lxx, 77-80) has justly pointed out that *for werefyhtum* ('for defensive fight') as proposed by Grundtvig most naturally accounts for the scribal corruption to *fere fyhtum*. Thus *for* is used to mark purpose (as in *for ārstafum* 458, 382, 'for help').

499 ff. (p. 148, n. 6). Cf. Malone, *Widsith*, p. 158. — (p. 148, n. 7.) Cf. Schütte, *L* 4.79.6. Su. (*Gotthiod* ii, 285, 307 ff.); Girvan, p. 67.

600. *sendeþ* (MS.). It seems after all safer not to give the emendation *snēdeþ* a place in the text. A form like *snēdeþ* (*Language*, § 10.1a) would be unique in *Beowulf*; cf. von Schaubert, *Lit. bl.* lvii, 28. The note on this use of *sendan*, *Beibl.* xl (1929), 24 may be recalled. Cp. also *onsendan*, 'offer to' (in *Vercelli Homilies*), Willard, *A*. liv, 18.

670. *mōdgan mægnes*, *Metodes hylde*. Is this a case of apposition (Tolkien, *L* 4.66b 10. Su. 287: parallel expressions) or addition? Tolkien: "the favour of God was the possession of *mægen*." [Again, "where *Béowulf*'s (own) thoughts are revealed by the poet we can observe that his real trust was in *his own might*." Yet, as Tolkien himself notes, ll. 1658-61 form a decided

exception.] That no *and* is needed to mark addition appears from ll. 397 f. 2809 ff., 2850 f., 3139 f.

694-96. *þæt hie ær tō fela micles / in þām wīnsele wældēað fornam, / Denigea lēode.* Perhaps *fela* should be taken as adverb; *fela* = 'multi' is hardly ever used without partitive genitive. Cp. *Jul.* 444: *tō late micles.*

708 f. The meaning of *wrāpum on andan*, 'for vexation to the foe,' is illustrated by its opposite, *wyrme on willan* 2306 f. See the discussion, *A.* lxiii 409 f.

769. For an attempt to clear up the puzzling relation between *ealuscerwen* and *meoduscserwen*, *Andr.* 1526, see *ESt.* lxxiii, 185 ff. There it was suggested that *ealuscerwen*, which had been coined solely as an allusion to ll. 4^b-6^a ('taking away of the ale[-hall], i.e., consternation), was understood by the author of *Andreas* in the sense of 'dispensing of ale' and quaintly applied to a singular situation. The form of the nonce-word, it is held, might lend itself to either interpretation. [Prof. Holthausen, in a personal letter, suggests that *ealu-* may have been meant originally as *alu*, 'good luck,' 'safety,' occurring in Norse runic inscriptions and, possibly, in Germanic proper names.]

836. *under gēapne hrōf.* Another attempt at an explanation: Sedgefield³, p. 115. Cf. the old note, *MPh.* iii, 256.

870 f. A defense of word *ōper fand / sōðe gebunden* taken as a parenthetical clause: von Schaubert, *l.c.*, 31.

901-15 (p. 162, n. 1). Malone, "Humblus and Lotherus," *Acta Philol. Scand.* xiii (1939), 201-14 considers it "obviously impossible" to identify Lotherus and Heremōd.

1020. *brand* (MS.) *Healfdenes.* H. Marquardt, *A.* lx, 391 ff., argues for the retention, or rather rehabilitation, of *brand* = 'sword,' i.e., 'he who uses the sword'; 'Healfdene's sword,' i.e., 'H.'s distinguished warrior.' In the same way, in l. 1064 *fore Healfdenes hildewisan*, a title inherited from the reign of Hrōðgār's father is used. Similarly, the memory of Atli's father is kept up: *Atlam.* 63 *tōko þeir brás Buðla*, 38 *bæ sá þeir standa, er Buðli átti.* Cf. *A.* lxiii, 413 f., and see note on *lōd Scylfinga* 2603, below.

1066-68. von Schaubert, *l.c.*, 30 suggests for *mānan* the sense of 'direct (to),' 'devote (to)'; *healgamen*, 'entertainment in the hall'; thus the insertion of *be* would be rendered unnecessary.

1082. The use of the article in *on þām meðelstede* supports the assumption that some of the fighting had taken place in the open (outside the hall); see p. 253.

1106. *þonne hit sweordes ecg syððan* (MS.) *scolde.* Meter no less than sense demands an important, predicational word before *scolde*. (Cp. *þæt hit sceādenmæl scýran mōste* 1939). A non-essential adverb, 'afterwards' (*syððan*), won't do, whether we supply mentally, with Schücking, *myndgiend wesan*, or, with W. Krause (cf. H. Marquardt, *Die altenglischen Kenningar*, p. 208), *wesan* ('it should be sword's edge, i.e., fight'). The recently proposed verb *sidian*, 'arrange,' 'determine' (Sievers, cf. Holthausen, *Lit. bl.*

lix, 164) — a nonce-word, it is true, in OE. poetry — is somewhat nearer to the transmitted *syððan* than previous emendations.

1151 f. von Schaubert, *l.c.*, 27 f., could keep *hroden*: *Ðā was heal hroden / fēonda fēorum*. (Cf. Textual Criticism, p. 280, § 28.) Cp. Gen. 2931 f. *brynegield onhrēad*, / *rēc(c)endne wēg rommes blōde*; but Andr. 1003 *deaðwong rudon*, Exod. 412 *rēodan*. A scribe's replacing *roden* by the very common *hroden* would not be surprising.

1176. Malone, A. lxiii, 103 would retain the MS. reading, *hereric* (a nonce-word), 'army commander' (cp. Gothic *reiks*).

1197 ff. (p. 177, n. 1). Cf. Malone, *Widsith*, pp. 141 ff., 151 ff. (162 ff.), on Eormenric, Hāma. He argues that OE. *Brōsingas* may have passed into **Brēsingas*, then **Brisingas* (*Jesp. Misc.* 47 ff.), hence ON. *Brisinga men*. — On ll. 1199 ff., see also A. lxiii, 417 f.

1210. *Gehwearf þā in Francna fapm feorh cyninges*. In this connection the Frankish tradition of the Liber Monstrorum (Par. § 11.1) is to be remembered. It appears that the notion of *Bēowulf's* fabulous strength had been transferred to Hygelac. Cf. W. Keller, L 4.92g.

1247. *þæt hie oft wæron an wig gearwe*. For this reading, see *MPh.* iii, 458; A. lxiii, 418. (Brown, *l.c.*, 914: *andwiggearwe*.)

1351. *idese onlicnes, oðer earmsceapen*. von Schaubert, *l.c.*, 27, who contends for the admission of double alliteration in the second half-line (see note on 1151 f., above), assigns strong stress and alliteration to *oðer*. Cf. A. lxiii, 418 f.

1357 ff. Recent comment on the monsters' haunts: Sedgfield, L 5.51. Su., Mackie, L 5.67a. Su. — Carleton Brown, in a highly significant discussion (*l.c.*, 905 ff.), stresses the fact that the incident of the trees — and they are fiery trees, . . . 'arbores igneas, in quarum ramis peccatores cruciati pendent' — to which the well-known descriptive passage in (the closing portion of) the 17th *Blickling Homily* is attached, does not occur in the earlier versions of the *Visio S. Pauli*; besides, the close verbal agreement between the description in *Beowulf* and in the *Blickling Homily* argues for a direct connection between the homiletic and the *Beowulfian* passage. Hence he draws the important conclusion — confirming in fact the impression of the editor of the Homilies, R. Morris — that the homilist was influenced by the striking landscape description in *Beowulf*. That the author of the 17th Homily appreciated poetry in the vernacular is to be inferred also from the rhythmical and alliterative quality of his prose (cf. Förster, *Arch.* xci, 194 f.).

1375. Sedgfield³ reads *ðrysmah*, to which he attributes the meaning 'is stifling.' (?)

1379. *fela sinnigne* (MS.) *secg*. Malone and Hoops strongly urge the retention of *fela*. Against this is to be noted not only Sievers's statement, *A.M.*, § 23.2, but also, and in particular, the important fact that *fela*-compounds invariably bear *f* alliteration; there are 11 instances in OE. poetry and 2 in OS. If anywhere, here a definite rule is to be recognized.

1563. *fetelhilt* is supposed to refer to a type of swordhilt described by G.

Baldwin Brown, L 9.28e. 221 (and which is regarded by him as an Ags. invention); cf. Girvan, p. 39; Pfeilstücker, L 9.28e 1. Su. 202.

1605 ff. The incident of the sword up to the hilt dissolving in the hot blood recalls a certain Vergilian parallel, *Aen.* xii, 740 f., 734; cf. *Arch.* cxxvi, 348; Berendsohn, L 4.141. 3. Su. 69 f.

1636. *æghwæþrum*, according to Sedgefield, perhaps refers to each of two pairs carrying the head. A plausible explanation.

1850. *þæt þe Sæ-Gēatas sēlan næbben*, etc. It is impossible to prove or disprove that *þe* is = *þē*. The dative of comparison cannot be called un-Germanic (as is shown most clearly by the Old Norse), but it was no doubt reinforced by Latin models (cf. *Beibl.* xlvi, 162). No example of that construction (leaving the debated case out of discussion) occurs in *Beowulf* or *Widsið*. The lack of stress might be taken as an argument for *þe*, cp. 469, 505, 534, 1182, 1353.

1865. *æghwæs untāle ealde wisan*. It cannot be denied that the semi-adverbial use of *ealde wisan* (instead of *on ealde wisan*) in our poem is questionable. Kock's rendering 'the aged leaders' appears satisfactory if, with Hoops, we understand by *ealde wisan* not the kings (note l. 1831), but the leading retainers, *selerædende, ealdgesīðas, snotere ceorlas*. A third possibility, slightly less plausible (note l. 1858), is advocated by Sedgefield, who translates 'the old custom.'

1931 ff. (p. 196, n. 3). *onōrette*, *Wids.* 41, may be taken as the verb of the clause, 'accomplished by fight'; so B.-T., Grein, Schücking, Malone, *et al.*; cf. *Gr. Spr.*, p. 890. — (p. 197.) As to queen Cyneþrýð, wife of Offa II, Bruce Dickins (*Proceedings of the Leeds Philosophical Society*, Vol. IV, Part I) calls attention to the fact that she is the only Old English queen who is known to have issued coins with her own image and superscription — 'Cyneðryð Regina.' "Had Cynethryth enjoyed the substance of power during her son's short reign, or did she attempt to seize the throne after his death?"

1932. von Schaubert, *A.* lxii, 175 f. proposes *firen-ondrysne* (cp. l. 1796), 'terrible usage (practice).?' (?)

2032 ff. Renewed discussion of the Ingeld episode by Malone, *A.* lxiii, 105 ff. (L 5.71.9. Su.), *JEGPh.* xxxix, 76 ff. (L 4.85a 1. Su.) See, on the other hand, *A.* lxiii, 422 f., *Beibl.* l, 223 f. (L 5.35.22. Su.); *JEGPh.* xxxviii, 217 ff. (L 4.85c. Su.) If we insist on the rigid interpretation of *fēmmē* = *virgo* (see also Malone, *Eng. Studies* xvii, 226 f.), its use here (2034, 2059) might well be held to indicate that *Bēowulf*, who is foretelling an event of the future, applies to *Frēawaru* an epithet suitable to her at the time of his report to Hygelāc — he knows her only as a *fēmmē*. — As to *bēah* 2041, it seems to signify a hilt-ring by which the *eald æscwiga* recognizes the sword (2047) of the Heaðobard warrior of former days. (Cp. *Aen.* xii, 940 ff., *Nibel.* 1783.)

2106. A new attempt to explain *fela fricgende* (*sic*): von Schaubert, *A.* lxii, 186. See *A.* lxiii, 423 f.

2178. (*Swā bealdode bearn Ecgðēowes, / guma gūðum cūð*), *gōdum dædum*. Is this an instance of what Tolkien (p. 286) in his penetrating discussion of

the Christian elements calls 're-paganization'? Cp. *bona opera*; *Gen.* 1507 *gōdum dædum*. (*Waldere* i 22 f.) In the same category would seem to belong terms and expressions like *synn* (*ond sacu*), *unsynnum*, *fīren*, *geþyld*, *woroldār*, cp. *māgenes craft*, *morðre swealt* (modeled after *dēaðe swealt*, *Gen.* 1205, *morte morieris*, *Gen.* ii 17), and others.

2183 ff. *Hēan was lange*, etc. Malone, *JEGPh.* xxxvi, 21-23 would explain this phase of *Bēowulf's* life in the light of his spiritual development.

2207 ff. By having folio 179 examined under the ultra-violet lamp Sedgfield³ (Preface, and p. 135 f.) established the fact that no freshening up by a later hand had taken place; he made out such readings as 2212 *heaum hofe*, 2215 *neh gefeng* (but *þ* visible under a later *f*, possibly pointing to an intended *geþrang*), 2220 *bu* or *by*; he conjectured 2226 *þonan* (*s*)*wāt ī(o)de*; he emended *nīwe* 2243 to *nīwel*, 'lying down,' 'deep down.'

2212 f. Motives for depositing gold hoards in the earth: *Shetelig* and *Falk*, *L.* 9.34a. *Su.* 235 f. Cp. ll. 3166 ff. and note.

2435 ff. (p. 213). The accidental slaying of *Herebeald* by *Hæðcyn*. Add: *Malone, Wids.*, p. 160.

2466. MS.: *heaðo ri*, *n*; "the correction with a lighter ink," *Zupitza*; *Malone* (*A.* lxiii, 103 f.), who besides notes a difference in the shape of *n*, reads *heaðoric* (see l. 1176), 'war ruler,' cp. *Heaporic, Wids.* 116 (cf. *Malone, Wids.*, pp. 158 ff.).

2558 f. A pleasing variant punctuation offered by *Brown, l.c.*, 916: *hāt hildeswāt-hrūse dynede — / biorn* ('burned') *under beorge. Bordreand onswāf.*

2577. *Sedgfield*³ guesses *mid egelāfe*.

2603. *lēod Scylfinga*. *W. F. Bryan* (*MPh.* xxxiv, 113 ff.) ably supports the view that *Wēohstān* — as often happened in those days — temporarily took service with a foreign prince, viz. the Swedish king, and thus had to fight even against his own countrymen; he was unquestionably a Geat. The term *lēod Scylfinga*, it is explained, which might have been applied to him on account of his famous exploit in the Swedish service (ll. 2611 ff.), clung to his son, who strictly speaking had no right to it. Cf. *freca Scyldinga* 1563; also ll. 1020, 1064.

2687. *wāpen windum* (MS.) *heard* has recently been upheld again; thus *Holthausen*, note; *von Schaubert, Lit. bl.* lvii, 29. Cp. *āhyrded heaposwāte* 1460, *scūrheard* 1033.

2718. *stānbogan*, 'stone arches.' The vaulting or corbeling in megalithic chambered tombs is not infrequently met with in Ireland and Scotland (*Alexander Keiller* and *Stuart Piggott, Antiquity*, xiii (1939) 360 f.) [Cf. *John Thurnam, Archaeologia* xlii (1869), 202-4.]

2922-98 (p. 223). The fall of *Ongenþéow* in a fight against two brothers. Add: *Malone, Wids.*, pp. 133-35.

3071 f. *þæt se secg wære . . . hergum gehearðerod, hellbendum fæst*. See *A.* xxxv, 268-70, lxiii, 425.

3074. *Sedgfield*³ conjectures *goldwāge*. See his note.

3115. *weaxan*. See *L.* 5.81. *Su.*

3146. The expression *windblond gelæg* has given trouble to various critics.

See, e.g., an earlier comment, *JEGPh.* vi, 196; a recent note by Girvan, p. 37. Perhaps *wōpe bewunden* helps to explain it; the wind 'subsided' when the lamentation set in, 3146^a, 3148^b ff., — so the wailing could be clearly heard. Thus *windblond gelæg* would practically serve the same purpose as the very appropriate *swigedon ealle* 1699. (Note *Elene* 1272 ff.)

3150 ff. A. H. Smith, L 1.14. Su. has been able to establish some new MS. readings; thus, e.g., 3153 : : : : . g : : : . *gas*, which may reasonably be reconstructed as *hefige dagas*; 3154 *werudes* (for *wigendes*); besides 3157 *hleō on hoe*, 'a shelter on the promontory,' which, however, seems problematical; in fact, the variant 'text by visual examination' shows *lide* instead of *hoe*; the noun *hōh* in the sense of 'promontory' occurs nowhere else in the OE. poetry.

3156 ff. On memorial cairns, see Sedgefield, *JEGPh.* xxxv, 168. On two conspicuous grave mounds in the Thames valley, see Hodgkin, L 9.28g. Su. 227.

THE FIGHT AT FINNSBURG

Introduction

P. 235, n. 4. Cf. also the mention, Introd. xxxiv, n. 7.

Notes on the Text

6. *grāghama*. Of the two possible meanings, 'wolf' and 'coat of mail,' the former is by all means to be preferred.

16. *æt ōþrum durum*. It has been repeatedly pointed out that there were two doors opposite each other in the hall of the Northumbrian king Eadwine (Bede, *H.E.* ii, c. 13).

34. The conjecture *Hwearf flacra* (or **hlacra*) *ærn* (with period after *fæla* 33) is too tempting to be resisted.

APPENDIX II

Page 270, n. Cf. Girvan, ch. 2 (conditions of life predominantly Anglo-Saxon).

APPENDIX III

Page 280. § 28. Double alliteration in the *b*-line advocated: von Schaubert, *Lit.bl.* lviii, 27 (1251^b, type Db; 1351^b, type Da, see note, above; 1151^b MS., see note, above; 2916^b MS.).

APPENDIX IV

Page 283, n. Add: Malone's edition of *Widsið*, London, 1936.

Page 286, n. On *Deor* 14 ff., see further *Jour. of Eng. Liter. Hist.* iii, 253 ff., *Eng. Studies* xix, 193 ff.; *MLR.* xxxii, 374 ff., *London Mediæval Studies* i (Part 2), 165 ff.

Page 287. *Wids.* 34: *Hringwald* (MS.: *hringwæld*).

ADDITIONS TO THE SUPPLEMENT

Bibliography

(L 2.7.4.) The Heyne-Schücking *Beowulf* re-edited by Else von Schaubert: 15th ed., 1940; issued in three parts: text (105 pp.), commentary and glossary of proper names (144 pp.), glossary (232 pp.). [Completely and carefully revised; notes very largely rewritten. Distinctly conservative treatment of the text.] R.: Fr. Klaeber, *ESL* lxxiv (1941), 219-23; K. Schneider, *Beibl.* lii (1941), 1-6.

(L 3.16c.) Charles W. Kennedy, *Beowulf Translated into Alliterative Verse, with a Critical Introduction*. New York and London, 1940. lxvi, 121 pp.*

(L 4.13c.) W. L. Renwick and Harold Orton, *The Beginnings of English Literature to Skelton 1509*. London, 1939. 431 pp. [Largely bibliographical, intended as a students' guide.]

(L 4.66b 3.) James R. Caldwell, "The Origin of the Story of Bothvar-Bjarki." *AfNF*. lv (1939), 223-75. ['Bjarki' originally derived from some version of the folk-tale, The Two Brothers (Grimm, No. 60).]

(L 4.66b 11.) L. Whitbread, "Grendel's Abode: an Illustrative Note." *Eng. Studies*, xxii (1940), 64-66. [Description of the land of purgatorial torment in the Old Irish prose text, *Fís Adamnáin*.]**

(L 4.85a 2.) Kemp Malone, "Freawaru." *Jour. of Eng. Lit. Hist.* vii (1940), 39-44. [Name coined by the *Beowulf* poet, in place of the original *Hrūt*.]

(L 4.92.1.) Kemp Malone, "Ecgtheow." *Mod. Lang. Quarterly* i (1940), 37-44. [Ecgbēow a Wylfing. See note on l. 461, below. Cf. L 4.97d; L 4.97e. Su.]

(L 5.86.) H. Lamar Crosby, Jr., *MLN*. lv (1940), 605-06. [*stefn* 212, 'prow,' or 'forecastle'; (*wudu*) *bunden* 216 applies to the 'tied up' or 'laced' structure of North German and Scandinavian vessels.]

(L 5.87.) Calvin S. Brown, Jr., "Beowulf's Arm-Lock." *PMLA*. lv (1940), 621-27. [Explains Beowulf's mode of fighting Grendel in the light of modern wrestling technique. See note on l. 748 f., below.]

(L 6.12.6.) Karl Schneider, *Die Stellungstypen des finiten Verbs im urgermanischen Haupt- und Nebensatz*. Heidelberg, 1938. 73 pp.

(L 6.12.7.) J. Fourquet, *L'ordre des éléments de la phrase en germanique ancien*. Paris, 1938. 300 pp. R.: K. Schneider, *Beibl.* l. (1939) 225-33.

(L 7.25p.) Anton Pirkhofer, "Figurengestaltung im Beowulf-Epos." (*Ang. F.* lxxxvii.) Heidelberg, 1940, 160 pp.

(L 8.131.) W. H. Vogt, "Altgermanische Druck-*'Metrik.'*" *Beitr.* lxiv (1940), 124-64. [Skeptical attitude toward Heusler; attempts new ways. Examples chosen from ON. and OHG.]

(L 9.28h.) Hermann Schneider (and seven collaborators), *Germanische Altertumskunde*. München, 1938. 504 pp. [Including, e.g., Helmut de

* Has not yet been seen by me.

** W. W. Lawrence's article, "Grendel's Lair," *JEGPh.* xxxviii (1939), 477-80 has been out of reach.

Boor's 'Old Germanic Poetry,' pp. 306-430, Hermann Schneider's 'Religion,' pp. 222-305.] R.: L. Wolff, *Anz. fdA.* lviii (1939), 101-10.

Note. (See Intr., p. cii.) Franklin Cooley, in a paper, "Early Danish Criticism of Beowulf" [chiefly: Thorkelin and Grundtvig], *Jour. of Eng. Lit. Hist.* vii (1940), 45-67, points out (p. 61 f.) that the title 'Bjowulfs Drape' (see p. cii, n. 1.) first appeared in Dannevirke ii, in 1817.

Notes on the Text

62 f. It should be added that the absence of alliteration in the names, Frōda, Ingeld recalls Langobard practice; see H. B. Woolf, *The Old Germanic Principles of Name-Giving*, Baltimore, 1939, pp. 231 f.

445 a. (p. 144). Malone, *Beibl.* li, 262-64, objects to *Angl.* lxiii, 403 f. (p. 454).

461. *gara* (MS., commonly emended to *Wedera*) *cyn.* Malone, *Mod. Lang. Quarterly* i (1940), 37 f. proposes to read *Wulgara cyn.* (*Wulgaras*, **Wulgaras*, = *Wylfingas*.) It is certainly difficult to account for a scribal blunder *gara* in place of *Wedera*. In this connection it is suggested by Malone that Ecġþēow was a Wylfing by birth.

748 f. C. S. Brown (L 5.87) translates: "he grasped quickly, with hostile thoughts, and sat up against (Grendel's) arm," explaining it to mean that "Bēowulf put an arm-lock onto Grendel at the latter's first attack, and never released it." He also takes *wriþan* 964 as 'twist.' Cf. Grattan's note in Chambers' edition; also Dehmer, L 4.66 b5.2.59 ff.

2041. On *bēah*, 'hilt-ring,' see *Beibl.* li (1940), 206 f.

Finnsburg 34. Holthausen's suggestion *hlacra* may be supported by *Völuspá* 50, *ari hlakkar*.

Finnsburg 36. Francis P. Magoun, *ZfdA.* lxxvii (1940), 65 f. argues for *Finns buruh*, cf. *Etzeln burc* (Nibel.) and, perhaps, *Brun(n)an* (or *Brūnan*) *burg* (OE. Chron., A.D. 937).

Note. On *Wids.* 111, *innweorud Earmannrīces* and its close relation to the following lines, see Caroline Brady, *Speculum* xv (1940), 454-59.

GLOSSARY

æfen-ræst, fjō. (?)

anda. See note on 708 f., above.

(ge-)bætan. Brown, *PMLA*. liii, 914 f.: *saddle*.

be-nemnan. Cp. *Par. Ps.* 88.43 *ðeope aðe benemdest* (=jurasti), 88.3, 94.11, 131.11, *Husb. Mess.* 49.

bēod-genēat. [*ZfdA.* lx, 70; *Beitr.* lx, 398 f.]

brūn. See Ingerid Dal, *Norsk Tidsskrift for Sprogvidenskap* ix (1937), 219-30.

*dēagan. Flasdieck, *A.* lx, 267: **dugan* or **dēogan*.

eaxl. 1117: (as .?)

eom, wesan, bēon. Cf. Flasdieck, *Est.* lxxi, 336-40.

fæhð(o). On the origin of 'feud,' see Malone, *Eng. Studies* xxi, 269-71. [Su.]

frēa-wrāsn. See Herben, *L.* 9.40a.

fyrge(-strēam). Malone: *mountainous, huge*. [ture.]

gäst, gæst. Tolkien, p. 279: *creagēn*, w. negat. (ðā) gēn, *not yet, no more*. [1. Su. 106.]

gombe. Cf. Gutenbrunner, *L.* 4.88b
grom-heort, grom-hȳdig. Prose examples (in *Vercelli Homilies*): Willard, *A.* liv, 14.

hæft-mēce, and hepti-sax. Cf. Shetelig and Falk, *L.* 9.34a. Su. 385.

hē. him 1056 is dat. plur., not sing.
herg (hearg). [Cp. Harrow(-) in place-names.]

hild-fruma. *Perh. *warrior, hero*, (Marquardt *A.* lx, 390).

hōs. [Cf. *Arch.* clxix, 1 ff.]

hring. hringa þengel, fengel, perh. *corslet owner, warrior* (?) (Marquardt, *A.* lx, 394 f.; cf. *Beibl.* xlix, 325).

lāf. On fēla, homera lāf, etc., see Marquardt, *Kenningar*, *L.* 7.25d 1. Su. 131 f.

lēod w. gen. plur. (Gēata, etc.), perh. *representative of a people* (Marquardt, *l.c.*, 251).

ge-licgan. gelæg 3146, *strike out*: (pluperf.)

mægen-fultum, perh. *support of one's strength*, cp. l. 1835 (Marquardt, *l.c.*, 223).

on-sælan, *disclose*.

on-sēcan. Cp. *wyllað mē lāðe lifes asēcean*, *Par. Ps.* 118.95 (=ut perderent me).

scūr-heard. See *A.* lxiii, 414.

seomian. [OHG. *gi-semōn*; *Beitr.* lv, 311 f.]

sin-nihte, nja.; 161, acc. sing. (*A.* lxiii, 404.)

(snēdan, see note on l. 600, above).

synn. See Heusler, *Germanentum*, *L.* 9.28c. 56.

tō. On the origin of the meaning *too* (from negat. clauses), see L. G. Downs, *JEGPh.* xxxviii, 64-68.

þenden. Cf. *A.* xxvii, 273.

þonne. For þonne used with the definite past tense (1121, 1143, cp. 2880), see Möllmer, *Konjunktionen und Modus im Temporal-satz des Altenglischen* (Breslau, 1937), pp. 24 f.

ge-þrūen. Flasdieck, *A.* lx, 345.

wæg-bora. Cf. *A.* lxiii, 420, *Beibl.* l, 331.

wala. See Herben, *L.* 9.40a. Su.

wig-fruma. Perh. *warrior, hero* (Marquardt, *A.* lx, 390).

wreopen-hilt, wyrm-fāh. See Girvan, p. 39.

Breca, Brondingas. Malone, *Wids.*, p. 192. Brōsinga(s), *ib.*, p. 152 (see note on 1197 ff., above).

Ecg-wela. [*L.* 5.71.5. (?)]

Ongen-þeow. Malone, *Wids.*, pp. 172, 180. [Su.]

Wealh-þeow. Gordon, *L.* 4.78d 1.

Wyfingas. Malone, *Wids.*, pp. 199 f.

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(L 1.3a.) Kemp Malone, "Thorkelin's Transcripts of *Beowulf*." *Studia Neophilologica* xiv (1942), 25-30. [The pointing of the text.] R.: Fr. Klaeber, *ib.* xv (1943), 339 f.

(L 1.3b.) Kemp Malone, "Readings from the Thorkelin Transcripts of *Beowulf*." *PMLA*. lxiv (1949), 1190-1218. [E.g., 47^b *ge(l)denne*, 1287^a, 1734^a for his *unsnyttrum* (A), 1737^a, 2042^b *genam* (B), 2186^a (*drih*)*ten* (Thk. emend.), 3179^a.]

(L 2.15.) F. Holthausen's *Beowulf*, 8th ed., Part I, 1948. R.: Fr. Klaeber, *D. Lit. z.* lxx (1949), 210-213.

(L 2.17d.) An edition of *Beowulf* and *Judith*, forming Vol. iv of *The Anglo-Saxon Poetic Records*, by Elliott Van Kirk Dobbie is in preparation. Cf. Intr., p. cxxix.

(L 2.17e.) A *Variorum Edition* of *Beowulf* by Kemp Malone is in preparation.

(L 3.16e.) Philip W. Souers, *Speculum* xvi (1941), 351 f.: review of Kennedy's translation of *Beowulf*.

(L 4.10a.) George Sampson, *The Concise Cambridge History of English Literature*. Cambridge and New York, 1941. 1094 pp.

(L 4.13a.) Andreas Heusler, *Die altgermanische Dichtung*. 2. ed. (augmented). Babelsberg, 1943. 250 pp. Cf. also Georg Baesecke, *Vor- und Frühgeschichte des deutschen Schrifttums*. Vol. i: *Vorgeschichte*. Halle, 1940. 557 pp. *Passim*.

(L 4.13f.) *A Literary History of England*, ed. by Albert C. Baugh. New York and London, 1948. Book I, Part I: Kemp Malone, *The Old English Period*. 105 pp. [A brilliant scholarly account.] (Pp. 92-94: *Beowulf*; pp. 49-52: *Finnsburg*.)

(L 4.22.2.) H. M. Chadwick and N. K. Chadwick, *The Growth of Literature*. Vol. iii, 1940. xxvi, 928 pp. [Oral literature of the Tartars and of certain Polynesian and African peoples; a "note on English ballad poetry"; a "general survey" (of 207 pages). R.: Kemp Malone, *MLN*. lvi (1941), 401 f.

(L 4.66b 11.) Kemp Malone, "Grendel and Grep." *PMLA*. lvii (1942), 1-14. [The Grep story in Saxo (book v) a somewhat remote parallel to the Grendel story.]

(L 4.85a 3.) Kemp Malone, "Hagbard and Ingeld." *Essays and Studies in Honor of Carleton Brown* (1940), 1-22. [Seems to point out parallels of Saxo's story of Hagbard and Signe to the Ingeld story.] — *id.*, "Swerting." *Germanic Review* xiv (1939), 235-57. (Both papers have been out of reach.)

* This supplement was prepared in 1949-50. Owing to the unusual conditions, various books have been inaccessible to the editor, and completeness cannot be vouched for. The titles of some papers which could not be consulted: M. Hamilton, "The Religious Principle in *Beowulf*," *PMLA*, June, 1946; James R. Hulbert, "Beowulf and the Classical Epic," *MPh.*, November, 1946.

(L 4.92m.) Kemp Malone, "Hygd." *MLN.* lvi (1941), 356-58. [The character of Hygd as developed by the poet. New translation of some lines. "Hygd and Þrýð are presumably historical characters. We have no means of knowing what they were actually like; but it is a safe presumption that their names contributed largely to the development of their characters and careers in story." If it is argued that Hygd's name properly alliterates with her father's name, it is only fair to point out that the initial agreement of the names Hygelāc: Hygd is suspicious.]

(L 4.100.3.) Inger M. Bobberg, "Die Sage von Vermund und Uffe." *Acta Philol. Scand.* xvi (1942), 129-57. [The Danish version (Saxo, Sven, Annales Ryenses) derived from continental Anglian, not Old English, tradition.]

(L 4.145b.) Fr. Klaeber, "Noch einmal *Exodus* 56-58 und *Beowulf* 1408-10." *Arch.* clxxxvii (1950), 72 f.

(L 4.156a.) (Cf. L 6.23.) B. J. Timmer, "Wyrð in Anglo-Saxon Prose and Poetry." *Neophilologus* xxvi (1940-41), 24-33, 213-28. — Hans Galinsky, "Sprachlicher Ausdruck und künstlerischer Gehalt germanischer Schicksalsauffassung in der angelsächsischen Dichtung." *Est.* lxxiv (1941), 273-323.

(L 5.26.25.) F. Holthausen, *Est.* lxxiv (1941), 324-25. [*icge* 1107 = *ilge*, weak adj., **ilig* 'resplendent,' cf. ON. *itr* (a return to his 2. ed.); *Widsið* 126: *æt niðstan*.] — (L 5.26.26.) *id.*, *Studia Neophil.* xiv (1942), 160. [461 *wigana*; 3168 *swā heom æror wæs* (cf. L 1.14. Su.).] — (L 5.26.27.) *id.*, *Beibl.* liv/lv (1943), 27-30. [404 *hēoð* 'interior,' 461, 769, 1174, 3075, 3168.]

(L 5.35.25.) Fr. Klaeber, *Beibl.* li (1940), 206 f. [*bēah* 2041, 'hilt-ring.'] — (L 5.35.26.) *id.*, *Beibl.* lii (1941), 216-19. [Function of *oð þæt*.] — (L 5.35.27.) *id.*, "Unferð's Verhalten im *Beowulf*." *Beibl.* liii (1942), 270-72. — (L 5.35.28.) *id.*, *Beibl.* liv/lv (1944), 173-76. [404 *heorð* 'floor of a fireplace' answers in meaning to ON. *gölf*, cf. *Völundarkviða* 16.5.] — (L 5.35.29.) *id.*, "Randglossen zur Texterklärung des *Beowulf*." *Beitr.* lxxii (1950).

(L 5.71.10) (Cf. L 4.85a 1. Su.) Kemp Malone, *Angl.* lxxv (1941), 227-29. [2041-43, 445, 991.] — (L 5.71.11.) *id.*, "Old English *beagas*." *Beibl.* lii (1941), 179 f. [The plur. of *bēah* occurs in a primary sense 'rings' and a secondary sense 'valuables,' but the sing. *bēah* nowhere means 'thing of value' (see l. 2041).]

(L 7.25q.) B. J. Timmer, "Irony in Old English Poetry." *Eng. Studies* xxiv (1942), 171-75. ["There is very little, if any, humor in OE. poetry. Some examples of irony, but of a grim nature and mostly contained in one word; sometimes it arises from the context."]

(L 7.25r.) Henry B. Woolf, "On the characterization of *Beowulf*." *ELH.* xv (1948), 85-92.

(L 7.25s.) Kemp Malone, "*Beowulf*." *Eng. Studies* xxix (1948), 162-172. [A critical analysis of the poem.]

(L 8.13m.) John Collins Pope, *The Rhythm of Beowulf. An Interpretation of the Normal and Hypermetric Verse-Forms in Old English Poetry.* New Haven, 1942. 386 pp. [A very thorough, important treatise.]

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(L 8.130.) Paull F. Baum, "The Meter of the *Beowulf*." *MPh.* xlv (1948), 73-91.

(L 9.28i.) Elizabeth Martin Clarke, *Culture in Early Anglo-Saxon England*. Baltimore, 1947.

(L 9.39a.) Sune Lindqvist, "Sutton Hoo and *Beowulf*." *Antiquity*, No. 87 (Sept., 1948), pp. 131-140, = *Fornvännen*, 1948, pp. 94-110. [The Sutton Hoo burial-ship finds used for dating the poem. The helmet and shield dating from c. 600 A.D. and closely resembling Swedish workmanship point to early relations between England and Sweden (Uppland, Gotland).] Cf. Supplement, pp. 452 and 453.

(L 10.9.) Jan de Vries, *Altnordische Literaturgeschichte*. (P. Grdr. 15.) i, Berlin, 1941; ii, 1942.

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(L F.2.16.) *Finnsburg*, ed. by Elliott Van Kirk Dobbie, in *The Anglo-Saxon Minor Poems* (Vol. vi of *The Anglo-Saxon Poetic Records*). New York, 1942.

(L F.4.44.) Helge Kokeritz, *Studia Neophil.* xiv (1942), 277-79. [Ll. 4-5.] Cf. Fr. Klaeber, *ib.* xv (1943), 341.

(L F.4.45.) Willy Meyer, *Beibl.* liv/lv (1943), 125 f. [Ll. 5-6.]

(L F.4.46.) Kemp Malone, "Hildeburg and Hengest." *ELH.* x (1943), 257-84. — *id.*, "Finn's Stronghold." *MPh.* xliii (1945), 83-85.

Note. (See Intr., p. clxxxiii.) Fredrik Gadde, "Viktor Rydberg and Some *Beowulf* Questions." *Studia Neophil.* xv (1943), 71-90. [Cites some of the theories propounded in Rydberg's *Undersökningar i germansk mytologi* (1886, 1889); mentions, *inter alia*, a comment on them to the effect that "the poet in him had a fatal influence on the scholar."] — Franklin Cooley, "William Taylor of Norwich and *Beowulf*." *MLN.* lv (1940), 210 f. [W. Taylor the author of an anonymous review of Thorkelin's edition in the *Monthly Review* of 1816.]

NOTES ON THE TEXT

168 f. (A final statement.) The general meaning is: (Grendel "inhabited" Heorot at night, but) in the daytime he let the hall alone. This thought is expressed in a strikingly concrete and ironical way: he did not approach the king's throne (like a retainer) nor did he receive gifts from him, — the latter idea being implied by *nē his myne wisse*, 'nor did he feel (affection) gratitude for it'; *his* refers to *gífstöl* = 'gifts' (cf. *Gnom. Ex.* 68; *Beow.* 1177 f.; and *Wand.* 44). There is no reason why *myne wisse* might not be used as well of the retainer as of the chief who bestows gifts on him (*Wand.* 27). It was God who prevented the accursed fiend from entering in broad daylight. (Cf., by the way, 646 ff.)

404. *þæt hē on heo[r]ðe gestōd.* The Geats had entered the hall. *Beowulf* then proceeded, until he took his stand (stopped) on the floor of the fireplace, in front of Hrōðgār (see 358 f.). Cf. *Völundarkviða* 16 *hon inn um gekk enlangan sal, / stōð á gólfi.* The MS. form *heoðe* possibly represents phonetic spelling; cf. 567 *sweoðum*; also *MLN.* xviii, 244 f., *Beibl.* xxxii, 37 f.

414. *heofenes hāðor* 'the clear sky' is more expressive than *heofenes haðor*. Of course, if we can be sure that "the very faint ð" (Pope 323) written above the line denotes an authorized correction, we must write *haðor*.

457^a. If the eminently plausible reading *Flor wjerefyhtum* is adopted, it may be questioned whether *þū* is to be dropped (or, possibly, to be assigned to the second half-line).

461. None of the three emendations, *Wedera*, *Wulgara* (Malone), *wigana* (Holthausen), is entirely satisfactory.

473. *tō secganne*. It seems entirely proper (though contrary to the orthodox practice) to retain the inflected infinitive as purposely used by the author. No need to emend to *tō secgan*. The difference between the two varieties appears to be due to a difference of context. The short forms, 316 *mæl is mē tō fēran*, 2555 f. *næs ðær māra fyrst / frēode tō friclan*: a cleancut close. The fuller forms, 473^a *sorh is mē tō secganne on sefan mīnum . . .*, 1724^b, 1805^a, 1941^a, 2093^a: a minor rest within the main clause. (2562 as transmitted looks like an exception.) To reduce these two groups to a rigid metrical uniformity (in favor of the short forms) would not be fair to the author. A third set of forms, occupying an entire half-line, weighty, solemn, 173 f. *hwæt swiðferhðum sēlest wære / wið færgryrum tō gefrenmanne*, generally representing the type, 1417 ff. *Denum eallum wæs, / winum Scyldinga weorce on mōde / tō gepolianne*, 257^a, 1003^a, 1731^a, 1851^a, 1922^a, 2416^a, 2445^a, 2452^a, 2644^a, occurs with remarkable frequency. (A striking example, *Christ* 1621 f.) Thus there are three nicely discriminated sets of metrical grades answering to three sets of textual context. The systematic distinction may be considered a Beowulfian peculiarity. (Similarly, a delicate artistic feeling seems to have prompted the duality of 9 *oð þæt him æghwylc ymbsittendra* and 2733 f. *næs sē folccynning, / ymbesittendra ænig ðāra*. Cf. also T. C. § 13.)

600^a. A daringly brilliant guess by Holt.⁸: *swendeþ*. Cf. *Lit. bl.* xvi (1895), 82.

747. On the basis of some uncertain traces of letters in the MS. Pope (372) would insert *him swā* before *ræhte ongēan*, which, however, hardly makes acceptable sense.

769. Holthausen (L 5.26.27) refers to names like OHG. *Alu-berht*, OE. *Alu-*, *Ealu-berht*, *-burg*, *-wine*, ON. *Ol-björn*, *-valdr*, and runic *alu*, frequently met with in runic inscriptions and apparently meaning 'good luck,' 'safety.' Thus *ealuscerven* 'taking away of good luck.' (Cf. note on p. 455.) Thus the annoying riddle of *ealuscerven* (*meoduscerven*) seems to be happily solved by a twofold misunderstanding: 1) (taking away of) good luck: ale; 2) taking away: dispensing (of ale, mead). The actual meaning of the noun in l. 769 is, most likely, 'disaster,' with a subaudition of 'terror.'

779. *þæt hit ā mid gemete manne ænig* and 2615 *brūnfāgne helm, hringde byrnan*. The exceptional form of alliteration can hardly be objected to. (Transverse alliteration.) Cf. also T. C. § 18, § 27.

870 f. The text as printed needs revision; *word oþer* as contrast to *ealðege-segena* seems rather weak, and the uncalled-for *eft* decidedly awkward. A return to the punctuation of the first two editions (*word oþer fand / sōðe*

gebunden taken parenthetically, no semicolon after *gebunden*), as fully explained in *MPh.* iii, 456, is recommended.

963. In this line as well as in 2377 and 2828 Malone (*Eng. Studies* xviii, 257) takes *him* (= *hine*) as modern forms foreshadowing the general later English status. However, the dative in 2828 *ac him irenna ecga fornāmon* possibly represents an archaic construction comparable to the dative with *forgrīpan*, *forgrindan*, *forswerian*, *forlēosan*, *foreldan*, *forscrifan* (?).

982 ff. Malone (*Angl.* lvii, 315) regards *eorles cræfte* as "dative of accompaniment" going with *hand* and *fingras*, "the hand and fingers of the foe and the strength of the hero." Such a dative (or rather instrumental), for which he pleads in numerous instances, is no doubt to be recognized in connection with verbs (mostly of motion) and applied particularly to nouns of collective sense, as, e.g., 922 *tryddode tīrfast getrume micle*, 924 *medostigge mæt mægþa hōse*, 2914 f. *cwōm / faran flotherge*, *Elene* 150 f. *cōm þā wigena hlēo / þegna þrēate*, 691 *heht þā swā cwicne corðre lēdan*, also *Beow.* 1011 f. *ne gefrægen ic þā mægþe mārān weorode / ymb hyra sincgyfan sēl gebēran*. (Cf. Heusler, *Allisl. Elementarbuch* § 382.4. Correspondingly, the ablative in Latin, as *Aeneid* i, 497 *incessit magna iuvenum stipante caterva*.) By extension also, e.g., *Gen.* 1652 *oð þæt hie becōmun corðrum miclum / folc fērende* (cf. 1986 *on mægenicorðrum*), *Guðl.* 894 *weorude cwōmun . . . hlōpum þringan*. A case like *Beow.* 1980 *meoduscencum hwearf or* 2672 *ligyðum fōr* (or *Andr.* 1205, *Elene* 24) probably represents the utmost limit of such a usage. A plain sense of 'addition' (= 'and') is very doubtful. In that case *mid* is to be expected, as *Beow.* 1706 *mægen mid mōdes snyttrum* (or *ēac*, as *Guðl.* 206).

1118. *gūðrinc āstāh*. Which one? Unquestionably, Hildeburh's son.

1174. Holthausen (*L* 5.26.27) proposes *þū nū [frēode] hafast*. (So Brown, *PMLA.* liii (1938), 913.) Holthausen also (*metri causa*) changes *nēan ond feorran* to *feorran ond nēan*. A lacuna after 1174 seems a far from improbable assumption (cf. Bugge 92).

1382. It may, after all, be advisable to give *wundini* (instead of *wundnum*) as an archaic instrumental form a place in the text.

1610. *wælraþas* or *wælrāpas* (cf. the numerous *wæl* compounds)? Both are admissible.

1688 f. *or . . . fyrngewinnes*. If *or* is understood to refer to the ungodly acts of the giants which preceded the deluge (cf. 113 f.), or even to the fratricide (as the "prima causa"), the clause introduced by *syðþan* might be held to refer to *fyrngewinnes*, not to *or fyrngewinnes*. Of course, if we venture to take *or* in a broader sense and translate 'all about the ancient strife,' the situation is certainly simplified.

1734. *for his unsnyttrum*. Malone (*L* 1.3b.Su.²) has established the fact that *for* is not an emendation of Thorkelin's, but was found in Thorkelin transcript A.

1783. *wiggeweorþad*. The entire body of OE. poetry yields, by the side of very many examples of *geweorðod*, only two instances of *weorðod*, sc. *Elene* 1195 *wigge weorðod* and *Beow.* 1783 *wigge weorþad*. In both cases presumably

a compound was intended; cf. *lyftgeswenced* 1913, *handgewripene* 1937; Intr., p. cv and n. 3.

1809. Against *lānes* it is to be noted that, in contrast to the very common adjective *lāne*, the noun *lān* is never found in OE. poetry, except in *Gen. B* 601, 692, where it is a loan-word from Old Saxon.

1931 f. Malone's view (L 4.92m) of the old *crux* is strikingly original: "the good folk-queen had weighed (implying 'criticized,' 'disapproved of') the arrogance and terrible wickedness of Thryth." By this interpretation the harshness of transition from Hygd to Þrýð is moderated. But the meaning assigned to *wegan* is problematic; in the earliest example given in *NED.*, *Poema Morale* 63, the idea of weighing the good against the bad qualities is still clearly recognizable. Besides, the whole idea, interesting enough psychologically, strikes one as altogether too modern. — For the reading *Mōð Þrýðo wæg*, see note on 2706 below.

1981. Who is meant by *Hæreðes dohtor*, could not be understood without reference to 1926 ff. This shows the structural connection of the Þrýð episode with the main narrative.

2032. *ðeoden* (MS.) is taken by Malone (L 5.71.9) = *þeodan*, dative of an assumed noun *þeoda*, 'military leader,' 'lord,' which he supports by *Widsið* 11, *þeoda gehwylc* (see note in his edition). However, apart from a very few negligible instances, *gehwylc*, when used in OE. poetry with a noun or *ān*, appears invariably with a preceding partitive genit. plur. — there are more than a hundred such passages. Hence, *þeoda* must be understood as genit. plur. of *þeod* or should be emended to *þeodna*.

2041 f. Malone (L 5.71.10) remarks that the scribe seems to have intended *genam* (not *geman*); he translates 'he who took all'; *bēah*, pret. of *būgan*, 'fled,' *gesyðð* = *ge* 'and,' *syhþ* = *segþ*. (?) "Starkad was he who endured everything, even the supreme humiliation of having to fall back before the enemy." He thinks the reference is to Starkað's flight before the Danes after the fall of Regnald in a hard-fought battle (*Saxo* vii, v). He adds: "In a forthcoming study I try to show that Regnald is the Scandinavian counterpart of Wiðergyld." But it is not very likely that the poet would have singled out for allusion a far from creditable episode in the life of the grim old warrior.

2150. [*mīnra*] *lissa gelong*. The insertion of *mīnra* (*JEGPh.* viii, 257) improves the sense appreciably, but even a metrical rigorist (Pope 320 f.) is willing to tolerate the unemended text, pointing out the parallel half-line, *Guðl.* 313 *lēofes gelong*.

2237. *sē ān*. The remarkable *si* of the MS. is explained by Malone (*Eng. Studies* xv, 151) as an early instance of the common change of *ē* to *ī*. Cf., e.g., *Chr. and Sat.* 274 *sic* (*i* altered to *e* and *o* added above the line).

2252. The smooth emendation *secga seledrēam* (cf. *ESt.* xxxix, 465) makes perfect sense, but such a drastic change is, at any rate, debatable, especially as the transmitted text admits of a suitable interpretation.

2255. Both (*hyr*)*stedgolde* and (*hyr*)*sted golde* ('adorned with gold?') are presentable.

2297. The genuineness of the text, *ealne ūtanweardne*, is vouched for by

the context. Neither can *ealne* be spared nor should *ūtanweardne* be tampered with.

2299. *bea(dwe) weorces*. The Thorkelin transcripts show no letter between *bea* and *weorces*. (*A* leaves some space after *bea* blank.)

2356. *gūðe rāsum*, 2626 *gūðe rās*. Hoops recommends composition, *gūðerās*, referring to *hilderās* 300. Still, *hild* (fjō.) is on a somewhat different basis; no *hildrās* is possible (Weyhe, *Beitr.* xxx, 79 ff.). The duality of *gūðe rās* and *gūðrās* (1577, 2426, 2991) is matched by *lifes wynn: lifwyn, heriges wīsa: herewīsa, wuldres cyning: wuldorcyning, beaduwe weorc: beaduweorc*, etc.

2372. *ðā was Hygelāc deað*. The same unusual word order occurs 2301 *ðæt hafde gumena sum godes gefandod*. (Rhythmical reason?)

2435. *ungedēfelice* a nonce word, and 1379 *felasinnigne* (MS. *fela sinnigne*). Evidently a copyist wished to "improve" his text by adding a suffix and prefix respectively. These flourishes may be legitimately removed.

2488. [*heoro-*] *blāc*, [*hilde-*] *blāc*. Von Schaubert, in her commentary, argues for [*hilde-*] *blāc* = 'war bright,' 'shining in armor,' as in *Exod.* 204 *wigblāc*. This is not incompatible with the context. Yet the second meaning of *blāc* (Grein: pallidus [de moribundis et mortuis]) is here by no means precluded, but seems on the whole even preferable; *heoro-*, *hilde-blāc* are paralleled by *flōðblāc*, *Exod.* 498 (Grein: 'durch die Flut erbleichend, ertrinkend'). There could be no objection to assigning entirely different meanings to *hildeblāc* and *wigblāc* according to the context in which they are used. (Also ON. *bleikr* shows the two meanings.) It may be added that a scribal omission of *heoro* after *hrēas* appears more likely than that of *hilde*. Still more natural would be the loss of *hrēa* (Bugge), but a *hrēablāc* would be hardly suitable in this context.

2573 ff. (A final decision.) "There he had to spend the (allotted) time (his time) for the first time (*forman dōgore*) in such a way that fate did not assign to him glory in battle." A semicolon is to be placed after *sōhte* 2572.

2600 f. *sibb æfre ne mæg/ wiht omwenden*. The interpretation provisionally suggested (p. 217): "kinship can never change anything," i.e., "will always prevent a change (of heart)," seems to me the preferable one. It involves a sort of energetic abbreviation. Similarly, e.g., *Rood* 44 *āhōf ic rīcne cyning; Muspilli* 45 (*der antichristo . . . stet pi demo Satanase*), *der inan vārsenkan scal*, 'shall bring it about that he is hurled down,' cf. *ZfdA.* lxxv, 189; *OS. Gen.* 185 f. *sculun sia hira firinsundēon/ suara bisenkian*; Renan, *Die Apostel* (German translation) 324: *Götter haben Sokrates getötet*; and the like.

2672 f. Pope (320) ably proposes *ligyðum för./ Born bord wið rond*.

2706. *ferh ellen wræc*. (The martial exertions are strongly emphasized in this passage.) For metrically and syntactically identical half-lines, see *Exod.* 463 *flōð blōð gewōd*, *Beow.* 2119 *sunu deað fornam*. One is also reminded of the much discussed *mōd prýðo wæg* 1931; the tempting argument that the name should receive the principal stress is perhaps not weighty enough to enforce the reading *Mōðprýðo*.

2794 f. *Ic ðara frātwa Frēan ealles þanc . . . secge*. Connect *ðara frātwa . . . ealles with þanc*. Cf. *Jul.* 593, *Gen.* B 238 f. (Glossary, s. v. *frēa* to be corrected accordingly.)

2817 f. *þæt wæs þām gomelan gingæste word / brēostgehygdum.* Cf., e.g., 232 f. *hine fyrwylt bræc / mōdgehygdum*, 2044 ff., 2280 f., *Andr.* 996 *se hālga gebæd bilwytna Fæder brēostgehygdum*, *Christ* 261 f.; also *Ps.* xiv: 1, liii: 1 *dixit insipiens in corde suo*, *Eccl.* i: 16 *locutus sum in corde meo*, etc. (*Angl.* xxxv, 470 f.)

3027. *þenden hē wið wulf wæl rēafode.* 3056 — *hē is manna gehyld — hord openian.* These two metrically parallel lines support each other.

3150 ff. Pope (232 f.), by close scrutiny of the MS. with the aid of modern photographic devices (cf. L 1.14. Su.), has succeeded in recovering some probable readings: 3150^b (*gē*)at(*isc*) *mēowle*, 3152^b *s(w)īðe* (?) *geneahhe*, 3153^a (*hēofun*)g(*da*)gas (?)

Finnsburg 47. It seems after all more in conformity with the *Finnsburg* style to read: *hū ðā wīgend / hyra wunda genæson.*

A LIST OF TEXTUAL CHANGES

389^b [þā tō dura efste

403^b [herewisa gēong,]

457^a F[or w]eremyhtum þū,

870 f. worn gemunde — word oþer fand / sōðe gebunden —, secg eft ongan

1382^a wundini

1734^a for his unsnyttrum

2042^b geman

2435^b ungedēfe

2672 f. lāðra manna; ligyðum fōr. / Born bord wið rond,

3150^b (*gē*)at(*isc*) *mēowle*

3154^b werudes egesan

3168^b swā he(om) æ(r)or wæs.

Finnsburg 34 Hwearf [h]laca ær[n], hræfen wandrode (period after *fala* 33)

GLOSSARY

äg-læca. Lotspeich, *JEGPh.* xl (1941), 1.

and-long 2695, von Schaubert (commentary): 'excellent.'

(ge-)bætan. Cf. *Beibl.* liv/lv, 175. bearhtm 1) and 2). M. Foerster, ed. of *Vercelli Homilies* i, 78.

brūn (used of weapons). Krogmann, *ZfdPh.* lxxvii (1942), 1-10; Holt-hausen, *Beibl.* liv/lv, 133 f.

camp 2505 (*in campe*), 'battle-field,' cf. von Schaubert (commentary).

drēam (and its relation to 'dream'). Cf. B. von Lindheim, *RESt.* xxv (1949), 193-209.

eolet(e). Lotspeich, *JEGPh.* xl (1941), 1 f. [**el-wite*, **ewlite*, 'a going elsewhere,' 'a foreign journey.']

fetel-hilt. Swaen, *Neophilologus* xxviii (1942), 43: 'belted hilt.'

gār-secg. Malone, *Eng. Studies* xxviii (1947), 42-45: gār 'storm,' cf. *gās-rīc*.

gūð-getāwa, wīg-getāwa (short a).

sin-nihte, nja.; as., 161.

weardian. On *lāst weardian* 2164, see *Beibl.* liv/lv, 173. (*Aen.* ii, 711.)

wom(m) 3073, 'torment.'

PROPER NAMES

Hrunting. Cf. Malone, *AfNF*. lxi (1946), 284 f.

Öht-(h)ere. Cf. M. Foerster, *Der Flussname Themse und seine Sippe*.
Muenchen, 1941, pp. 257 ff.

On the names of tribes, cf. M. Deutschbein, "Geographie der Wort-
bildung der germanischen Völkernamen nach ags. Ueberlieferung."
Zs. f. Mundartforschung xvi (1940), 113-22.









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